GILDA AURIFABRORUM

W. CHAFFERS

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A HISTORY OF ENGLISH GOLDSMITHS AND PLATEWORKERS

AND THEIR MARKS STAMPED ON PLATE

Copied in Facsimile from Celebrated Examples; and the Earliest Records preserved at Goldsmiths' Hall, London, with their Names, Addresses, and Dates of Entry

2500 Illustrations

Also Historical Accounts of the Goldsmiths' Company and their Hall Marks; their Regalia; the Mint; Closing of the Exchequer; Goldsmith-Bankers; Shop Signs; A Copious Index, &c. &c.

PRECEDED BY AN INTRODUCTORY ESSAY ON THE

GOLDSMITHS' ART

BY

WILLIAM CHAFFERS

AUTHOR OF "HALL MARKS ON GOLD AND SILVER PLATE," "L'ORFÉVRERIE FRANÇAISE," "MARKS AND MONOGRAMS ON POTTERY AND PORCELAIN," "THE KERAMIC GALLERY" (ILLUSTRATED), "THE COLLECTOR'S HANDBOOK OF MARKS AND MONOGRAMS ON POTTERY AND PORCELAIN," "PRICED CATALOGUE OF COINS," ETC.

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PREFACE.

The former work of the writer, entitled "Hall Marks on Gold and Silver Plate," has been so extensively patronised by the public as to call for six editions since the date of its first appearance in 1863, supplying a most important aid to Amateurs and Collectors of Old Plate, enabling them to ascertain the precise date of manufacture by the sign manual of the Goldsmiths' Company, stamped upon it when sent to be assayed. That it has been generally appreciated is evident from the fact that it is to be found in the hands of every leading Goldsmith in the United Kingdom, as well as Amateurs and Possessors of family plate. The Wardens and Assistants of the Goldsmiths' Company accepted the Dedication of the Fifth Edition of 1876 in a complimentary letter attesting its value.

The price of old plate in the interim has risen enormously, in consequence of its actual date being now easily ascertained. Thus, there is undoubted evidence of the guarantee of three of the stamps, viz.—1. The purity of the several legal standards; 2. The Office where the Assay was made; and 3. The date of manufacture. But the fourth stamp, *The maker's mark*, remained unexplained; this consisted of initials occasionally accompanied by a symbol, or varied in such a manner that "the sign of every Goldsmith be known to the Wardens of the Craft, which said Wardens' duty is to see that the marks are plain and of a fit size and not one like

another." The author of "The Touchstone for Gold and Silver Wares" goes on to say that "these marks are stamped on hardened lead, and right against them in parchment columns are writ and entered the owners' names." These records were, therefore, in existence at the date of "The Touchstone" in 1677, but have since disappeared. the only record of that date being the Copper-plate stamped with makers' marks between 1675 and 1697, "of which no other entry is to be found." Hence the writer has collected previous makers' marks from pieces of plate preserved to our time, but without any evidence of the names they represented.

Since 1697, the names of only a few of the principal workers have up to this time been identified by occasional references to the Goldsmiths' books. In consequence of the frequent solicitations of Amateurs of Old Plate, the writer has been induced to copy the makers' marks, accompanied by their names and addresses, with the dates of entry at the Hall, *literatim et seriatim*, from 1697 to the beginning of this century, by the kind permission of the Wardens and Court of Assistants of the Goldsmiths' Company, in which he has been materially assisted by the advice, on all occasions, of Mr. Walter Prideaux, and the obliging attention of the Deputy Warden, Mr. W. Robinson. This information will be useful in fixing dates of manufacture within a few years, where the date letter is erased or illegible, and a verification in the uncertain attribution of a date; more especially in bringing to light the actual plate-workers whose names have hitherto been unnoticed, and giving credit where it is due.

It is hoped that "The History of English Goldsmiths," although consisting merely of notes and capable of much greater development, may interest the general reader, as well as the incidental notices of the Mint, the Regalia, and other subjects in connection more or less with the Goldsmiths' Craft.

Being essentially a book of reference, a copious index of Plate-workers' initials, and their names in full, will enable the inquirer to trace not only their residences and dates of entry at the Hall, but in many instances examples of their work, and the collections where they are to be found.

The names of several kind contributors will be found noticed in the following pages; but the writer must especially thank Mr. Horatio Stewart, of the firm of Messrs. Hancock & Co., for careful drawings of Hall Marks, including those of the Makers, from specimens which have come under his observation.

W. CHAFFERS.

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GILDA AURIFABRORUM.

INTRODUCTION.

Gold and silver may be divided or classified under three genera:—
1. *Infectum.* 2. *Signatum.* 3. *Factum.*

"Aurum infectum" is the unalloyed mass of gold, or ingot of metal before it is formed into shape.

"Aurum signatum" refers to the art of stamping coins, or medals, with hardened steel punches or dies. Moneyers, although actually Goldsmiths, employ themselves exclusively in coining.

"Aurum factum," of which division we have more especially to treat, is the transformation, by hand, of the metal from the rough, unformed ingot, into objects of a useful and ornamental character.

The actual worker of the precious metals was styled Aurifaber, derived from the two Latin words *Aurum* (gold), and *faber* (a smith), one who forges by the hammer, or beats into shape, any metal, whether gold, silver, or iron. Thus all smiths are included in the general title of "hammermen."

In Scotland, the ancient guild of "Hammermen," included all smiths who wielded the hammer, and it was not until late in the 16th century that the Goldsmiths' craft obtained a charter of incorporation separating them from the common smiths, and giving them jurisdiction only over the working of the precious metals.

A goldsmith was styled by the Romans *Aurifex*, which more properly applies to one who sells Goldsmiths' work after it is finished, while the *Aurifaber* is one who beats out the metal and fashions it, or is actually a *plate-worker*. The jewellers' is also a distinct branch of the Goldsmith's trade, making rings, bracelets, and personal ornaments, whereas the plate-worker confines his manipulation to plate,

such as vases, and articles for table use, and the more ornamental objects for the Altar and *Dressoir*. A Goldsmith is a worker in silver as well as gold, and under this designation workers in the precious metals have always been included. They are so called in the Scriptures—"The goldsmith spreadeth it over with gold, and casteth silver chains" (Isaiah). Again—"They lavish gold out of the bag, and weigh silver in the balance, and hire a goldsmith," which custom is continued at the present day in Egypt and India, by giving material to itinerant goldsmiths, who fashion it under the surveillance of their employers.

Johannes de Garlandia, who wrote a dictionary of terms, and described the various industries existing in the 11th century in Paris, says, "Les orfèvres se tiennent assis devant leurs fourneaux et leurs tables sur le grand pont. Ils fabriquent des hanaps, des fermails, des colliers, des épingles, des agrafes, en or et en argent. Ils preparent pour les anneaux, des turquoises, des rubis, des saphirs et des émeraudes. Le metier de ces orfèvres consiste à battre, avec des petits marteaux sur l'enclume, des lames d'or et d'argent, et à enchasser les pierres précieuses dans les chatons des bagues à l'usage des barons et des nobles dames."

By the Goldsmiths' statutes, "the working of gold or silver, either by a private workman, or by the master shopkeeper, or his delivering out gold or silver to his servants or workmen, to be wrought in any sort of work or ware, either by making, filing, or hammering, or every of them, is, or may, according to ancient usage, and the intent of such statutes, be deemed and taken to be the trade of the Goldsmith; and every person having served an apprenticeship to any one, that before or during the said term, did follow such trade, is, and may properly be called, a Goldsmith."—("Touchstone for Goldsmiths' Wares," Lond. 1671).

There was formerly an idea, perhaps more poetical than actual, alluded to by Juvenal and other Latin authors, that gold in contact with heat emitted a sweet and fragrant odour; hence a golden cup when filled with hot liquid, its fragrance, as in mulled wine, became more perceptible and agreeable to the epicure.

The ancient Britons also fashioned personal ornaments out of gold and silver, many of which have been exhumed in England, Scotland, and Ireland, notably the broad crescent-shaped "mind" or head ornament; the torquis for the neck; armillæ, "ring money" (so called), gold and silver coins of a later period, probably coeval with the

Roman invasion, being rude imitations of the Greek and Roman coins, and some of finer work, like the coins of Cunobeline, struck at Camulodunum (Colchester), with the King on horseback, perhaps struck by workmen from Rome.

Holinshed states that collars of gold and silver, for the necks of women, made part of the tribute which Augustus imposed upon the Britons.

The Goldsmith's art may be deemed the favourite art of princes, and the brilliant symbol of glorious reigns, as well as the result of civilization.

Its artificers have proved that, as a trade, it may be reckoned one of the most distinguished professions, combining more or less the talents of the artist, statuary, architect, engraver, and chemist, as well as the most noble. The axiom *Orfèvre ne déroge pas* is true in this respect, and, so far from degrading them in the status of society, they can claim a high acknowledgment in the scale of consequence in these realms, as progenitors of some of the most dignified members of the ancient and present aristocracy, as evidenced in the houses of Shaw, Childs, Viner, Ward, Hoare, Drummond, Coutts, Gosling, &c.; so true is it in England that trade and commerce enrich nobility. From the Goldsmiths' Company alone might be obtained a list of founders of peerages, containing some of England's greatest names.

PLATE.

The designation *Plate* means, strictly speaking, *wrought silver*, and is derived from the Spanish word *Plata*, although it is frequently wrongly applied to vessels or utensils of gold as well as silver; hence *Gold plate* is erroneous, and *Silver plate* a pleonasm.

Another derivation may be traced in the Greek word πλατύς (flat), or flattened silver before it is beaten into shape, subsequently applied to all vessels as well as plates and dishes. "A plate of ale," is an expression at Trinity College, Cambridge, used for the silver drinking-cup with which every commoner was supplied for his own use and at his own expense, but was, on his departure, left to augment the store of cups in the college plate-closet; a practice reminding us of the boarding-school "silver fork and spoon" custom. The beer-cups, with two ring-handles, were frequently called college cups, but the names of cups are so diversified that we can only, in this place, simply allude to them.

PLATING.

Plated means, actually, metal vessels or utensils covered with *plates* of silver or gold. Arbuthnot says, "M. Lepidus's house had a marble doorcase; afterwards they had gilded ones, or rather, *plated with gold.*" The silver plating practised formerly at Sheffield was of this character, but it must not be confounded with the modern silvering by the electro process adopted principally at Birmingham, which merely deposits a thin tissue of the precious metals on the surface. A comparison of the fine old Sheffield plated ware with the modern electro-silvering is a convincing proof of this fact.

Plating, properly so called, consists in covering a clean sheet of copper with a thin plate of silver, by washing over it a solution of lunar caustic. A plate of fine silver, rather larger than the sheet of copper, is laid upon it, and the edges turned over; the two are heated to a dull redness and passed through powerful rollers. By this process, as the two metals extend equally, both are considerably reduced in thickness; the plated metal is then manufactured to the required shape, and the different parts soldered together. The handles, edges, and ornaments of vessels, or other objects, are made of silver, rolled to about a square foot to the ounce, and then struck in a die, the hollow parts being filled in with an alloy of lead and tin. The dies used in these operations at some manufactories are stated to have cost many thousand pounds.

The Sheffield method of plating copper with silver was first adopted about 120 years ago.

Horace Walpole, in a letter to Mr. Montagu, dated 1st September, 1760, writes: "As I went to Lord Strafford's I passed through Sheffield, which is one of the foulest towns in England, in the most charming situation; there are 22,000 inhabitants making knives and scissors. They remit eleven thousand pounds a week to London. One man there has discovered the *art of plating copper with silver.* I bought a pair of candlesticks, for two guineas, that are quite pretty."

ELECTRO SILVERING AND GILDING.

This process may be thus described:—The solutions employed are the argento-cyanide and auro-cyanide, the former to deposit silver, and the latter gold. The silvering solution, or argento-cyanide, is dissolved with cyanide of potassium; the most useful and economic method of preparing this is by use of the battery. To make a

depositing liquid, containing one ounce of silver to the gallon, by this process, make a solution of cyanide of potassium, of the strength of one ounce and a quarter to the gallon of water employed.

The positive and negative poles of the battery are carried over the top of the open bath; from the positive rod a plate of silver is suspended, and to the negative rod the article to be silvered is attached by a wire, both being immersed in the chemical solution of the same metal, opposite each other. During the progress of deposition, the same quantity of metal that is deposited from the liquid is restored from the silver plate, and the solution is maintained at the same strength. Any thickness of silver may be deposited by continuing the process; but about an ounce and a half to a square foot of surface is considered a full quantity. The portions on which no silver is required to be deposited are covered with varnish or wax.

The metal generally used to deposit silver upon is what is called *German silver*, an alloy of copper, zinc, and nickel, so as not to show when the silver is worn away; care is required to remove every particle of grease and oxide, by acids and alkalis, before the object is placed in the bath. In the course of a few hours a coating of the thickness of tissue paper will be deposited upon it, giving it a granulated appearance, like matted or dead silver. If a bright surface is required, it is burnished by a steel or blood-stone burnisher; but a few drops of sulphuret of carbon being added to the solution, the silver may be precipitated perfectly bright.

Hence by the electro process, a smaller quantity of silver being required, and the operation more simple, the wares are produced at a much cheaper rate. The term, silver-*plating*, as applied to the electro process, is, therefore, erroneous. The value of electro-silvered articles is deteriorated by the fact that they can be reproduced *ad infinitum*, we might say *ad nauseam*, and can claim no originality. The pretentious works which have been executed from designs by some of the best artists of the day, such as shields in emulation of the famous Cellini shields, and Flaxman's Achilles' shield (made in 1818), are undoubtedly of great merit as regards design; but, as is the case with all fine works of art, copies, however fine and closely imitated, never bear comparison in point of value to the originals. On their first appearance high prices are demanded and frequently obtained; but the numerous reproductions reduce the value from pounds to shillings, the material being valueless, with merely a superficial and infinitesimal

deposit of the precious metals, which scarcely allows the removal of dust or tarnish by the necessary friction.

POLITICAL ECONOMY OF THE GOLDSMITH'S ART.

We cannot give better advice to purchasers of plate than is contained in the subjoined extract from a lecture delivered by Mr. Ruskin, on "The Political Economy of Art," especially applicable at the present day, when such quantities of plate are manufactured of tasteless design, as much the fault of the employer as the employed.

A prize is required for racing, shooting, rowing, running, or any athletic sport. The point principally considered is the intrinsic value of the cup, to be made at a limited price; a design or drawing of it being frequently dispensed with altogether, a stock pattern is produced, and the command, "Aye, that will do!" confirms the order. Art is quite a secondary consideration, or altogether ignored. In no other way can we account for the numerous abortions in the shape of prize cups, &c. displayed in silversmiths' shops at the present day. These remarks do not apply solely to prize cups, real talent is seldom displayed in the design of modern plate; the money's worth is the *sine quâ non*: How much will it weigh? The second, and more important question, How much for fashion? does not enter into the calculation. We are reminded of the business-like observation of Samuel Pepys, on receiving a present of a pair of splendid flagons, costing £100. His vanity was pleased with the display before his friends, when placed on his sideboard; but note the sequel: "Weighed my two silver flagons at Stevens's, they weigh 212 ounces, which is about £50 at 5s. per ounce, and they judge the fashion to be worth about 5s. per ounce more, nay, some say 10s. an ounce the fashion; sorry to see that the fashion is worth so much, and the silver come to no more."

At the present day the cost of fashion, doubled or trebled, would be gladly paid by a collector of old plate. Pepys, however, was not devoid of taste in the matter of plate. There are, preserved by the Clothworkers' Company (presented by him in 1677), a cup and cover nearly two feet high, and a salver as much in diameter, finely chased with flowers and scrolls, and engraved with his arms and those of the Company.

But let us hear what Mr. Ruskin has to say on the political economy of art, as applied to plate:—

"The first idea of a rich young couple setting up house in London is, that they must have new plate. Their father's plate may be very

handsome, but the fashion is changed. They will have a new service from the leading manufacturer, and the old plate, except a few Apostle spoons, and a cup which Charles the Second drank a health in to their pretty ancestress, is sent to be melted down, and made up with new flourishes and fresh lustre. Now so long as this is the case—so long, observe, as fashion has influence on the manufacture of plate—so long *you cannot have a goldsmith's art in this country.* Do you suppose any workman, worthy the name, will put his brains into a cup or an urn which he knows is to go to the melting-pot in half a score of years? He will not; you don't ask or expect it of him. You ask of him nothing but a little quick handicraft—a clever twist of a handle here, and a foot there; a convolvolus from the newest school of design; a pheasant from Landseer's game cards; a couple of sentimental figures for supporters, in the style of insurance offices; then a clever touch with the burnisher, and there's your epergne, the admiration of all the footmen at the wedding breakfast, and the torment of some unfortunate youth who cannot see the pretty girl opposite to him through its tyrannous branches.

"But you don't suppose that *that's* goldsmith's work? Goldsmith's work is made to last, and made with the man's whole heart and soul in it; true goldsmith's work, when it exists, is generally the means of education of the greatest painters and sculptors of the day. Francia was a goldsmith: Francia was not his own name, but that of his master the jeweller; and he signed his pictures, almost always, 'Francia the goldsmith,' for love of his master. Ghirlandajo was a goldsmith, and was the master of Michael Angelo; Verocchio was a goldsmith, and was the master of Leonardo da Vinci. Ghiberti was a goldsmith, and beat out the bronze gates which Michael Angelo said might serve for the gates of Paradise. But if ever you want work like theirs again, you must keep it, though it should have the misfortune to become old-fashioned. You must not break it up, nor melt it any more; there is no economy in that; you could not easily waste intellect more grievously. Nature may melt her goldsmith's work at every sunset if she chooses, and beat it out into chased bars again at every sun-rise, but you must not. The way to have a truly noble service of plate, is to keep adding to it, not melting it. At every marriage, and at every birth, get a new piece of silver if you will, but with noble workmanship on it, done for all time, and put it among your treasures; that is one of the chief things which gold was made for, and made incorruptible for. When we know a little more of

political economy, we shall find that none but partially savage nations need, imperatively, gold for their currency; but gold has been given us, among other things, that we might put beautiful work into its imperishable splendour, and that the artists who have the most wilful fancies may have a material which will drag out, and beat out, as their dreams require, and will hold itself together with fantastic tenacity, whatever rare and delicate service they set it upon."

GOLDSMITHS' SHOPS IN "CHEPE."

In the days of Elizabeth the majority of Goldsmiths lived in "Chepe." In 1566 the Court books of the Goldsmiths' Company show that out of 107 no less than seventy-six of them resided in Chepe, the remaining thirty-one in Lombard Street. Three years later there were only eighty-nine Goldsmiths, of which number sixty-eight lived in Chepe, and twenty-one in Lombard Street.

Charles I., in order to make the approach to St. Paul's grander, and to give foreigners an idea of the great wealth of the City by a grand display of the precious metals, issued several Orders in Council that no other shops than Goldsmiths' should be situated in its leading thoroughfare. Rushworth says (vol. ii. p. 28), 1629: "At this time the city of London was in great splendour, and full of wealth; and it was then a most glorious sight to behold the Goldsmiths' shops, all of one row in Cheapside, from the end of the street called Old Change, near Pater Noster Row, unto the open place over against Mercer's Chapel, at the lower end of Cheap, there being at that time but three or four shops of other trades that interposed in the row." Whereupon the Privy Council made an Order "forasmuch as His Majesty had received information of the unseemliness and deformity appearing in Cheapside, by reason that divers men of mean trades had shops there among the Goldsmiths, it was his express pleasure to have that disorder removed."

Again, in 1631: "After several debates before the King and Council, it was ordered that the Company of Goldsmiths should take order that within a short time, limited, Goldsmiths' Row in Cheapside and Lombard Street should be supplied with Goldsmiths; and that those who keep shops scatteringly in other parts of the city should have shops procured for them in Cheapside or Lombard Street, upon penalty that those of the Assistants and Livery that did not take care herein should lose their places. And it was further ordered, for the time to come, that all such who should serve their apprenticeships to

Goldsmiths, and thereupon were made free, should enter into bonds not to keep a Goldsmith's shop in any other part of the city than in Cheapside or Lombard Street; and that the Lord Mayor should take care that shops be provided for them at moderate and indifferent rates."

In 1634 another imperative command was issued that "whereas in Goldsmiths' Row and in Cheapside and Lombard Street divers shops are held by persons of other trades, whereby that uniform show which was an ornament to those places and a lustre to the City is now greatly diminished, It is ordered that all the shops in Goldsmiths' Row are to be occupied by none but Goldsmiths, and all the Goldsmiths who keep shops in other parts of the City are to resort thither, or to Lombard Street or Cheapside."

In 1637 another tyrannical order threatened the Lord Mayor and Aldermen with imprisonment unless they enforced at once the King's command that all shops should be closed in Cheapside and Lombard Street that were not Goldsmiths' shops. This document enumerates all the shops, twenty-four in number, still occupied by other trades.

PAGEANTS.

The "Ridings" as they were termed, or processions, were of early origin, sometimes to meet the Sovereign or Royal visitors at the entrance-gate of the city, usually Temple Bar, being on the highway from Westminster, where the King's palace stood, or the procession of the Mayor of the City, on his election, to receive the approval of the King or his Chief Justice. On these occasions he was accompanied not only by his own Company, but by the trade guilds of others; they generally went on horseback, with banners streaming, triumphal cars, &c. Gorgeous pageants, which sometimes moved along by machinery within their bases, or were drawn by horses richly caparisoned, followed in the train, accompanied by men in armour, aldermen, liverymen with whifflers to clear the way, woodmen, or savages, with their clubs, javelin-men, bands of music, and all the paraphernalia incident to the occasion. In the mayoralty of Sir John Norman, 1621, the usual route was varied by taking water at Queenhithe, or Blackfriars, and proceeding in barges to Westminster. These have been described by Lydgate and others, but we will confine our accounts to those especially of the Goldsmiths' Guild.

In the 13th, 14th, 15th, and 16th centuries the annual processions took place with exceptional hindrances, such as visitations of the plague, or other calamities. In the 17th century they were interrupted

by the Civil War. From 1639 to 1655 no pageants or displays of any kind took place, and the Puritans looked with horror upon such vanities. They were, however, revived in their pristine magnificence in the year of the Restoration of Charles II., in 1660. Again, from 1664 to 1671, the great fire and the plague put a stop to them for a time, to be revived in more prosperous years.

In order to give some idea of the magnificent and costly displays on occasions of Royal visits to the City on Lord Mayor's day and his inauguration, we annex the description of a pageant got up by the Goldsmiths' Company on the election of one of the Craft to serve the office of Mayor in 1687, entitled :—

"*London's Triumph, or the Goldsmiths' Jubilee.*

"Performed on Saturday, October xxix. 1687, for the confirmation and entertainment of the Rt. Honble. *Sir John Shorter, Knight,* Goldsmith, Lord Mayor of the City of London, containing a description of the several Pageants, &c., for the entertainment of his Majesty, who, with his consort, the Queen Dowager, the prince and princess of Denmark, &c., honour his Lordship this year with their presence.

"All set forth at the proper costs and charges of the Worshipful Company of Goldsmiths *by M. Taubman.*

"*The first pageant* is a spacious Triumphant Chariot of Gold, curiously contrived, with all the elegancy of Art and Invention, gloriously set round with precious stones and various coloured jewels of inestimable value, adorned with several pleasant and delightful figures, as well artificial as natural, lively representing and properly appertaining to the solemnity of the day.

"About the middle of this glorious structure, on an ascent of State up to a throne, sits Astræa, the goddess of Justice, a person of majestic aspect, attired in a long robe of silver, a veil of silver fringed with gold, and on her head a coronet of silver set with stars. In her right hand she beareth a touchstone, the distinguisher of sterling from counterfeit, Truth from Falsehood ; and in her left hand a golden beam or balance with silver scales, to weigh everything impartially according to the standard of Truth and Equity. She is placed between two leopards' heads as the stamp and standard of the Company, invested with a wreath of stars, as an Emblem of the Celestial sphere from which she descended. She is attended by Prudence, Temperance, Courage, and Concord. This stately chariot is drawn by two golden unicorns excellently carved and painted, with equal proportion

to the life; with trappings of gold and silver, their bridles richly beset with precious stones, supporters of the Company's arms.

"*The Second Pageant* represents a spacious laboratory with the operators and artificers, with forges, anvils, hammers, and all instruments proper for the mystery of the Goldsmiths. In the middle of the frontispiece sits St. Dunstan, the Ancient Patron and Tutelar Guardian of the Company, canonically attired with cope and mitre; a crozier in his left hand, and in his right a pair of Goldsmiths' Tongues, as an emblem of his Patronage; he is attended by Orpheus and Amphion playing upon melodious instruments, &c. A display of plate in shops, &c., The Assay Master, Miners, &c.

"St. Dunstan then speaks a speech, which finishes thus:—

Of the proud Cham I scorn to be afear'd,
I'll take the Angry Sultan by the beard.
Nay, should the Devil intrude amongst your foes
(Enter *Devil.*)

Devil.—What then?

St. Dunstan.—Snap, thus, I have him by the nose.

"*The third pageant* represents a ship.

"*The fourth pageant*, the Temple of Janus.

"The whole finishes with a song to the King, which is sung at the Feast on the conclusion of the Pageants."

In the Bodleian Library is a copy of the order of the day on the occasion of the inauguration of Sir Charles Duncombe, Knt., Goldsmith, Lord Mayor 1708–9, on which day the literary part of the pageant was written by the celebrated Elkanah Settle. The title runs thus:—

"The Triumphs of London; for the inauguration of the Right Honble. Sir Charles Duncombe, Knt., Lord Mayor of the Citie of London, containing the description (and also the sculptures) of the Pageants and the whole solemnity of the day. Performed on Friday, the 29th October, anno 1708. All set forth at the proper cost and charge of the Honorable Company of Goldsmiths."

THE GOLDSMITHS' COMPANY.

The organisation of the governing body of the Guild was formerly in the election of persons well skilled in the Goldsmiths' Craft, to act as arbiters of disputes, and understand thoroughly the technical working of the precious metals, reform abuses, inflict punishment on offenders, &c. It consists of a Master or Prime Warden, and three

other Wardens selected from a Court of Assistants, which being at the present day self-elected, and not being, as formerly, chosen by the trade, numbers among them very few Goldsmiths.

1st Edward III. (1326). "That those of the said trade may, by virtue of such letters patent, elect lawful, honest and sufficient men, best skilled in the said trade, to inquire of the matters aforesaid; and that they so chosen may, upon due consideration of the said craft, reform what defects they find therein, and thereupon inflict due punishment upon the offenders."

"The Wardens were usually divided, at a later period, into a Prime Warden (always an Alderman of London), a second Warden, and two renter Wardens."

The Company at this period (*temp.* Edward I.) were all actually Goldsmiths, with the exception of their chaplain, legal advisers, clerk, and a few others who were admitted members.

The importance of members of the Court of Assistants being actually persons of the trade, in order to understand the assay, and on other professional accounts, is strenuously insisted upon in the "Touchstone for Goldsmiths' Wares," which observes "that Goldsmiths in the City and liberties, as to their particular trade, are under the Goldsmiths' Company's control, whether members or not, and *ought to be of their own Company*, though, from mistake or design, many are free of others. For the Wardens, being, by their charters and the statutes, appointed to survey, assay, and mark the silver-work, and to be chosen from members, such choice must sometimes fall upon them that are of other trades, or not skilled in their curious art of making assays of gold and silver, and consequently unable to make a true report of the goodness thereof; or else the necessary attendance thereon is too great a burden for the Wardens. Therefore they (the Wardens) have appointed an assay-master, called by them their *Deputy Warden*, allowing him a considerable yearly salary, and who takes an oath for the due performance of his office."

The portraits hanging in the Court-room at Goldsmiths' Hall are—

Sir Thomas Viner, Mayor 1653.
Sir Martin Bowes, Mayor 1545.
Sir Hugh Myddelton.
Charles Hosier, Esq.

In the Ball-room—

A portrait of George III., and a painting by Hudson (the master of Sir Joshua Reynolds)—a very curious picture of Benn's Club,

a jovial society of members of the Company, with portraits of Sir J. Rawlinson, Robert Alsop, Edward Ironside, William Benn, Sir N. Marshall, and T. Blachford. Benn had sufficient influence over them (being a staunch old Jacobite) to induce them to go down to his house in the Isle of Wight, and drink to the success of Prince Charlie. Given in 1752.

THE GREAT FIRE OF 1666.

Destruction of Plate.

In the fifteenth century the stock of plate does not appear to have been very great, and the following extracts from their books show that they were not in a very flourishing condition as regards their finances.

1452. One Thomas Harrison, goldsmith, considering how much the Company was indebted, and their livelihood ruinous and in decline, "great part of which could not be helped without great and notable cost," had, "of his blessed dispocition," given Twenty Pounds towards making a parlour in one of the Company's houses in Wood Street.

1468. The plate in the treasury is stated to consist of—

2 Gallon Potts, parcel gilt, weighing 82 lbs. 3 ounces.

2 Standing Cups of one sort, chased, silver and gilt, with two coverlets, weighing 26 lbs. 5 ounces.

They were content to use at this time a more modest service of pewter :—

1470. For a garnish of two dozen of pewter vessels to serve the Company, £1 17s. 6d.

During the two hundred years which followed, plate flowed into the treasury from various sources, in the shape of gifts, fines, &c., most of which was fortunately preserved from destruction in the great fire of 1666 ; but within twelve months the greater part was melted down to meet their expenses of building a new Hall, and other pressing demands, as appears by the following entries in their books :—

1666. 15th September. This being the first meeting of the Wardens and Assistants since the late lamentable fire, Sir Charles Doe made known that, having now obtained the keys of the Company's treasury, he had thence taken out all their late writings and other their concerns, for the present preservation of them, and that he caused the same to be removed to a house at Edmonton, well known

to Mr. Brattle, Deputy Assayer, who affirmeth that all is there well secured. For which careful and prudent act of the said Sir Charles Doe, the thanks of the Wardens and Assistants present are given him."

"It was ordered at the same meeting that the Company's plate, so soon as Sir Robert Viner's house is fitted up, be brought from Edmonton, and then lent to the said Sir Robert, who is Sheriff elect, to be by him used in his Shrievalty, and which Mr. Wardens are entreated to deliver to him by Inventory indented, as in like case hath been accustomed."

On the 13th October 1666, the Company's plate was delivered to Sir Robert Viner during his Shrievalty, as agreed.

On the 5th July 1667, the following resolution was passed :—

"In consideration of the many urgent and pressing occasions of the Company, for the raising of money for their present service, and more especially for that of repairing the Hall, which, should it be omitted at this season, might endanger the falling of the walls now standing; and that the Company have no occasion to make use of their plate, nor place convenient where the same may be secured; it is at this Court agreed that all, or at least such part thereof as is not serviceable, shall be sold. Yet with such respect to the Benefactors' gifts, as that such as shall be parted with, the *Coats of Arms* and *Inscriptions* may be carefully taken, and the same recorded in the Company's Court books, in order that such amount of plate may be restored, and made again, when the Company shall be thereunto enabled."

Following the above entry is a note of the arms and inscriptions of these pieces of plate, and the several weights, with others being the Company's proper plate; among them we find :—

A cup and cover given by Mr. Leadham, with his coat of arms, and these words about

"This gift I leave among my friends
Of that which God did give,
That when I die this gift of mine
Among my friends may live."

A cup by Robert South. Others given by John Terry, Anthony Bradshaw, John Acton, Richard Martin, William Symonds, Mr. Maninge, James Feake White, William Daniel, Richard Morell, George Courthope, &c.

A cup and cover by Robert Shirley the elder, in 1612, 93½ ounces.

It does not appear that these were ever remade, as resolved at the

meeting, or, if they were, they have not been considered worthy of exhibition as fine examples of Goldsmiths' work. The leading pieces now in their possession are :—A helmet-shaped ewer and salver, made by Paul de Lamerie in 1741, and a two-handled cup and cover, of 1739, by the same maker; a salt-cellar, the gift of Richard Rogers in 1632; another salt-cellar, the gift of Simon Gibbon in 1632; and a salt with crystal cylinder, the gift of Thomas Seymour in 1693; two cups and covers, given by John Saunders, made 1672 and 1674; three flagons made in 1779; a pair of vases and covers, chased with classical subjects, made in 1740 and 1741; and two fine Augsburg cups of the 16th century.

The Wardens' dinner, after the meeting alluded to, on the 5th July 1667 :—

"2 legs of mutton and 'collyflowers,' 1 leg of veal and bacon, 1 sirloin of beef, 2 rabbits, 1 dozen of chickens, 12 twelvepenny tarts, 3 lb. of sugar, strawberries and raspberries; 6 bottles of canary, 12 bottles of claret, 6 bottles of white wine."

The destruction of many fine pieces of plate in the Great Fire of London is thus alluded to in the Minutes of the following Companies, at their meetings held immediately after it had subsided, which may interest some of our readers :—

Merchant Tailors.—On the 20th September 1666 (only seventeen days after the commencement of the fire), it was ordered, at a Court specially summoned, that "the Master and Wardens, or any three of them, do view the Company's plate that is melted in the late dreadful fire, and do treat with Mr. Taylor at the Tower, or any other person, about the refining of the same to the best advantage." Two hundred pounds weight of silver were collected and sold, in order to begin raising a fund to erect a new building. The only plate then in their possession is recorded in 1687 :—2 basins (rose-water dishes, one given by William Offley, date 1590, the other 1597), 131 oz. 10 dwt., diameter 19 in.; candlestick and snuffers, 35 oz. 14 dwt.; Fan head, 21 oz.; 2 cups and covers, the gift of James Churchman, 100 oz.; 2 ewers, 64 oz.; cup and cover, the gift of John Brett, senr., 91 oz. 3 dwt., given 1680; another cup, weighing 97 oz., given by John Brett, jun., in 1680.

The Grocers.—On the 9th November 1666, the Wardens gave the following particulars :—"Of the Company's plate melted in the Hall in the late violent and destructive fire, and of the melted parcels taken up and put together, with the Company's urgent occasions for

a supply of money," it was ordered "that the same plate (amounting to 200 lbs. weight of metal) should be sold and be disposed of to the best advantage of the Company."

The Drapers.—On the 25th October 1666, the Court learning that the Renter-Warden was deficient in £446 of the Company's money, which he had left in a cupboard of the treasury, and had fallen into the fire when the Hall was burned, and that part had been found, but much defaced, and the rest supposed to be melted in the rubbish, exonerated him from the repayment, and ordered that the part recovered should be refined by a silversmith." At the same meeting it was further ordered that "the Company's plate, which had been put into a mouth or well of the common sewer in the Garden for its preservation, should be forthwith taken up and secured."

GOLD PLATE.

Silver-gilt plate was frequently designated as *gold*, and generally so called, which has misled many people who imagined that the richer metal was not of rare occurrence. In fact, the difference between gold and finely-gilt silver could not, without actually testing the piece, be detected, as the Hall marks for both old standard gold and old standard silver were identical. This anomaly was not remedied until as recently as 1844, when an Act was passed to omit the stamp of the lion *passant*, and substitute the quality of gold by numbers, denoting the purity in carats with a crown above; thus 22-carat gold now bears a crown and 22; 18-carat gold was stamped with a crown and 18 in 1798.

Pure gold plate may easily be known by its weight compared with silver, weighing more than half as much again, and the relative value will account for its rare occurrence. For example, the gold cup and cover belonging to the Earl of Craven, weighing 117 ounces, would, without the fashion or cost of making, be intrinsically worth about £500; the same in silver, only £30.

The list of pure gold vessels which have come under our notice is astonishingly small, and are here enumerated:—

1. A two-handled cup and cover of the 17th century, given by Bishop Hall to *Exeter College, Oxford.*

2. A cup, on baluster stem and foot, engraved with arms of York and Rawdon; presented by Marmaduke Rawdon to the *Corporation of York* in 1672. Weight, 26 oz., 13 dwt. Height, $8\frac{3}{4}$ inches.

3. Cup and cover (plain body; the cover has a ring of a coiled serpent, engraved with scrolls) with two handles. Hall mark of 1673.

Maker, I.N. The property of *J. W. Walrond, Esq.* Height, $3\frac{3}{4}$ inches. Diameter, $4\frac{7}{8}$ inches.

4. A chocolate cup and a cover with three helmets to form a stand, engraved with Chinese figures, one handle. It has the well-known mark, R.L. Date about 1680. Found in the lake at Knowsley. In the posses sion of the *Earl of Derby.* Height, $4\frac{1}{2}$ inches. Diameter, 4 inches.

5. A small porringer with two handles and a cover, of the year 1680, belonging to the *Corporation of Oxford.*

6. A pair of massive gold ice-pails, cylindrical, with lion's head and ring handles, weighing 365 ounces, given by Queen Anne to the great Duke of Marlborough; date about 1710. *Earl Spencer*

7. A two-handled cup, made by Paul de Lamerie in 1717, stated to be at *Berkeley Castle* (mark, LA. crowned); a legacy from the Countess of Berkeley to her daughter, Lady Betty Germaine.

8. A cup presented to Sir Charles Gould, Bart., by the Equitable Assurance Company in 1780; in possession of *Lord Tredegar.*

9. A salver is stated to be among the plate of William IV., at *Windsor Castle.*

10. A cup and cover of recent make, handsomely chased, made from gold obtained in the Castell Candochan mines, in Merioneth-shire; belonging to *Sir Watkin W. Wynn, Bart.*

11. Round salver, made by Paul Storr in 1801, inscribed "Rundell et Bridge fecerunt."—*Duke of Rutland.*

12. Beautiful helmet-shaped cup, engraved with the arms of the *Duke of Devonshire*; made by Pierre Platel in 1701. (This gold-smith entered his mark of PL., crowned, in 1699; Lamerie's mark of LA. was not entered until 1712.)

13. Oval salver, to correspond; same date and maker. *Duke of Devonshire.*

14. Plateau, made from gold boxes in which the freedom of the cities and towns of Ireland were presented to the Marquis of Hartington when Lord Lieutenant in 1755. Made by Paul Storr in 1813. Engraved with the Arms of Irish cities and of Cavendish. *Duke of Devonshire.*

15. A racing cup is said to be in existence, engraved with a race-horse and jockey; inscribed, "Saltby Stakes."

16. Two-handled cup and cover; inscribed, "This cup of massy gold was the gift of Edward, Lord Leigh, to William, Lord Craven, one of his lordship's guardians and trustees, A.D. 1765." Hall mark, 1764–5. Maker [T·P] Thomas Powell, Craig's Court, Charing Cross. Weight, 117 ounces. *The Earl of Craven.*

ENGLISH GOLDSMITHS.*

Among the celebrated goldsmiths of a remote period—who, it will be remembered, were frequently artists and designers of architecture, as well as sculptors, painters, and workers in the precious metals, and excelling in one or more of the fine arts—we shall include in our list several of foreign extraction, but who must have resided for a lengthened period in England, judging from the beautiful examples extant, and their elaborate workmanship, many of which are still preserved in this country.

We give a probably imperfect record of their names and the well-known specimens of their art which have rendered them famous all over Europe, confining ourselves as much as possible to those of our own country.

Saint Dunstan (Patron of English Goldsmiths).

10th century.—Dunstan of Glastonbury, where he was born A.D. 925. His father's name was Herstan; his mother's, Cynedrida. He entered a monastery when young, and probably learned there the goldsmith's art, as well as devoting himself to a religious life. When he left, he erected a cell in which was a forge as well as an oratory, adjacent to the Church of Glastonbury; employing his time partly in devotional austerities and partly in the exercise of making ecclesiastical vessels and ornaments for the church, such as crosses, censers, and chalices, as well as goldsmith's work in general, both for the clergy and laity. He instituted the Order of Benedictine Friars, one of its rules being the prohibition of marriage, which, it is said, originated from a disappointment in love he met with in early life.

While working at his forge and anvil on one occasion, a mysterious person entered his cell to give an extensive order for plate, but Dunstan discovered that his visitor was no less a person than the devil himself in disguise, on which he immediately took the red-hot tongs from the fire and seized His Infernal Majesty by the nose; the unexpected application made him roar and bellow so as to disturb the whole neighbourhood. So runs the tradition, which has been

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* Mr. F. G. Hilton Price has kindly furnished us with his pamphlet of "Notes on the Early Goldsmiths and Bankers, to the close of the XVII. Century," to which we have made frequent reference. (Proceedings of the London and Middlesex Archæological Society, vol. v.)

carried down to this day, and implicitly believed by the faithful through many ages. Dunstan, however, at length attracted the notice of the Saxon king, Athelstan, and he was made Abbot of Glastonbury in the year 942 by his successor, King Edmund, who supplied him with money to restore the Abbey. He continued in favour with Edred and Edwy, and was raised by them to the dignities of Bishop of Worcester, subsequently Bishop of London, and in 959 he became Archbishop of Canterbury. On the accession of Ethelred II. in 979, his influence with that monarch declined, and he was deposed; but although shortly reinstated, he was so mortified that he died of grief and vexation in A.D. 988, and was buried in Canterbury Cathedral.

He was canonized as Saint, and from his high appointments in the State, combined with his previous employment as goldsmith and worker in the precious metals, he was chosen patron of the Goldsmiths of England, and especially by the Goldsmiths' Company of London, who paid to his memory honours without end. Their records abound with notices of ceremonials and observances to their Patron Saint on special occasions. Their gorgeous Hall was adorned with his image of silver-gilt set with gems and precious stones of fabulous price. Much of their plate bore his effigy. They had "St. Dunstan's Light" kept constantly burning in St. John Zachary's Church, the cost of maintaining which formed an annual item in their Wardens' accounts. They had a chapel also in St. Paul's Cathedral.

In 1460, "On St. Dunstan's Eve all the hoole companye of the Lyverye shall assemble at the Hall in their second lyverye and shall have iiij chapeleynes to wayte and goo before them to Pawls" (St. Paul's). On its being debated whether St. Dunstan's day should be kept by shutting up their shops and keep holiday, the Company agreed to do so. He is designated in their books "Seynt Dunstan, our blessed Patron, Protector, and Founder," and on their feast days they drank to his memory from a great and costly cup, surmounted by a statuette of the Saint, called "St. Dunstan's Cup." He was considered as having been a brother of the craft; indeed, some of his handicraft was extant in 1280, for in the wardrobe accounts of Edward I. is noted "A gold ring with a sapphire of the workmanship of St. Dunstan." However, all these observances ceased at the Reformation. Under date 1550, the Company change their election day, and discard the religious ceremonies from St. Dunstan's day to that of the Holy Trinity; but still their festivities were continued. A few years earlier (in 1547, October 4), we read, "At the assembly on this day

Mr. Wardens desired to know the pleasure of the assistants for the ymage of Seint Dunstan, because of the Injunctions," and they agreed that "Mr. Alderman Bowes (Sir Martin), and the Wardens with iiij other, soche as they sholde appoynte, sholde take the same ymage and breake yt, and turn yt to the moste profett of the house. Also that the gret standyng cuppe with Seynt Dunston on the topp, sholde be lykewyse by them bee broken and turned into other plate."

To Dunstan has been attributed the placing of pegs in tankards. Finding that quarrels very frequently arose in taverns from disputes about the proper share of the liquor when they drank out of the same cup, he advised Edgar to order gold or silver pegs to be fastened at regulated distances in the pots, that every man should know his just allowance. The space between each peg contained half a pint.

We must not leave unnoticed the splendid tapestry used for the decoration of Goldsmiths' Hall, made at a great expense in Flanders, illustrating events in the history of St. Dunstan; the entire expense of which work was £550. The Wardens' accounts contain some interesting items: "Paid Mr. Gerard Hughes for the rich arras for the hanging of the Hall; for devising the story; for making the stories in black and white; to four masters, every one of them sixteen days at a shilling a day; for a boy to sharpen their colours (chalks); for the translation of the story out of English into Dutch, that the foreign workmen might understand it: to Mr. Hughes for costs and charges, lying in Flanders, and for canvas, &c."

A.D. 872–900.—*Alfred the Great*, although not actually a practical goldsmith, greatly encouraged, and probably superintended, the working of the precious metals into jewellery and plate.

The business of a goldsmith was held in great repute by the Anglo-Saxons, and a poem in that language, speaking of the various conditions of men, contains lines which may be thus translated:—

"For one a wondrous skill
In goldsmith's art
Is provided,
Full oft he decorates
And well adorns
A powerful King's noble,
And he to him gives broad
Lands in recompence."

Asser, the friend and biographer of Alfred the Great, tells us that

when he had secured peace and protection to his subjects, he resolved to extend to them a knowledge of the Arts; for this purpose he collected from many nations numerous skilful artificers, the most expert in their respective trades. Among these were many workers in gold and silver, who, acting under his instructions, executed with incomparable skill many articles in these metals. In striking corroboration of this account, a most beautiful and interesting example is preserved in the Ashmolean Museum at Oxford, called the Alfred Jewel; this golden brooch, or locket, is of oval shape, richly wrought, and decorated with an enamel portrait outlined with gold cloisons on a piece of rock-crystal; around the bust, in Saxon characters, are the words *Aelfred me haet gewercan* (Alfred had me wrought). It was discovered in 1693 in the Isle of Athelney (near the Abbey), where Alfred retreated in A.D. 878, and fortified it against the Danes; the portrait may not improbably be that of the King himself.

A.D. 600.—*St. Eloi*, Bishop of Noyon, was born in 588 at Catalac in Limoges, and received the name Eligius (chosen by God) as a prognostic of his great destiny. He was chosen Patron of French Goldsmiths, having succeeded St. Martial, or Marcel. He was apprenticed to a goldsmith named Abbo, and when he was perfected in his art he went to Neustria, and made acquaintance with the treasurer of King Clothaire, named Bobbo, who introduced him, and he was entrusted by the King with a mass of gold to make a fauteuil, to be incrusted with precious stones. With the quantity of gold he had received he made two fauteuils, instead of one, as ordered. The King was astonished to see two instead of one, and exclaimed: "One can judge from this act of the confidence which may be placed in the conduct of more important things." He advanced speedily in his art, and made a great number of gold vases set with precious stones and other jewels, assisted by his apprentice, Thillon. King Dagobert placed the same confidence in Eloi; he was the founder of the monastery of Solignac, which, like others of the same time, were schools of the liberal arts, especially that of goldsmith. Thillon was made abbot. Numerous vessels of gold and silver were made by him for the churches, especially for St. Denis. The chair above alluded to is preserved in the Cabinet des Antiques at Paris—traditionally attributed to Eloi—as well as an altar-cross, set with precious stones, made by order of King Dagobert, at St. Denis. Saint Eloi, Bishop of Noyons, founded several other monasteries, which contained *ateliers* for the manufacture of ecclesiastical ornaments; but we have already exceeded our pro-

posed limits, and notice his decease in 659. His name is here introduced, being chosen as Patron of the Guild of "Hammermen" of Scotland, or Smiths, among which Goldsmiths were anciently included, until those of Edinburgh obtained a separate charter in 1586, confirmed in 1687.

600.—*Thillon*, pupil of St. Eloi, before mentioned, was of Saxon or English origin.

12th century.—*Brithnodus*, Abbot of Ely, was a worker in gold and silver. Four images made by him, covered with silver gilt and precious stones, were stripped to appease the resentment of William the Conqueror.

12th century.—*Leo*, a contemporary of Brithnodus, was by him instructed in the goldsmith's art.

12th century.—*Elsinus*, his successor, made a reliquary for the bones of St. Kindreda. The Abbey was able to offer William the Conqueror a thousand marks by the sacrifice of gold and silver ornaments, after the resistance made in the island by the Saxons.

12th century.—*Baldwin*, a goldsmith (probably a monk of the Abbey of St. Albans), is mentioned by Matthew Paris as the maker of a large cup of gold for Robert, Abbot of St. Albans, "which was adorned with flowers and foliages of the most delicate workmanship, and set with precious stones in the most elegant manner." His Latinised name was *Bauduinus*.

12th century.—*Robert, Abbot of St. Albans*, is noticed by Mathew Paris as being a skilful goldsmith. He made two remarkable reliquaries, covered with golden images, and other choice works in gold and silver. He was a great promoter of the goldsmith's art, and under his supervision many artistic and sumptuous objects were fabricated.

11th century.—*Vulfuin*, or *Vulfinus*, a monk of Chichester, who was a goldsmith in the 11th century, is mentioned by Ordoricus Vitalis. From the similarity of the name of the goldsmith Wolvinus, who made the Paliotto of Milan, in 835, some confusion has arisen.

12th century.—*Ralph Flael*, in the reign of Henry II., was a goldsmith and Alderman of London; he held in demesne the ward of Aldersgate. He is mentioned in the amerciaments of the guilds for being adulterine, that is, set up without special license. "Gilda aurifabrorum unde Radulfus Flael est Aldermanus."

12th century.—*Anketil* was a celebrated goldsmith. He was a monk of St. Albans, and acquired such a reputation for his works in

the precious metals that he was invited by the King of Denmark to superintend his goldsmiths' works, and be his banker and money-changer. A pair of candlesticks, made of silver and gold, and presented by Robert, Abbot of St. Albans, to Pope Adrian (our countryman), were so much esteemed for their exquisite workmanship that they were consecrated to the basilica of St. Peter at Rome. In the time of Henry II. the demand for highly-finished trinkets was so great that many additional artists resorted here from Germany and Italy.

12th century.—*Solomon of Ely* was a pupil of Anketil of St. Albans, and assisted him in his works at the monastery.

1090.—*Otto, the Elder*, goldsmith in the reign of William II., was appointed Engraver to the Mint.

1100.—*Leofstane*, goldsmith, flourished in the reign of Henry I. He was made, by the King, Provost of London, a title antecedent to that of Mayor.

1130.—*Otto, the Younger*, and *William Fitz Otto* were goldsmiths in the reign of Henry I., and were severally engravers to the Mint.

11th century.—*Theophilus*, a monk of the middle of the 11th century, was a practical goldsmith, or he could not have described so minutely the technical details of the goldsmith's trade. His work entitled "Diversarum Artium Schedula" (Essay on various Arts) treats of miniature-painting, glass-making, enamel, and the goldsmith's art so accurately that his instructions can be followed at the present day. His nationality is disputed; he has been claimed by Germany, Italy, and France as a native, or denizen, but it is a moot question, and why may not England put in a claim? for we have shown that these arts were practised in this country successfully in convents at that early period. He describes the methods of working gold and silver—the necessary tools, the ingredients of the alloy, &c. He was, at the same time, *aurifabrum mirabilem, pictorem doctum et Vitrearium sagacem*, or three artists in one.

1110.—The celebrated Gloucester Candlestick, preserved in the South Kensington Museum, must be noticed as an example of English monkish workmanship, made at Gloucester, a fine example of the transition period between the Romanesque, or Celtic, and the Gothic. It is of alloyed silver, and has a straight stem, with three bosses, and interlaced bands, knots, and pierced foliage supporting men, monsters, dragons, birds, &c., on a tripod of dragons' claws. It bears several Latin inscriptions, one of which records its gift by Abbot Peter of Gloucester to the Church of St. Peter, at Gloucester. It is twenty-

three inches high. These pricket candlesticks were frequently of large size. Mr. Pollen, in his South Kensington "Handbook on Gold and Silver," says they were used "notably at the festival at Easter, when new fire is struck from a flint after all lights had been put out on Good Friday, and a candle of great size is lighted, a type of the new dawn and the heavenly life of the Resurrection." The most complete example is the seven-branched candlestick at Milan Cathedral, of gilt bronze, of about the same date, above fourteen feet high.

1189.—*Henry Fitz Alwyn*, goldsmith. King Richard I., Cœur de Lion, in order to maintain the expenses incurred in the Crusades, levied large subsidies upon the city, and in return granted to the citizens the privilege of electing their own chief magistrate, who was designated "Maior," a title taken from the Norman *Maire*. The first elected to this high office was Henry Fitz Alwyn, whose ancestor Alwyn, cousin of King Edgar, was styled "Alderman of all England." Henry Fitz Alwyn was mayor for twenty-four years (1189–1213).

1192–3.—*Henry de Cornhill* was Warden of the Mint, 4th and 5th Richard I. In the third year of Richard I. he accounted for the profits of the Cambium of all England, except Winchester.

1222.—*Ilger*, goldsmith, was Master of the Mint in this year.

13th century.—*William Fitz Otho*, or Otto, in the 6th of King John (1204) made the dies for the Mint at Chichester, being Engraver to the Mint.

1243.—*Richard Abel*, goldsmith, succeeded William Fitz Otho as Engraver to the Mint (27th Henry III.).

1243.—*William Fitz Otho*, probably the same mentioned above, was goldsmith to King Henry III., and made many rich ornaments for the use and adornment of the Lady Chapel in Westminster Abbey. In the 28th year of this king's reign (1243) he directed Fitz Otho to make "a dragon in manner of a standard or ensign, of red samit, to be embroidered with gold, and his tongue to appear as continually moving, his eyes of sapphires, to be placed in the church against the King's coming thither." Two years later he ordered the Keeper of the Exchequer to "buy as precious a mitre as could be found in the city of London, for the Archbishop's use, and also one great coronal of silver to set wax candles upon in the said church."

1224.—*Everard*, a goldsmith of London, was warden of the King's exchange at the Mint, 9th Henry III.

1255.—*William of Gloucester*, "the King's Goldsmith," was Keeper of the Dies, Master of the Mint in 1258. In the 41st Henry III.

(1256), "This King, as a further ornament for St. Peter's (Westminster Abbey), ordered a sumptuous monument to be erected there, for his daughter Catharine, deceased, giving order to his treasurer and his chamberlain of the treasury to deliver to Simon de Welles, five marks and a half for his expenses in going to London for a certain brass image to be set upon her tomb, and returning home again. And upon the same tomb there was also set a silver image; for the making of which William of Gloucester, the King's goldsmith, was paid sixty and ten marks."

1242.—*Ralph Eswy*, goldsmith, was one of the Sheriffs in 1242. "In 1243 he was again chosen Mayor and presented to his Lordship the King at Westminster." (Riley, "Mayors and Sheriffs of London.")

1243.—*Hugh Bland*, goldsmith, was one of the Sheriffs in 1243.

1300.—*Ade*, the King's goldsmith in the reign of Edward I., made many of the gold and silver vessels for the sideboard of that monarch. In the wardrobe accounts of Edward I. his name frequently occurs; from which we select the following: "Duo disci argenti pro interferculis facti per filium *Ade* Aurifabri Regis de proprio vesselo ipsius Regis pond vj*li.* vij*s.* iij*d.*"

13th century.—*Edward Fitz Otho*, Engraver to the Mint, and Master.

1265.—*Thomas Fitz Otho*,	do.	do.
1280.—*Hugh Fitz Otho*,	do.	do.
1290.—*Thomas Fitz Otho*,	do.	do.
1294.—*William Fitz Otho*,*	do.	do.

1212.—*William Fitzwilliam*, a goldsmith, about this time founded at St. Helen's, in Bishopsgate, a priory of Benedictine Nuns, and probably built a church for them, against that of St. Helen's, which afterwards came into their possession; the ruins of the nunnery were pulled down in 1799.†

1290.—*William Torel*, goldsmith and citizen of London. It has been attempted to prove that he was an Italian of the family of Torelli, but the name of Torel occurs in documents from the time of the Confessor down to the said William Torel. He is celebrated

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* No less than three tenants-in-chief under the Conqueror are entered in Domesday, under the appellation of "Aurifaber." One of these, Otto Aurifaber, held in Essex; and his descendants, under the surname of Fitz Otho, appear to have been almost hereditary Mint Masters to the Crown for two centuries, becoming extinct about 1300.

† He was the son of "William the Goldsmith." Sir William FitzWilliam, Merchant Taylor, servant to Cardinal Wolsey, Alderman of Bread Street Ward, 1506, was a lineal descendant, from whom is descended the present Earl FitzWilliam. ("Annals of St. Helens," by Rev. J. E. Cox, D.D.)

for the beautiful recumbent statue of Eleanor of Castile, Queen of Edward I., ob. 1290, in Westminster Abbey, on the altar tomb at the east end of Edward the Confessor's chapel, which has been thus described: "Her image, most curiously done in brass, gilt with gold, her hair dishevelled and falling very handsomely about her shoulders, on her head a crown, under a fine canopy supported by two cherubim, all of brass gilt." It is well preserved, and uninjured as when originally placed there. The stone work of the Queen's tomb was constructed by Master *Richard de Crundale*, mason. Torel built the furnace in which the statue was cast in St. Margaret's Church Yard. Torel also executed the effigy of gilt bronze on the tomb of Henry III. (1291), in the Confessor's chapel. The shrine of Edward the Confessor, erected by Henry III., when the church was rebuilt, was decorated with mosaics, the work of *Peter the Roman Citizen*. The pavement before the altar was executed by Roman workmen, with materials brought from Rome. The name of the artist was *Odoricus* (1267–8).

A beautiful piece of iron work, overhanging the tomb of Queen Eleanor, is attributed to *Master Thomas de Leghtone* in 1294.

1275.—*Ralph le Blount*, or *Le Blund*, goldsmith and one of the wardens of the Company, was Alderman of Bassishaw Ward. He was Engraver to the Mint in 1267, having succeeded Richard Abel in that capacity.

1269.—Among the 58 adherents of Simon de Montfort who was defeated and slain at the battle of Evesham, when Henry III. was released from prison, were—*Conrad*, the goldsmith; *John Fitzpatrick*, goldsmith; and *Hubert*, the goldsmith: they were banished the kingdom with the rest. On the submission of the Barons, they were heavily fined, and the City of London was obliged to pay 20,000 marks. (Riley.)

In 1275.—*Michael Thovy*, goldsmith, for holding with the Barons, was imprisoned with others, and, by reason of murders and robberies imputed to him by the Aldermen, was hanged in 1275. (Riley.)

1275.—*Gregory de Rokesley*, a celebrated goldsmith, lived in the Old Change; he was Keeper of the King's Exchange and Chief Assay Master of all the King's mints in England. Sheriff in 1271. He was eight times Mayor, between 1275 and 1285, when, for refusing to appear at the Tower as Lord Mayor before the King's justices—asserting his privilege by throwing off his civic robes at the Church

of Allhallows, Barking, and then obeying the mandate as a private individual—he had his office seized, together with the liberties of the City by John de Kirkeby, the King's treasurer; and *Ralph Sandwith* (not a goldsmith) was appointed "Custos" in lieu of the Mayor, which office he held from 1286 to 1289. In 1297 the liberties were restored, and the office of Mayor revived.

In the 8th Edward I. (1279), the value of the coins had become so deteriorated by clipping, that a new standard of value was established, and a new coinage issued, which was conducted by an agreement with *William de Turnemire* of Marseilles; groats and half groats were made as well as sterlings or pennies. The pound of Easterling money was to contain 12 ounces, to wit, fine silver, such as was then made into foil, and commonly called "Silver of Guthurons Lane," viz. 11 oz. 2¼ dwt. The dies for this new money were delivered to *Gregory de Rokesley* on the 27th May 1280. (Guthurons Lane led out of Cheapside, east of Foster Lane, and took its name from a former resident and owner thereof, it was inhabited principally by gold-beaters. It is now called Gutter Lane.) Gregory de Rokesley was buried in Christ's Church, Newgate Street.

13th century.—*John of Limoges* probably resided many years in England, and executed the beautiful tomb, enriched with coloured champ levé enamels, of Walter de Merton, Bishop of Colchester, still existing in Westminster Abbey.*

1262.—In this year there was a quarrel between the goldsmiths and the tailors, who met in great bodies, fully armed, with loss on both sides. The riot was quelled by the Mayor and Aldermen, and thirteen of the ringleaders executed.

1276.—*Jocee*, the goldsmith, was Keeper of the Dies and Master of the Mint in this year.

1279.—*Sir Thomas de Frowick*, Alderman of Cheap Ward and Mayor, was a warden of the Goldsmiths' Company. He is named in the Parliamentary rolls as the maker of the golden crown for the coronation of Edward's second Queen, Margaret.

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* It was very much the practice in the Middle Ages, especially in monasteries, to call not only the monks, but people who were instructed therein, by their Christian names, adding thereto the city or place from whence they came. These Establishments were frequently schools for teaching the various arts and the technicalities of trades, among which was that of the goldsmith; by which custom the actual surname in many instances became altogether forgotten. This was the case, more or less, all over Europe. Hence we have John of Limoges, William de Gloucester, Solomon of Ely, Walter de Merton, John de Chichester, Jan Van Delft, Roger of Ely, &c.

1284.—*Laurence Ducket,* goldsmith, who had taken shelter in the tower of Old Bow Church after wounding one Ralph Crepin, was murdered therein in 1284, for which, says Stow, sixteen persons were hung, a woman, named Alice, burnt, and many rich persons "hanged by the purse." The church was interdicted, the doors and windows filled with thorns, till it was purified again.

1280.—*Sir William Faryngdon,* goldsmith, Sheriff, 1281, and Mayor, who gave his name to the City Ward. Faringdon Ward, afterwards divided into two, "Within" and "Without," in Hadley's mayoralty, was originally one Aldermanry, purchased by William Faryngdon in 1279, and remained in his family for upwards of eighty years. It was held by the singular tenure of presenting annually at Easter a gilliflower, a flower formerly of great scarcity.

Stow says that Faryngdon was purchased of Ralph le Feure: "All the Aldermanrie and the appurtenances within the Citie of London and suburbs of the same, between Ludgate and Newgate, and also within the same gates which Ankerirus de Averne held during his life by grant of Thomas Averne. To have and to hold to the said Ralph and his heirs, yielding one clove or slip of gilliflower at the feast of Easter, in consideration of twenty marks," &c. &c.

1308.—*Sir Nicholas Faringdon* (son of Sir William), of "Chepe," goldsmith, was four times Mayor, 1308, 1313, 1320, and 1323. Warden of the Goldsmith's Company. He was buried at St. Peter's le Chepe, a church that, before the great fire, stood where the tree still stands in the churchyard at the corner of Wood Street.

1307.—*John de Louthe and William de Berkinge,* goldsmiths of London, were the principal jewellers of Queen Isabella, consort of King Edward II. In a Cottonian MS. communicated to the Society of Antiquaries by Mr. E. A. Bond, is noticed some jewellery purchased of them by the Queen for £421. Among these were—"A chaplet of gold, set with balays, sapphires, emeralds, diamonds, and pearls, price £105; a crown of gold, set with sapphires and rubies of Alexandria, price £80; a circlet of gold, price £60," &c.

1324–1404.—*William of Wykeham,* consecrated Bishop of Winchester in 1367, is said to have designed the celebrated Gothic crozier which he left by will, with other plate, to New College, Oxford, of which he was the founder. His own image is in the volute, kneeling before the Virgin, which last has been removed since the change of religion.

His great and useful talents, especially his skill in architecture, appear to have recommended him to the favour of Edward III. He persuaded that monarch to pull down a great part of Windsor Castle, and rebuild it from his plan, in that plain magnificence in which it now appears; and many other buildings were restored or rebuilt under his directions. He died the 27th September 1404.

1332.—*Henry de Gloucester*, citizen and goldsmith of London. His will, originally in Latin, is given in Weever's "Funeral Monuments," p. 421. He was buried at St. Helens, London. He bequeaths to his daughter Elizabeth, vj shillings, being a nun in the said convent of St. Helen's, &c.

In 1339 three London goldsmiths were retained for a year by the Chapter of St. Pauls in consequence of a bequest of gold and jewels to the shrine of St. Erkenwald.

1369.—*John Standulph*, goldsmith, his name occurs in a document of this year. He was Master of the Goldsmith's Company, and was buried in the Church of St. Foster, Foster Lane.

1369.—*Hawkin of Liege*, a Flemish artist, executed the figure of Queen Philippa, which lies upon her tomb in Westminster Abbey, remarkable for its cushioned head-dress, which is said to be the first attempt to pourtray the features of the face or an actual likeness. Queen Philippa, wife of Edward III., was the founder of Queen's College, Oxford. Around the tomb were placed the statuettes of thirty royal personages, to whom she was related, the niches only in which they were placed being in existence. The magnificence of the work may be imagined from the fact that it contained, when perfect, more than seventy statuettes besides several brass figures on the surrounding railing. The tomb of Edward III. (1377), by the same hand, has been somewhat better preserved, six of the statuettes still remaining on one side of the monument.*

1350.—*Robert de Shordich, senr., Adam de Walpole, John de Lincoln, and Rafe Comins*, goldsmiths, were wardens of the Goldsmiths' Company in this year. In the records, under the head of Expenses: "Because all the wardens here mentioned were dead, expended on the poor" (sum obliterated). The occasion of their sudden death was the great plague which desolated the greater part

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* The features of the effigy which lies on the tomb are believed to have been cast from the King's face as he lay in death, and, as Lord Lindsay says (Christian Art, iii.): "The head is almost ideal in its beauty."

of England, and was especially fatal to the City of London; the nature of the above entry, and the absence of all entries for the succeeding year, are appalling proofs.

1323.—*Walter de Lincoln*, goldsmith, is spoken of as having a tenement adjoining the eastern site purchased for the Goldsmiths' Hall, in 1323, in the way called St. Vedast, in the parish of St. John Zachary, London. In the deed of sale by the executors of Sir Nicholas de Segrave to Sir William de Swift, Clerk, on behalf of the Goldsmiths' Company, the witnesses are John de Grantham and *Roger de Ely*, Sheriffs of London, Henry de Lecheford, Alderman of the ward (Aldersgate), *Richard de Wyhall*, *Robert Box*, and *Thomas de Lincoln*, goldsmiths. Dated 19th May 1323. Of this first erection of the Hall little is known. The second Hall is supposed to have been built by Sir Dru Barentine, in 1407.

Lincoln, a goldsmith in the reign of Richard II., 1381, probably Thomas de Lincoln before mentioned, was summoned, with others, to give advice as to the best steps to be taken for the preservation of the coin in England, which had been exported to foreign countries in large quantities.

1323.—*Roger of Ely*, goldsmith, was Sheriff of London during the mayoralty of Sir Nicholas Faringdon. In 1323 the site of the first Goldsmiths' Hall was purchased. His name is appended as witness to the deed of sale before referred to.

1326.—*Sir Richard Betane*, or Britaine, goldsmith, was mayor in this year.

1357.—*Sir John de Chichester* was an eminent goldsmith, Master of the Mint 40th Edward III. (1365), Sheriff 1359, Mayor 1369–70, in which year William Walworth was Sheriff. His shop was at the corner of Friday Street, in the Chepe. He made the King's privy seal, and the wedding jewellery for the King's son and the Lady Blanche.

In Riley's "Memorials of London," we find the particulars of a present of plate from the City of London to Edward the Black Prince, on his return from Gascony in 1371, from which we quote two items as an example of the manner of expressing weight and value in the 14th century by the *Tower* pound, which was given at the Mint in coined money in exchange for the bullion received by the Mint in *Troy* pounds, a profit thereby accruing of three-quarters of an ounce in the exchange of each pound weight converted into money, which was the King's prerogative until the Tower pound was abolished in 1527:—"Bought of John de Chichestre, Goldsmith, 48 esqueles

(ecuelles) and 24 salt-cellars, by Goldsmiths' weight, £76 5s. 0d., adding six shillings in the pound with the making, total £109 0s. 9d.; also 6 chargers' weight, £14 18s. 9d., which amounts, with the making, to £21 7s. 2d.," &c. *Goldsmiths'* weight (poids d'orfèvres) was the same as the *Tower* weight.

1334.—The four wardens of the Company were *Thomas de Berkelë, Richard Lonerye, John de Makenhened, Simon de Berking.*

1337.—The four wardens of the Company: *Thomas de Rokesley, Richard Lonereye, John de Kingeston,* and another name illegible.

1339.—The four wardens of the Company: *Nicholas de Walyngwick, William D'Espagne, Robert de Shordich, jun., Nicholas de Farndon.*

1340.—The four wardens of the Company: *Richard Denys, Robert de Shordich, sen., Robert le Marechal, John de Kyngeston.*

1349.—*John Walpole,* goldsmith, was buried in Allhallows Church, Bread Street, 1349.

1349.—*Simon de Berking,* "Aurifaber, London; liberavit unum caput de auro, Sancti Mathei, cum una mitr' (mitre) garniat' cum perr' et perlis, et unum ped' de argento cum duobus angelis" (Kal. Exch.). The golden chef and the silver foot were reliquaries.

1366.—*Thomas Hessey,* goldsmith to Edward III., for whom he furnished a quantity of table plate; also "plate bought of Thomas Hessey, goldsmith of London, and presented to the Constable of Flanders and others, as gifts from the King." 39th Edward III.

1370.—*John Walsh,* goldsmith of London. Edward IV. bought of him a silver gilt cup, decorated with enamel.

1360.—*Thomas Raynham,* goldsmith. His name occurs in the Royal Wardrobe Accounts as one of Edward III.'s goldsmiths.

14th century.—*Godfrey,* of Wood Street.

1369.—*Simon le Maserer,* goldsmith, is mentioned among the benefactors to the Goldsmiths' Company. He also left money for his obit at St. Dunstan's Chapel, in St. Paul's. Simon was so called from being a maker of silver-mounted masers, as bowls and cups were formerly called, and were in general use at that period, made of maple or other hard wood, mounted in silver, with broad bands, frequently inscribed and chased.

1360.—*John Hyltoft.* In 1369 (42nd Edward III.) an agreement, still extant, was entered into between the Goldsmiths' Company and the Dean and Chapter of St. Paul's, for maintaining a chantry in the Chapel of St. Dunstan in that Cathedral for the soul of John Hyltoft,

goldsmith of London. The date at which the Goldsmiths founded this chapel we know not, but that they maintained its altar in great splendour is evident, from mention in the account of items of expenditure connected therewith. There is an inventory of silver vessels extant, bought of the executors of John Hiltoft, goldsmith, 42nd Edward III. (1369).

1388.—*Sir Nicholas Twyford* was goldsmith to Edward III. Sheriff in 1377. Mayor in 1388. He is mentioned in the accounts of the Company of 1379. He was knighted, with Sir William Walworth, in 1388. He was buried in the Church of St. John Zachary in 1390, which church he had rebuilt.

1389.—*John Edmund*, goldsmith, Engraver to the Mint, appointed by Richard II.

1390–91.—*Sir Adam Bamme*, goldsmith, Sheriff 1382, Mayor in 1391 and 1396–97. "In a great dearth, he procured corn from parts beyond the sea, in sufficient abundance to serve the city and the countries near adjoining; to the furtherance of which good work he took out of the orphans' chest in the Guildhall two thousand marks to buy the said corn, and each alderman laid out twenty pounds to the like purpose." He was buried in the Church of St. George, Botolph Lane, where his son, Richard Bamme, of Gillingham, Kent, also lies, ob. 1452.

1380.—The four wardens of the Goldsmiths' Company in this year were *Robert Lucas*, *John Cramb*, *Herre Bame*, and *Herre Malvayne*.

1400.—*Sir Drugo*, or *Dru*, *Barentyne*, goldsmith, was twice Mayor, 1398, 1408, Sheriff in 1393, M.P. for the City of London 1394. He lived in Foster Lane. He built the second Goldsmiths' Hall, in 1407. In 1395 a singular grant was issued to Margaret, Countess of Norfolk, and Drugo Barentyne, goldsmith of London, licensing them to melt down groats, half-groats, and sterlings, or pennies, to the amount of £100, and to make thereof a silver vessel for the use of the said Margaret, notwithstanding the Statute. It is not easy to ascertain the object of this grant, for it is scarcely possible that there was not a sufficiency of bullion in another form to be readily obtained. "He gave fair lands to the goldsmiths," according to Stow, "and dwelled right against the Goldsmiths' Hall, betweene the which Hall and his dwelling-house he builded a gallory thwarting the streete, whereby he might go from one to the other." He was buried in the Church of St. John Zachary, on the 15th December 1415.

1395.—*Thomas Pole*, goldsmith, was buried in the Church of St. Matthew, Friday Street, in 1395.

1399.—*John Mayhew.* "Paid for a stone of adamant, ornamented and set in gold, xl *li.*" 1st Henry IV. (Devon's "Pell Records.") The stone of adamant was a loadstone—frequently worn about the person as an amulet against maladies—set in metal.

1400.—*Walter Prest* and *Nicholas Broker* executed in gilt metal the effigies of Richard II. and Anne of Bohemia, in the Confessor's Chapel, Westminster Abbey, in the beginning of the 15th century. In the Kalendar of the Exchequer, 18th Richard II., is a copy of the indenture for the construction of the tomb of Richard II. and his Queen, in Westminster Abbey, between the King and Master *Yevele* and *Stephen Lote*, stonemasons (latomos), for a marble tomb for Anna, recently Queen of England, and the said Lord King; also an indenture between the King and *Nicholas Broker* and *Walter Prest*, "coppersmiths" of London, to make two statues (ymagines) in the likeness of the King and Queen, of brass and laton gilt upon the said marble tomb; with other clauses contained in the indenture; also a design or model (patron) of the likenesses of the King and Queen, from which model the said work was to be completed. This tomb was placed in the Abbey before the King's death, his body being subsequently removed from Pontefract Castle and placed under his effigy by Henry V., the son of his murderer.

1403.—The four wardens of the Goldsmith's Company were *William Grantham, Salomon Oxeneye, Thomas Lenyde, Robert Hall.*

1419.—*Solomon Oxney* was one of the Members of Parliament for the City in 1419.

1397.—*Adam Browne*, goldsmith, was Lord Mayor in 1397.

1382.—*John Frensshe*, goldsmith. In Riley's "London Life" we read, under this date, "One mazer cup, bound with silver gilt, value x^{s}, another value v^{s}, stolen from John Frensshe, goldsmith."

1422.—In 1st Henry VI., *John Bernes*, of London, goldsmith, was appointed by the King to make the money weights for the noble, the half and quarter, and to stamp them, according to the form of the statute of the ninth year of the late King.

1400–1.—*Sir John Frances*, goldsmith, was *Mayor in this year*, 1400–1. Sheriff 1390. He was buried in the church of St. John Zachary. "Johannes Frances, civis et aurifaber et quondam Maior London, qui obiit, 13 December 1405."

1415.—*William Fitzhugh*, goldsmith, was Comptroller of the Mint from 1400 down to 1418.

1409.—*William Chicheley*, goldsmith, was Sheriff in this year.

1405.—*Thomas Atte Hay* was a benevolent goldsmith; he bequeathed the "Horn Tavern" in 1405, now known as "Anderton's Hotel," Fleet Street, to the Goldsmiths' Company, for the better support and sustentation of the infirm members of the Company. The present estimated value of his bequest is £760 per annum.

1422.—*Gilbert Van Brandeberg*, goldsmith, Engraver to the Mint.

1422.—*Bartholomew Seman*, gold-beater, usually called "Bartholomew Goldbeter," was Master of the King's Mints, 10th of Henry V. and 1st and 2nd Henry VI., within the Tower of London and the town of Calais. He died in 1430, and was buried in the church of St. John Zachary.

1440–1.—*Sir John Pattesley*, or *Paddesley*, goldsmith, Master of of the Mint 1434 and 1483, Sheriff 1432, *Mayor in* 1440–1, son of Simon Pattesley, of Bury St. Edmunds. In the privy purse expenses of Henry VII. (1437) "Fyrste delivered by your gracious commandment and appointment to send to Queen Katerine for her yerisgifte on New Year's Day, she being at Bermondsey, j tablett of golde with a crucifixe garnized with sapphires and perles weyng aboute xiiij unc' of golde, and was bought of John Patteslee, goldesmyth, for the some of xl *li.*" He was buried in St. Michael's, Crooked Lane.

1458.—*Edward Rawdon*, a goldsmith, circa 1458.

1437.— . . . *Remonde*, a goldsmith. In the privy purse expenses of Henry VII. (1437): "Item delivered by your said commandment to send that same day to my Lady of Gloucestre a nouche maad in manner of a man, garnized with a faire gret balay, v gret perles, i gret diamand pointed, with three gret hangers garnized with rubies and perles, bought of Remonde, the goldsmyth, for the some of xl *li.*"

1432.—*John Orewell*, goldsmith, Engraver to the Mint 1432–40.

1450.—*John Sutton*, goldsmith, was one of the Sheriffs in 1440. Among the epitaphs in St. John Zachary's Church,* Stow gives the following: "Here lieth the body of John Sutton, citizen, goldsmith, and Alderman of London, who died 6th July 1450. This brave and worthy alderman was killed in the defence of the city, in the bloody nocturnal battle on London Bridge, against the infamous Jack Cade and his army of Kentish rebels."

* The old church of St. John Zachary, Maiden Lane, near Goldsmiths' Hall, was destroyed in the great fire and not rebuilt. The parish is annexed to that of St. Anne.

1450.—*German Lyas*, a foreigner, was admitted into the franchise of Goldsmiths of London, to use the same craft as a freeman, for which privilege he paid to the Almesse of St. Dunstan £8 6s. 8d. In 1452 this same German Lyas was brought before the Wardens for various offences, and particularly for selling a "tablet of gold" which was dishonourably wrought, being two parts of silver. On deliberation it was awarded that he should give to the fraternity a gilt cup of 24 oz. weight, and "lowley obey himself on his knees." This he did, bringing into the Hall a "cuppe chased with a sonne" (sun) weighing 26 oz., and was pardoned.

1443.—In this year the following wardens of the craft of the Goldsmiths' Company were chosen:—*William Walton*, *William Basenire*, or *Bismere*, *William Porter*, and *William Rakeley*, or *Rockley*.

They were re-elected in 1844, but their names were differently spelt, as is frequently the case in early MSS.

1452.—*Thomas Baby*, Chaplain to the Goldsmiths' Company, was buried in St. Foster's, Foster Lane, thus recorded:—"Dominus Thomas Baby quondam capellanus aurifabrorum London, qui obiit 3 die Novembri 1452" (Stow).

1439.—*William Austin*, of London. Flaxman in describing the monument of Richard Beauchamp, Earl of Warwick, at Warwick, describes the figures as being natural and *graceful*, the architecture rich and delicate, and that they are excelled by nothing done in Italy of the same kind at this time, although Donatello and Ghiberti were living when this tomb was erected in 1439. He says, "The artist was William Austin, of London." We insert his name among the goldsmiths, although we have no positive record that he was actually a worker in the precious metals; but the arts were so nearly allied, the sculptor having so frequently received instruction in the workshop of the goldsmith, as in the case of Ghiberti, to whom we have just alluded, that we may be excused in thus recording his name in the list as an English artist and goldsmith.

1501–2.—*Sir Bartholomew Reade*, goldsmith, Alderman and *Mayor* 1501–2, Sheriff 1497. He was Master of the Mint in 1481, 1492, and 1493. To have a house large and important enough to maintain the dignity of Lord Mayor, and befitting the splendour which he had determined should signalise his mayoralty, he purchased Crosby Place. It was here he received the ambassadors of the Emperor Maximilian during their stay, who had been sent to sympathise with Henry VII. on the death of his Queen Elisabeth, of York, and his son, Prince

Arthur, which events happened within a few months of each other; and it was at Crosby Hall he gave his grand inauguration dinner recorded by Stow, at which were present more than 100 persons of great estate, in which hall was "a paled park furnished with fruitful trees, beasts of venery," &c.

Bartholomew Reade was a great benefactor to the Goldsmiths' Company. He founded a grammar school at Cromer in Norfolk. He was buried in the Charter-house, and gave £100 to the church of St. John Zachary where his wife was buried.

1463.—*Thomas Muschamp*, goldsmith, was Sheriff in 1463, in the mayoralty of Sir Matthew Philip, and was buried in the church of St. Mary Magdalen, Milk Street.

1474.—*Oliver Davy*, goldsmith, bequeathed to the Company, in trust, certain property, of the present estimated value of £36 8s. per annum, for poor pensioners.

1511.—*John Barrett*, goldsmith, bequeathed about £3 5s. per annum present value, to supply coals to the poor of the Goldsmiths' Company.

1429.—*William Russe*, goldsmith, Sheriff 1429, Master of the Mints of London, Calais, Bristol, and York, 10 & 11 Henry VI. (1431–2), and Warden of the Exchange, 10 Henry VI. (Stow spells his name Rous.) He was buried in St. Peter's Church, in Chepe.

1452.—*Thomas Harrison*, goldsmith, is thus lauded in the Company's books in 1452:—"Considering how much the Company was indebted and their livelihood ruinous and in decline, great part of which could not be helped without great and notable cost, had of his blessed dispocition given twenty pounds towards making a parlour in one of the Company's houses in Wood Street."

1450.—*William Breakspeare*, goldsmith, died 1461, buried in St. John's Zachary, where he is styled "sometime merchant, goldsmith and alderman, the Commonweale attendant."

1452.—*Sir Humphrey Hayford*, goldsmith, Comptroller to the Mint and King's Assay Master 1452–9, *Mayor in* 1477–8; son of Roger Hayford, of Stratford le Bow. He was buried in the church of St. Edmond, Lombard Street.

1465.—"Item, the yeare aforsaid and the xxviij day of Marche, my master bout of Umfrey the Goldsmythe, a chaffer of sylver weyinge xviij unces and a quarter, and my master payd hym therefor of old grotez 1$^{s.}$ and in new grotez ij$^{s.}$ vj$^{d.}$ paid for every unnce iij$^{s.}$" (Expenses of Sir John Howard.)

1455.—*William Wodeward*, goldsmith, Engraver to the Mint.

1456.—*William Hede*, goldsmith, being liveryman of the Goldsmiths' Company, and his wife, both made complaint to the wardens of their apprentice William Bowden, "who irreverently, shamefully, and of frowwinesse" had beaten his said mistress. His punishment, ordered by the wardens, was that he should be "had into the kechyn of the Hall and there stripped naked, and by the hand of his master beaten until such time as he raised blood upon his body, in likewise as he did upon his mistress, and that he should there be made to ask his master and mistress of grace and mercy, naked as he was betyn."—Herbert's "History of the Goldsmith's Company."

1460.—*John Adys*, civis et aurifaber, London, qui obiit ultimo die Februarii 1461. Buried in St. John Zachary's Church.

1463–4.—*Sir Mathew Philip*, goldsmith, *Mayor of London in* 1463–4, made Knight of the Bath by Edward IV. with other aldermen, for bravery on the battle field, on the occasion of the routing of Falconbridge and the Kentish rebels in their attempt to force the city. He was Warden of the Company in 1474, and subscribed 6s. 8d. towards St. Dunstan's feast, which altogether amounted to £15 5s. 2d.

1461.—*German Lynche*, of London, goldsmith, Warden of the Mint, was elected Graver of the Puncheons for life (1460–83); Master and Warden of the King's Mint in his realm of Ireland, within his castle of Dybeln (Dublin), and he was authorised to strike money for currency in Ireland, and was to make all manner of puncheons, irons, gravers, &c., within the city of London, or elsewhere, as should to him seem most speedful.

1465.—"Item, my master bout of *Thomas Cartelage, goldsmith*, of Chepe, v chargers of sylver, xvj dysshes, and vij saussers, weyinge lxix$^{li.}$ xix$^{s.}$ vj$^{d.}$, after iij$^{s.}$ the unnce." (Expenses of Sir John Howard.)

1485.—*Sir Hugh Bryce*, son of Richard Bryce, of Dublin, goldsmith, *Mayor in* 1485, Sheriff 1475, Governor of the Mint in the Tower, and Keeper of the King's Exchange. The Goldsmiths' Company, like many others, had a rich pall, or herse-cloth, which is thus alluded to in the minutes:—"The Wardens shewed the Company the goodly and rich hersecloth which was made with the goods of Sir Hugh Bryce, Dame Elizabeth, his wife, and Dame Elizabeth Terrell. It was agreed that the said cloth should not be lent to any other person than a goldsmith, or a goldsmith's wife; that whenever it was used, the company assembled should pray for the said two

donors' souls. as well as the soul of the said Dame Elizabeth Terrell, and that the beadle should have for his safeguard and attendance twelve pence at the least."

Bryce was Deputy to Lord Hastings, who was Master of the Mint for twelve years, and also to Bartholomew Reed, during the reign of Edward IV., before he was appointed Master himself in 1478. Caxton in "Th' Ymage, or Myrrour of the Worlde," which he printed in 1481, says that he translated that book at the request, desire, cost, and dispense of the honourable and worshipful man Hugh Bryce, Alderman and Citizen of London, who told him that he intended to present it to the Lord Hastings.

1478.—*Mylys Adys*, goldsmith, was warden of the Company in 1478, successor of John Adys before mentioned, who died in 1461.

1478.—The ordinances or statutes of the Goldsmiths' Company contained in a MS. book, written on vellum with illuminated initial letters, commences thus :—

"Thys Boke was made and ordeynyd by—

Hugh Brice, Altherman.
Henry Coote,
Mylys Adys, and
William Palmer, Wardens.

,,The xx day of September, in the yere of our Lorde God MCCCCLXXviij, and in the xviij yere of the Reigne of King Edward the Fourth.

"*Humfrey Hayford*, then Mayre of the Cyte of London, John Stokker and Henry Colett, Sheryffs of the same Cyte."

1483.—The index of the same volume commences thus :—

"Thys Kalendar was made and ordeynyd for this Boke by—

Henry Coote,
Stephyn Kelke,
John Ernest, and
Allan Newman, Wardens.

"The last day of August in the yere of our Lord God MCCCCLXXXiij, and in the ffurst yere of the Reygne of King Richard the thyrd.

"*Sir Edmond Shaa*, Knyght, then Mayre of the Cyte of London. William Whyte and John Mathew, Sheryffys of the same Cyte."

1491.—*Thomas Wood*, Sheriff in this year, was an opulent goldsmith, and built Goldsmiths' Row, in Cheapside, where most of the goldsmiths resided. Stow states: "It containeth in number, ten fair dwelling houses and fourteen shops, all in one frame, uniformly built

four stories high, beautified towards the street with the Goldsmiths' arms, and the likeness of Woodmen, in memory of his name, riding on monstrous beasts all cast in lead, richly painted and gilt; these he gave to the Goldsmiths, with stocks of money, to be lent to young men having these shops," &c. Wood Street was named after him.

1480.—"To *Selys, goldesmythe*, for Mlij (1,052) ageletts of silver and gilt, weying CClxxj (271) unces iij quarters, and for Clv (155) unces grete and small spanges of silver and gilt, cont' in all CCCCxxvj unc' and iij quarters, price of every unce vj$^{s.}$=Cxxviij$^{li.}$ vj$^{d.}$ These were afterwards given out to Martyne Jumbard for embrowdering and setting of them in the garnysshing of vj coursour harneys, and a hoby harneys of grene velvet." (Wardrobe Accounts of King Edward IV.)

1480.—*Matthew Shore*, goldsmith of Lombard Street, husband of the notorious Jane Shore. His shop was called the Grasshopper. Concerning his wife, we find in the Pepys collection an old black-letter ballad, entitled, "The woful lamentation of Jane Shore,* a goldsmith's wife in London, sometime concubine of King Edward IV."

"In Lombard Street I once did dwelle,
As London yet can witnesse welle;
Where many gallants did beholde
My beauty in a shop of golde.
* * * *
I penance did in Lombard Streete,
In shameful manner in a sheete."

In the reprint of Heywood's "Edward IV.," by the Shakespeare Society (1st part, pp. 16, 23, 58, Ed. Lond. 1842), Falconbridge having raised a rebellion, marched on to London, encouraging his forces to restore King Henry (who had lately been deposed) from the Tower. On arriving at the gates of London Bridge, entrance to the city is refused by the Lord Mayor and citizens, together with the city apprentices. Matthew Shore, the goldsmith, is also of the party, and, having answered Falconbridge's appeal, is asked his name, and Falconbridge replies, "What! not that Shore that hath the dainty wife—the flower of London for her beauty?" In the 2nd Act, at the Mayor's house, Jane Shore is represented as officiating as the Lady Mayoress, whereby the King first becomes acquainted with her. This cannot be a fact, as Shore never was Lord Mayor.

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* Jane Shore died, at an advanced age, in the reign of King Henry VIII.

1485.—*Robert Harding,* goldsmith and Alderman, Sheriff in 1478, ob. 1485. He gave, in money, £40 to the new work of the steeple of Bow Church, Cheapside, in which church he was buried.

1512.—*Robert Fenrhuther* or *Fenrother,* Alderman, Master of the Mint with Bartholomew Reade in 1493, goldsmith, Sheriff in 1512, was buried in the church of St. John Zachary. He was Prime Warden of the Goldsmiths' Company in 1516 and 1517. He was Master of the Mint 9th Henry VIII.

1500.—*Christopher Eliot,* goldsmith, died 1505, was buried in the church of St. John Zachary.

1517–18.—*Sir Thomas Exmewe,* Knight, goldsmith, *Mayor in this year,* Sheriff 1508. He made the water conduit in London Wall, by Moor Gate. Son of Richard Exmewe, of Ruthin, Flintshire. He was buried in the church of St. Mary Magdalen, Milk Street, in 1528.

1482.—*Sir Edmund Shaa* or *Shaw,* son of John Shaa, of Dronkenfeld, Chester, was a goldsmith and engraver to the Mint in 1462. He was chosen Sheriff in 1474, and Lord Mayor 1482–3, Warden of the Company in 1474. At the Coronation of King Richard III., which took place during his mayoralty, he attended as cup-bearer with great pomp, and his claim to this honour was formally allowed and put on record (Lib. l., fol. 19, *a* and *b,* Town Clerk's office). This Sir Edmund Shaa was goldsmith to the King, and on the 1st December, in the first year of his reign, sold him the following pieces of plate, viz.: "4 pots of silver, parcel gilt, weighing 28 pounds 6 ounces; 3 pots and 5 Bowes, 35 pounds; 12 dishes, 11 saucers, silver, with gilt borders, weighing 44 pounds 11 ounces; 2 chargers, 10 saucers, an ewer parcel gilt, and 8 other chargers. The weight of the said plate was 275 pounds 4 ounces of troy weight, and came to £550 13s. 4d."

Stow records that at his decease he appointed, by testament, his executors, with the cost of 400 marks, and the stuff of the old gate called Cripplegate, to build the same gate of new, which was performed and done in the year 1491. He founded and endowed a free school at Stockport, in Cheshire, in the year 1487. The will of Sir Edmund Shaw contains a bequest to the Goldsmiths to support this school. He also directs "16 rings of fine gold to be graven with the well of pitie, the well of mercie, and the well of everlasting life," and to be given to his friends. His brother, Dr. Shaw, preached the

celebrated sermon at Paul's Cross in favour of the claims of Richard Duke of Gloucester.

1519.—*Sir John Thurston*, goldsmith and embroiderer, also Sheriff and Alderman. Stow informs us that he erected, at his own cost, on the bank of the river Thames, extensive granaries for storing up corn for the consumption of the city in times of scarcity, also six very large and four smaller public ovens. He gave £40 towards rebuilding Imbroiderers' Hall, in Guthurons Lane (now Gutter Lane), and £100 towards rebuilding St. Foster's Church, wherein he was buried in 1519. At an assembly of the Company in 1521, it is recorded: "Forsomuch as Sir J. Thurston, Upper Warden, was departed to Almighty God (on whose soul have mercy), the fellishiip named and chose to be Upper Warden in his roome Sir Thos. Exmewe, Knt."

1516.—The four Wardens of the Company in this year were:—*Alderman Fenrother*, *Mr. Ashley*, *Mr. Wattell* and *Mr. Reed*.

1517.—The four wardens in this year were: *Alderman Fenrother*, *Mr. Lowth*, *Mr. Udall*, and *Mr. Twyssilton*.

John Twisleton, goldsmith and Alderman, was buried in St. Matthew's church, Friday Street, 1525.

1483.—*Henry Cole*, goldsmith, must have been a leading man in the trade, for at the Coronation of Richard III. he was elected by the Common Council, among the heads of the Livery Companies, to attend the Mayor to Westminster as cup-bearer at the Coronation, who all went in great state.*

1508.—*Sir John Shaw*, goldsmith, Warden to the Mint 1492–97, of Wood Street, Cheapside, Engraver to the Mint in 1483, was *Mayor in* 1501–2, probably the son of Sir Edmond. In the privy purse expenses of Henry VII. (1497) we find: "To Master Shaa for a George of Diamants iiij *li.* iiij *sh.*" Also "To John Shaa for iij rings of gold viij *li.*" Sir John Shaw was knighted on the field at Bosworth. The first Lord Mayor's feast in the present Guildhall was given by Sir John Shaw. He was the first mayor who caused the Aldermen to accompany him on horseback to the water side, to take barge for Westminster.

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* Matthew Paris, in describing one of the shows which took place in 1236, on occasion of the passage of King Henry III. and Eleanor of Provence through the City to Westminster, says: "They were received by the Mayor, Aldermen, and 360 of the principal citizens, apparelled in robes of embroidered silk, and riding on horseback, each of them carrying in his hand a gold or silver cup, in token of the privilege claimed by the City for the Mayor to officiate as Chief Butler at the King's coronation."

1497.—*John Vandelf*, or John of Delft, goldsmith. In the privy purse expenses of Henry VII. (1497): "To John Vandelf for a collar of gold for the King xxx *li.*" Also "For garnyshing a salett xxxviij *li.* i *sh.* iiij *d.*"

1509.—*Henry Coste*, goldsmith, one of the Sheriffs; deceased 1509; buried in the church of St. Foster's, Foster Lane. He built St. Dunstan's Chapel there.

1518.—*Robert Amades*, goldsmith to Cardinal Wolsey, Keeper of the Jewels to King Henry VIII., gives an account of his treasures with the weight and cost annexed, such as—"An image of our lady, 300 ounces of sterling silver; six great candlesticks made at Bruges, with leopards' heads and cardinals' hats, chased and gilt, weighing 298 ounces; three 'chargeours,' 197 ounces; twenty-five plates, 968 ounces; twenty-two dishes, 451 ounces; a cup of 'corone' gold, 64 ounces." According to Cavendish, the Cardinal's biographer, "There was at great banquets a cupboard as long as the chamber was in breadth, with six deskes in height, garnyshed with guilt plate, and the nethermost deske was garnyshed all with gold plate, having with lights one paire of candlesticks of silver and guilt, being curiously wrought, which cost 300 marks. This cupboard was barred round about that no man might come nigh it, for there was none of this plate touched—there was sufficient besides." Robert Amades was buried in the church of St. Mary Wolnoth.

1522–3.—*Sir John Mundy*, goldsmith, *Mayor* 1522–3, was son of William Mundy, of Wycombe, Bucks. He was buried in the church of St. Peter in Cheape; ob. 1537. The name of Roger Mundy (his son) is signed to a bill of expenses at St. Dunstan's feast as Warden of the Company in 1518.

1550.—*Sir Thomas Gresham*, a merchant and goldsmith of great renown, son of Sir Richard Gresham, who was King's Exchanger in the reign of Henry VIII. He carried on business at the sign of the Grasshopper, No. 68, Lombard Street, the site of Messrs. Martins' banking-house; the original sign was in existence so late as 1795, but disappeared on the erection of the present building. He founded the Royal Exchange, opened by Queen Elizabeth, 23rd January 1571. He also founded Gresham College, which he endowed with six professorships with £50 a year to each. This great goldsmith died in 1579, and was buried in St. Helens' Church, Bishopsgate. The bulk of his wealth was found to consist of gold chains. Gresham was present at the first council held by Queen Elizabeth at Hatfield, and was

received with marked favour; she promised him, if he did her none other service than he had done to King Edward, her late brother, and Queen Mary, her late sister, she would give him as much land as ever they both did. The characteristic reply was an exposition of his financial views: "An it please your Majesty to restore this your realm into sych estate as heretofore it hath been; first, Your Highness hath none other ways, but when time and opportunity serveth, to bring your base money into fine, of eleven ounces fine, and so gold after the rate; secondly, not to restore the steel yard to their usurped privilege; thirdly, to grant as few licenses as you can; fourthly, to come in as small debt as you can beyond seas; fifthly, to keep your credit, and specially with your own merchants, for it is they who must stand by you, at all events, in your necessity." It is worth noting how implicitly the advice appears to have been followed, with the exception of the matter of licenses.

1509.—*Pietro Torrigiano.* In the centre of the apsis or east end of Henry VII.'s chapel, Westminster Abbey, is the tomb of the royal founder and his queen, Elizabeth of York. The effigies, which are undoubtedly likenesses, were originally crowned, they are recumbent on a pedestal adorned with pilasters, relievos of rose branches and images in copper gilt of the King's patron saints and preceding sovereigns; at the angles were seated angels. It is enclosed by rich and massive gates of brass. This costly tomb was made by Torrigiano, a Florentine artist, and occupied his time for six years, for which he received the comparatively large sum of £1,500. Torrigiano, it will be remembered, was the fellow-student of Michael Angelo, who, in a quarrel, broke the nose of his great rival. He came to England purposely to erect this tomb, which Bacon calls "the stateliest and daintiest in Europe." The brass screen, originally adorned with no less than thirty-six statues (now reduced to six), is of brass, resembling a Gothic palace, was designed and made by an English artist (date 1512). Torrigiano also executed the beautiful effigy of Margaret, Countess of Richmond, mother of Henry VII., in Westminster Abbey (date about 1509).

In 1570 several ornaments were stolen from the monument of King Henry VII., among which were some of the gilt images here spoken of. The thief, one Raymond, was prosecuted by the Church.

Torrigiano must have resided many years in this country, and designed and executed other monumental tombs and effigies. In the dingy Chapel of the Rolls, Chancery Lane, is the tomb of Dr. Young,

Master of the Rolls in the time of Henry VIII. The aged master reposes, in the sublime serenity of death, upon a marble sarcophagus, shaped like a Florentine cassone or marriage chest. In the panel of the pedestal beneath the inscription is the date MDXVI. The whole is the work of the immortal Torrigiano. He also designed candelabra, and other decorative objects belonging to the goldsmith's craft, for Henry VIII. and the nobility.

The ancient altar of the restored tomb of Edward VI., Westminster Abbey, a splendid work of Torrigiano, was destroyed in the civil wars; but part of the frieze was found in 1869 in the young King's grave, and has been let into the modern altar. It is an admirable carving of the Renaissance, and shows the Tudor roses and the lilies of France interwoven with a scroll-work pattern.

1518.—The four wardens of the Company in this year were—*Sir Thomas Exmew, knight, Roger Mundy, Henry Calton,* and *Robert Oxendly.* Their names are attached to a bill of expenses for "a drynking and dinner on St. Dunstan's day"; amount, £28 9s. 6d.

1519.—*Ralph Lathom,* goldsmith. In the will of Rawf Lathom, citizen and goldsmith, 1519, is mentioned—"Duos pelves argenti cum lavat's in medio unius est una Rosa in alio scutum armor 'meor.'"—C.P.C. Ayloffe. A goldsmith of the same name, probably his son, is in the list of Freeman Householders of the Goldsmiths' Company in 1553.

1531.—*William Symson,* goldsmith. In the records we find that there were certain chains of a censor, weighing 6½ ounces, which were attached by him, brought to be set by one Richard Allen, which chains belonged to the Abbot of Reading, in Berkshire; *Robert Trappes* and *John Patterson* being then wardens of the Company.

1540.—At an assembly of the Goldsmiths' Company, "the following six goldsmiths were appointed to ride to fetch the Queen: *Mr. Spendley, Mr. Aldewyn, Mr. Chaundeler, Mr. Draper, Mr. Horton,* and *Mr. Hatwoode,*" to ride in black velvet coats with chains of gold about their necks, and velvet caps with broches of gold, and their servants to ride with them in russet coats of good cloth."

1540.—*Sir Martin Bowes,* goldsmith, Sheriff 1540, Mayor in 1545–6, Master of the Mint in 1542 and 1546, M.P. for London four times from 1546 to 1555. He was Mayor five times, and lent Henry VIII., whose purse was a colander, the sum of £300. Sir Martin was butler at Queen Elizabeth's coronation, and left his gold

fee cup, out of which the Queen drank to the Goldsmiths' Company.* His portrait, attributed to Holbein, hangs in the Hall. He presented a state sword to the Corporation of York, inscribed on the blade "Syr Martyn Bowes, knight, borne within this citie of Yorke, and Maior of the citie of London 1545. For a remembrance gave this sword to the maior and communaltie of this honorable citie." Many of the coins of Henry VIII. and Edward VI., struck while he was Master of the Mint, bear the Mint marks of a swan, rose, arrow, or a bow, coined at the mint in Durham House, Strand. The bow and the swan form part of his armorial bearings. The shield of Sir Martin Bowes has in chief a swan between two leopards' heads, and below three bows, the ground semée with ermine. Stowe, in speaking of the illustrious personages buried in the old church of Grey Friars, in Newgate Street, says, while naming many, "All these and five times as many more monuments, seven score marble grave-stones, alabaster tombs, &c., were all sold for £50 by Sir Martin Bowes, goldsmith and alderman." Even the name of Grey Friars became extinct when Christ's Hospital was founded. He died 4th August 1566, and was buried in the church of St. Mary Wolnoth. Sir Martin Bowes founded almshouses at Woolwich, in Kent, by a bequest to the Goldsmiths' Company.

1541.—*Sir John Williams*. He was styled the King's Goldsmith and Master of the King's Jewels; he dwelt in Elsing Spital. "In 1541, on Christmas even about 7 o'clock, a great fire began in the gallery thereof, which burned so sore that the flame, firing the whole house and consuming it, was seene all the city over, whereby many of the King's jewels were burned and more imbeselled (as was said)."—(Stow.)

1545.—*Lawrence Warren*, goldsmith, Assay Master to the Mint in this year. "Cambii, Cunagii et monete, Canterbury." He must have been accused of some malpractices in his office, having received a general pardon under the great seal for offences against the Mint in the time of Henry VIII., in which he is styled "late Assay Master."

1530.—*Thomas Calton*, goldsmith at the "Purse in Chepe." His name is signed to a bill of expenses as Warden of the Company in

* The elegant cup presented by him to the Company, and which is still preserved among their plate, could not be given him in right of his office, at the coronation of Queen Elizabeth, as Chief Butler, because Sir William Hewett, citizen and clothworker, was Lord Mayor that year, and had the cup in his own right. Probably the above cup was a royal gift upon another occasion.

1526. At St. Mary Overie, Southwark, between 1548 and 1550, they parted with four chalices, weighing fifty-four ounces, to one Calton, at the sign of the "Purse" in Chepe, of which the said Calton made two communion cups weighing but fifty-two ounces, the balance due being 17s. 8d. ("Surrey Church Notes," by J. R. D. Tyssen.)

1526.—*Hans Holbein*, artist, born at Augsburg 1494, died in London in 1543. He was introduced by Erasmus to Sir Thomas More in 1526, when he came to England. He entered the service of Henry VIII. in 1537, and remained in England until his death. He designed numerous pieces of goldsmith's work, cups, jewellery, &c. during this reign. A drawing by him, for a cup for Queen Jane Seymour, is in the print-room of the British Museum, as well as designs for jewels. Other drawings are preserved at Basle, &c. He was buried in St. Catherine Cree Church.

1558.—*Affabel Partridge* was the principal goldsmith to Queen Elizabeth, who ordered payments to be made as follow:—"To Robert Branden and Affabel Partridge, for 3,098 oz. of gilt plate, at 7s. 6d. the oz., which was given away in New Year's gifts, £1,161 17s. 9¾d.," &c.

1557.—*William Walker*, goldsmith, bequeathed to the Goldsmiths' Company, for charities, the sum of £100 in money.

1579.—*Alderman Heydon* bequeathed to the Goldsmiths' Company the sum of £100 for the poor.

1560–80.—*Mr. Anthony Dericke*, of the "Queen's Arms" in Cheapside, was one of the Queen's goldsmiths in the early part of her reign. He was also Engraver to the Mint in the reign of Edward VI. and Elizabeth, and the last goldsmith appointed to that important office. He was a promoter of lotteries. The first of which we have any record was drawn before the western door of St. Paul's Cathedral in 1569. It included 10,000 lots, at 10s. each lot, the prizes consisting of plate. It lasted from the 11th of January till the 6th of May. The profits of this lottery were applied in repairing the havens of England. In 1586 there was another lottery, the prizes consisting of rich and beautiful armour.

The following sarcastic motto in the books of the Merchant Tailors' Company in 1585 refers to this lottery:—

> "One bird in the hand is worth two in the wood,
> If we get the great lot, it will do us all good."

In 1612, James I. sanctioned another lottery of plate towards the

plantation of Virginia, in which the Grocers' Company won a silver-gilt salt and cover worth £13 10s., for only a venture of £62 5s. and a fee of 19s. 6d. for delivery.

1553.—A list of Freeman Householders of the Goldsmiths' Company, in the Chapter House, contains the following fifty-two names:—

Henry Averell	Rafe Latham
Nicholas Aldewyn	Walter Lambert
Robert Alleyn	Edmond Lee
Martin Bowes, Alderman	Robert Lawerd
Nicholas Bull	John Lewes
Thomas Baven	William Lymson
John Bolter	Rogier Mundye
John Bardolph	Wyncent Mundye
Thomas Browne	Nicholas Molde
John Barons	Anthony Neale
Thomas Calton	Lymond Palmer
John Chaundeler	Rafe Rowlett
William Chambers	Thomas Rede
Rasel Cornyshe	Robert Spendeley
Robert Draper	Thomas Sponer
John Dale	William Southwood
John Frende	Thomas Stevyns
John Freeman	Robert Trappis
Henry Goldeville	Thomas Trappis
Rogier Horton	Silvester Todd
Thomas Hays	Rogier Taylour
Edmond Hatcombe	William Tylsworth
Robert Hortopp	Thomas Wastell
Cornelis Hayes	Morgan Wolff
Nicholas Johnson	Fabiant Wydder
William Keylway	George Webbe.

Some other goldsmiths are mentioned about this date—Mr. Warke, Palterton, John Waberley, Thomas Metcalfe, John Daniel, Robert Reynes and Robert Wygge.

1548–50.—*Sir William Sharrington*, of Durham House, Master of the Mint, 3rd, 4th, and 5th Edward VI., and Vice-Treasurer of the Mint at Bristol, was indicted before the Lord Mayor, and convicted on his own confession of having counterfeited, in the Mint at Bristol,

12,000 pounds of coins resembling the Testons, without any warrant from the King, and against his Royal prohibition; also of having defrauded the King in clippings and shearing of the coins, making the same thereby too light, and converting the same to his own profit, to the amount of £4,000 at the least; and for falsifying the indentures and books. He was attainted of treason, and all his lands, &c. forfeited. This counterfeiting of the money was supposed to have been done at the instigation of the King's uncle, the Protector, Sir Thomas Seymour, the Lord Admiral, to enable him to carry on his treacherous designs. Sharrington received a pardon under the great seal in 3rd Edward VI., and was afterwards restored in blood by an Act passed 3rd and 4th Edward VI. His house in Mark Lane, a stately mansion, was bestowed by the King on Henry, Earl of Arundel, who made it his residence.

1550.—*Margery Herkins* carried on the goldsmith's business about this time. Her shop was in Lombard Street.

1550.—*Robert Wygge*, goldsmith of London, in the reign of Queen Elizabeth. The names of Wigge and Dickson are mentioned in an inventory of St. George's Chapel, Windsor.

In the Churchwarden's accounts of Wimbledon, Surrey, is recorded the following :—

1552. "Receivede for thre chalisses waying xxx^{ti} and v ounces, at v^{s} the ounce, whereof went to the Communyon Cuppe xxj ounces and a quartern, which cometh to v^{li} vj^{s} iij$^{d.}$ And so remaineth xiij ounces and thre quarters, which commythe to iij^{li} viij^{s} ix^{d} whereof paide to Robert Wygge, goldesmythe of London, for the making and gilding of the Communyon Cuppe, after xx^{d} an ounce, which cometh to xxxv^{s} v$^{d.}$" ("Surrey Church Notes," by J. R. D. Tyssen.)

1560.—*Thomas Muschamp*, goldsmith, at the sign of the "Ring with the Rubye" in Lombard Street. He was one of Queen Elizabeth's goldsmiths. His name occurs in the visitation of the Heralds in 1568 among others in the trade. A predecessor of the same name is mentioned a century earlier as Goldsmith and Sheriff of London.

In the Churchwardens' accounts of Chelmsford, in 1560 :—

"Receyved of Mr. Mustchampe, goldsmyth, at the syne of the Ryng with the rube in Lumbarde Street, for a gylt challys with a paten gylt, waying xxiij oz. and a quarter, at v^{s} iiij^{d} the ounce, Som. is vj^{li} iiij$^{s.}$"

"Paid to Mr. Muschamp in Lombard Street, at the sygne of the

Ring with the rube for a coupe of gylt, weyinge xix oz. iij quarters, vj^{s} viij^{d} the oz., Som. is vj^{li} xj^{s} vij^{d}." ("Old English Plate," by W. J. Cripps.)

1559.—*John Wheeler.* We find by the books of the Goldsmiths' Company that he was established in that craft in Chepe. The earliest date in which his name occurs is in 1559 (2nd Elizabeth).

His son John removed to Fleet Street at the decease of his father, where he carried on his trade. He died about the year 1600, and was succeeded by his son, William Wheeler, who took the premises called the "Marygold" after they were vacated by Richard Crompton, who kept an ordinary there, in the reign of James I. W. Wheeler was Comptroller of the Mint in 1627 and 1639.

In the Goldsmiths' books, 27th April 1666, is the following entry: "*William Wheeler*, the son of William Wheeler, goldsmith, deceased, upon the testimony of William Rawson and John Marryott, goldsmiths, was sworn and made free by patrimony on payment of the usual fees." William Wheeler, junior, Francis Child's uncle and father-in-law, continued as goldsmith. In 1676 the name of William Wheeler is no more seen; his two apprentices, Robert Blanchard and Francis Child, succeeded to the business in partnership. (*Vide* "Blanchard and Child.")

Thomas Turpin, goldsmith in the reign of Queen Elizabeth. In the Leverton Churchwardens' accounts of 1570 is paid to "Thomas Turpyn, the goldsmith, for facyonenge of the Communyon Cupp, weynge xij oz., x^{s}. Item, He putt to the same cuppe a quarter and a halfe of an oz. of his own silver, ii^{s}." (W. J. Cripps.)

1568.—*John Burde* or *Bird*, goldsmith. Among the Inquest Plate of St. Giles, Cripplegate Without, is an interesting drinking vessel, called a Mazer bowl, the cup being of maple-wood mounted with a broad silver-gilt rim and foot, round the stem is a finely chased scroll ornament, above which is inscribed "Ihon Burde Mead This In Anno Domine 1568"; on the spread of the foot are engraved an eagle and other birds, stag, unicorn, &c., with his monogram I.B., a true-lovers' knot between, enclosed in a lozenge, twice repeated. Inside is a gilt metal boss with a merchant's mark.

The following occur in "A Register of Scholars at Merchant Taylors'," by Rev. C. J. Robinson, London, 1882:—

1550.—*Henry Newhall*, goldsmith. His son educated at Merchant Taylors' in 1564.

1550.—*Robert Harrison,* goldsmith. His son, Edward, was at Merchant Taylors' School in 1570.

1555.—*John Hulson,* goldsmith. His son, Edward, at Merchant Taylors' School in 1571.

1560.—Robert, son of *John Hillyard,* "gold-finder," was at Merchant Taylors' School in 1572.

1560.—*William Carter,* goldsmith, died about 1570. A son, Thomas, was a scholar at Merchant Taylors', 1573.

1560.—*Thomas Greene,* goldsmith. His son Anthony was admitted at Merchant Taylors' School in 1574.

1560.—*Roger Hynt,* goldsmith. His son Richard admitted at Merchant Taylors' School, 1574.

1560.—*Edward Rankyn,* goldsmith. His son William admitted at Merchant Taylors' School in 1575.

1560.—*Simon Brooke,* goldsmith. His son Edward admitted at Merchant Taylors' School, 1576.

1570.—*Edward Delves,* goldsmith. His sons Robert and Edward admitted at Merchant Taylors' School, 1599.

1600.—*John Hoare,* goldsmith. His son John admitted at Merchant Taylors' School, 1607.

1600.—*John Lovejoy,* goldsmith. His son Rowland admitted at Merchant Taylors' School, 1609.

1600.—*William Keale,* goldsmith. His son Robert admitted at Merchant Taylors' School, 1611.

1600.—*Giles Simpson,* goldsmith. His son Jeremy admitted at Merchant Taylors' School, 1611.

1570.—*Robert Taylebois* was a goldsmith in the reign of Elizabeth. Two of his sons, Ralph and Thomas, were scholars at Merchant Taylors' School in 1563; the former became prebendary of Canterbury.

1570.—*Nicholas Hillyard,* born at Exeter 1547, died 1619, brought up as a goldsmith and jeweller, also a celebrated miniature painter. He was "goldsmith, carver, and portrait painter" to Queen Elizabeth, and continued in favour by James I. and appointed sole painter of "the Royal image." Round his portrait, painted by himself, is written, "Nic^{s} Hillyard, aurifaber, sculptor, et celebris illuminator serenissimæ Elisabethæ." (In the collection of Lord De L'Isle and Dudley.)

1577.—*Richard Robinson* was celebrated for his misdeeds. He was in this year, according to Holinshed, drawn from the Tower to Tyborne, and there hanged for clipping of gold coins.

1577.—*Sir John Langley*, goldsmith, was *Mayor in this year* 1576–77, Sheriff in 1566.

1583.—*John Speilman*, goldsmith, afterwards knighted by James I., erected a paper-mill at Dartford. In the State records of the year 1597: "July 4. Grant to John Speilman, Queen's goldsmith, for fourteen years, on surrender of a former patent, of the sole license of collecting old rags and stuff for paper-making"; prohibiting any others to erect paper-mills without his license. His first patent was taken out in 1583.

1588–9 and 1593.—*Sir Richard Martin*, knight, goldsmith, Master and Warden of the Mint from 1580 to his death in 1617, Sheriff in 1581, was Lord Mayor in 1589, and kept his mayoralty in one of the houses in Goldsmiths' Row, Cheapside. Sir Richard and his son Richard Martin, citizen and goldsmith, held the appointment of Master of the Mint, together and singly, from 1580 to 1604. Sir Richard died in 1617.

1589.—*Robert Trapps* or *Tripps*, goldsmith. His curious epitaph in St. Leonards', St. Martins le Grand, recalls his existence:—

> "When the bells be merrily rung,
> And the masse devoutly sung,
> And the meat merrily eaten,
> Then shall Robert Tripps, his wives
> And children be forgotten."

1600.—*Sir Hugh Myddelton* was a goldsmith by trade and had a shop in Basinghall Street, much frequented by Sir Walter Raleigh and other scientific people. During the mayoralty of his brother, Sir Thomas Myddelton, he completed the supply of wholesome water by means of the New River. His portrait, by Janssen, hangs in Goldsmiths' Hall. He is painted in the style of Vandyke, in a black habit, his hand resting on a shell, which seems to pour out the important element for the supply of the city, and the motto "Fontes Fodinæ" seems to imply the double benefit he bestowed on his countrymen by his tin mines and by the New River.

Hugh Myddelton was of Welsh parentage, the sixth son of Richard Myddelton, who had been Governor of Denbigh Castle during the reigns of Edward VI., Mary, and Elizabeth. He was born on his father's estate at Galch Hill, close to Denbigh, in the year 1555. He was sent to London when old enough, where his elder brother, Thomas, was established as a grocer, and under his care he com-

menced his career, and was entered as an apprentice of the Goldsmiths' Company, and subsequently became a goldsmith and jeweller on his own account in Basinghall Street. On the accession of James I. he was appointed one of the Royal Jewellers. He was assisted mainly in his great enterprise of supplying the metropolis with pure water by this king, who agreed to pay half the expenses in consideration of a half share in its ultimate profits, and to repay Myddelton one half of what he had already disbursed. Water was first let into the New River head at Islington in 1613, on which occasion Myddelton was knighted. The King took great interest in the scheme, and in 1622 narrowly escaped being drowned in the New River. King James I. afterwards created him a baronet and remitted the fee, which amounted to upwards of £1,000, a large sum at that time.*

Sir Hugh Myddelton died an eminently prosperous man at the age of seventy-six, leaving an ample provision for his widow, and numerous bequests to his relatives and friends and gifts to the poor. The story of his dying in poverty is only one of the numerous fables which have been related of his history (Smiles). He died in 1631, and was buried in the churchyard of St. Matthew, Friday Street. The Welsh silver mines in Cardiganshire were discovered, in the reign of James I., by Sir Hugh Myddelton, which have ever since been worked with success.

Sir Hugh bequeathed to the Goldsmiths' Company, in trust for the poor, a share in the New River Company, which they modestly valued to the Commissioners at about £200 per annum on an average.

1571.—*John Lonyson*, goldsmith, was Master of the Mint 1571–6. He died in 1583, ætat 59, and was buried at the church of St. Vedast, alias St. Foster, in Foster Lane.

1589.—*Isaac Sutton*, goldsmith, obiit 2nd May 1589; he was buried in the church of St. Andrew, Undershaft.

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* The 22nd May 1611, is memorable for the first creation of baronets. It is believed to have been the suggestion of the Earl of Salisbury to King James I., as a means of raising money for His Majesty's service, the plan being to create 200 on a payment of £1,000 each; care, however, was taken that they should be all men of at least £1,000 per annum, and the object held out was to raise a fund for the colonisation of Ulster, to build towns and churches in that Irish province. From the connection of the first baronets with Ulster, they were allowed to place in their armorial coat the open red hand, heretofore borne by the forfeited O'Neils, the noted *Lamh derg Eirin*, or red hand of Ulster. His successor, Charles I., with a view of raising money for his own service in January 1626, ordered all persons with a clear income of £40 per annum to receive the order of knighthood; but as many persons did not avail themselves of the privilege, the King, in 1629, compounded with those who did not accept it, by which means he raised the large sum of £100,000

1600.—*George Heriot*, jeweller to King James VI. of Scotland, and subsequently to James I. of England. He was born June 1563, eldest son of George Heriot, goldsmith of Edinburgh; the elder Heriot died in 1610. The goldsmiths of Edinburgh were formerly classed with the "hammermen," or common smiths. They were separated by an Act of the Town Council on the 29th August 1581, which conferred on the goldsmiths a monopoly of their trade, confirmed by a charter of incorporation from James VI. in 1586, investing the goldsmiths with the power of searching, inspecting, and trying all jewels set in gold, as well as plate, in every part of the kingdom, and power to punish aggressors by imprisonment or fine, and to seize the working tools of all unfree goldsmiths within the city.

George Heriot was evidently instrumental in obtaining the charter of incorporation in 1586, as well as the Act in favour of the Goldsmiths' Company in 1591 from which we quote the preamble:—"The samin day the Provost, baillies, and counsell, and Adame Newtoune, *baxter*; Cudbert Cranstoun, *furrour*; William Blythman, *flescheour*; Thomas Weir, *masoun*: Robert Meid, *wobster*; William Cowts, *walker*; Thomas Brown, *bonetmaker*, of the remanent deykins of crafts being convenit in counsall anent the supplicatioun gevin in before thame be George Heriott, deykin of the goldsmythis, for himselff and in name and behalff of the remanent brether of the said craft."

Heriot became a member of the Goldsmiths' Company, and in 1597 he was employed by the Court; and Anne of Denmark, the reigning Queen, made him her goldsmith, and he was so declared "at the crosse, be opin proclamatione and sound of trumpet." Shortly afterwards he was appointed goldsmith to the King. He soon rose to opulence, and on the accession of James to the throne of England he followed the Court to London. He died on the 12th February 1624, ætatis 60, and was buried at St. Martins in the Fields. He obtained eminence and wealth, and left upwards of £50,000. The celebrated hospital which he founded in Edinburgh, and named after him, cost £30,000 in the erection by the time it was finished, which was followed by contributions from other sources, and the fund had accumulated to pay all charges and leave a considerable surplus for its future maintenance.

Seal of George Heriot. In Heriot's Hospital. ("Laing's Ancient Seals.")

1600.—*Dame Mary Ramsay*, bequeathed to the Goldsmiths' Company the sum of £200 for the poor.

1588.—*John Morley*, goldsmith, bequeathed £5 per annum to the poor per the Company of Goldsmiths.

1599.—*Peter Blundell*, goldsmith, left by legacy to the Company the sum of £150 for the poor.

1594.—*Hugh Kayle* was in partnership with Sir Richard Martin, and several grants for payment of money for jewels and plate, for New Year's gifts and presents to ambassadors, are recorded to them. In 1594, £2,365 10s. 8d.; 1597, £2,236 14s. 10d.; 1599, £2,377 18s. 3d.

1603.—*Sir James Pemberton*, goldsmith, Sheriff 1602, *Mayor in* 1611–12. The Goldsmiths' pageant in this year was entitled "Chrysothriambos, or the Triumph of Gold," devised and written by A. M. (Anthony Munday). He was buried in the Church of St. John Zachary. "This monument is erected to the memory of Sir James Pemberton, knight, who being Sheriffe of this city at the coming in of King James, entertained neere 40 Erles and Barons in his house on the day of the King being proclaimed. Afterwards, anno 1612, he was elected mayor of this city. He erected a free school in the parish of Eccleston, in Lancashire, sixteen years before his death, and gave £50 by the yeere to the maintaining thereof for ever. He gave also £500 to Christ's Hospital and £200 to the Company of Goldsmiths, besides many liberal gifts to the poore of his kindred. He died 8th September 1613, æt. 68."

1603.—*Philip Shelley*, goldsmith of London, left by his will forty shillings a year for ever for the poor of his parish of St. John Zachary, where he was buried, to be paid by the Warden and Rentour of the Goldsmiths' Company, as appears by his will dated September 1603, "though his monument was erected but in 1630." He also bequeathed to the Goldsmiths' Company, in trust, moneys for placing out apprentices, university exhibitions to scholars, £10 per annum to maimed soldiers, £8 yearly to working goldsmiths, &c.

1630.—*John Acton*, goldsmith to Charles I. On the 13th July in this year the King issued his sign manual to pay "John Acton, His Majesty's goldsmith for gilt plate, chains and medals of gold, £5,777 15s. 9d. given away in New Year's gifts, and at christenings and to ambassadors; and also to pay £19 7s. 6d. to His Majesty's cutler and the almsmen, beadles of Goldsmiths' Hall, as has been accustomed.

From Harl. MS. 1566 it appears that Thomas Acton of Elmley Lovett (a cadet of an ancient Worcestershire family) had issue three

sons, Charles, Anthony, and John, who was a goldsmith in London. (*vide* also Grazebrook's "Heraldry of Worcestershire," *sub voce*). William Acton, third son of John Acton, goldsmith, was admitted a scholar at Merchant Taylors' in 1658; he was born at Bewdley in 1645.

1597.—*John Fox*, citizen and goldsmith of London. He was founder of the Free School of Deane, co. Cumberland. He gave by will, eighteenpence weekly for ever to an almsman belonging to Goldsmiths' Hall; also money to poor prisoners and to several hospitals. "The said John Fox, being of the age of 78, fell on sleepe the 8th day of June 1597." He was buried in the church of St. Lawrence in the Jewry.

1640.—*Mr. Wakefield*, goldsmith, is alluded to in the will of Rowland Backhouse, formerly Sheriff, dated 1647, in which he leaves his chain of office to his daughter Doddinge, weighing about thirty ounces, set with a diamond, bought of Mr. Wakefield, the goldsmith.

1603.—*Maximilian Poultraine* and *John de Critz* erected the noble monument of Queen Elizabeth, in Westminster Abbey, in 1603.

1609.—*John Reynolds* was Assay-master to the Mint in this year. He calculated tables to cast up silver and gold. It does not appear when they were published, but they are printed at the end of the second edition of the "New Touchstone for Gold and Silver Wares," London, 1679.

Gaius Newman, goldsmith, gave to Christ's Hospital £5; St. Bartholomew's Hospital, £6 13s. 4d.; and to Bridewell Hospital, £3; and the sum of £140 to the Goldsmiths' Company for their poor brethren. He died 3rd March 1613, and was buried in St. Matthew's Church, Friday Street, ætat. 66, leaving seven sons and five daughters.

1612.—*Robert Shirley, the Elder*, presented a silver cup and cover, weighing 93½ ounces, to the Company in this year, which was melted down in 1667 to meet the requirements of ready money to repair the Hall after the Great Fire.

1630.—*Thomas Leadham*, goldsmith, Master or Prime Warden of the Goldsmiths' Company in 1630. He bequeathed for their use a silver cup and cover, which was melted with some other pieces of plate to raise money for the repair of the Hall after the Great Fire in 1667.

1605.—*Wase* (*Christopher*), goldsmith. He was buried in St. Vedast, alias Fosters', obiit 22nd September 1605, ætatis 66 years.

1615.—*George Smithes* or *Smithies*, goldsmith and Alderman, was buried at St. Mary Staining Church; ob. 11th July 1615. His son Thomas Smithies was chosen one of the Pyx Jurymen in 1649. He was Sheriff in the mayoralty of Sir James Pemberton, 1601.

1632.—*William Feake*, goldsmith. His daughter Sarah married a certain William Smith, who died in 1632 and was buried in St. Saviours', Southwark, æt. 68.

1625.—*Richard Cheney*, goldsmith, bequeathed £4 annually to four poor goldsmiths.

1648.—*Robert Jenner*, goldsmith, bequeathed to the Company property in trust to poor goldsmiths, of the present estimated value of £200 per annum.

1652.—*Francis Ash*, goldsmith, bequeathed property to the Company for the poor; present value, £100 per annum.

1615.—*Robert Brocklesbury*, goldsmith, bequeathed to the Goldsmiths' Company the sum of £340 for the poor.

1622.—*Henry Banister*, goldsmith, bequeathed to the Company for the use of the poor, in money, £160.

1621.—*Richard Croshaw*, goldsmith, "sometime Master of the Goldsmiths' Company. By his will he left £4,000 to the Company in trust for the maintenance of lectures, relief of the poor, and other pious uses." Obiit 2nd June 1621, and was buried at St. Bartholomew Exchange, ætatis 70.

William Jackson, goldsmith, deceased 1644. His son Joseph born in the parish of St. Leonard's, Foster Lane, entered Merchant Taylors' School, 1632. (Rev. C. J. Robinson, "Register of Scholars.")

Edward Edmunds, goldsmith, in Allhallows parish. His son James a scholar at Merchant Taylors' in 1643. (*Ibid.*)

John Mackarnes, goldsmith. His son John at Merchant Taylors' School in 1643. (*Ibid.*)

Richard Marsh, goldsmith. His sons, William and James, were at Merchant Taylors' School in 1643. (*Ibid.*)

1640.—*Robert Paine*, goldsmith, gave to the Company the sum of £300 for the poor.

1640.—*Ralph Robinson*, goldsmith, also gave in money £200 for the poor of the Company.

1649, November 22. The Jury of Goldsmiths elected and sworn by the Commonwealth to make two standard trial pieces for the coins, one piece in gold commixed in proportion of 22 carats of fine gold and 2 carats of alloy in the pound weight troy of England, and one

piece of silver of 11 oz. 2 dwts. fine and 18 dwts. of copper in the pound weight troy, were the following :—

Sir John Wollaston, Knight and Alderman.
Thomas Viner, Alderman.
Thomas Noel, Alderman.
Francis Ash.
Thomas Smithie.
Francis Hall.
George Courthope.
John Perryn.
Richard Morrell.
Samuel Moore.
George Snell.
Richard Gibbes.
Matthew Mason.
Alexander Jackson.

1602.—*Richard Rogers*, Comptroller of His Majesty's Mint in 1602, presented a circular salt and cover, inscribed "To the Wardens and Commonaltie of y^e^ mystery of Goldsmiths of London, desiring the same to be used at their solemn meetings and to bee remembered as a good benefactor, A.D. 1632."

1630.—*Sir William Ward* was a wealthy goldsmith in London and jeweller to the Queen of Charles I. Having an ample fortune, he resided at Heal in Staffordshire. He was sixth son of Edward Ward, of Bixley, in Norfolk. He married the daughter of Mr. Humble, leatherseller, a great benefactor to that Company. Mr. Humble's sister, Honor, married Sir Thomas Viner, goldsmith, Mayor in 1653, and created Baronet with Sir William Humble on the Restoration in 1660.* Mr. Ward's son and heir, Humble Ward, married the

* In St. Saviour's, Southwark, is a monument to the memory of Richard Humble, Alderman of London, his two wives, and children, and on the north side of this monument are these lines :—

"Like to the damask rose you see,
Or like the blossom on the tree,
Or like the dainty flower of May,
Or like the morning of the day,
Or like the sun, or like the shade,
Or like the gourd which Jonas had,—
Even so is man whose thread is spun,
Drawn out, and cut, and so is done.
The rose withers, the blossom blasteth,
The flower fades, the morning hasteth,
The sun sets, the shadow flies,
The gourd consumes,—and man he dies."

daughter and heiress of Lord Dudley who became Baroness Dudley. Humble Ward was knighted, and on the 23rd March 1644 was elevated to the peerage as Baron Ward of Birmingham. Edward, the second Baron Ward, at the demise of his mother succeeded to the Barony of Dudley in 1701, and became Lord Dudley and Ward. The viscountcy and earldom was created on 13th February 1860.

1650.—*Henry Pinckney*, goldsmith, at the sign of the "Three Squirrels" in Fleet Street, over against St. Dunstan's Church, was established about this time. Boyne quotes a farthing token issued by him at the "Three Squirrels" in 1650. In 1666 his house was burned down. Mr. Noble, in his "Memorials of Temple Bar," states that the terms of rebuilding were settled by the Commissioners in April 1667, and in marking out it appears that Major Pinckney's property consisted of four houses leading, on the south frontage, "to the Temple Garden." In "Pepys' Diary," under date 1st December 1660, we read: "Mr. Shepley and I went into London, and, calling on Mr. Pinckney, the goldsmith, he took us to the tavern, and gave us a pint of wine." This business was carried on by Chambers and Usborne in 1693, and towards the end of the 18th century it was taken by Messrs. Gosling.

William Pinckney, of the "Green Dragon," Inner Temple Gate, is spoken of about 1663. The "Green Dragon" was next door to the "Three Squirrels" in Fleet Street, and both became the property of the Pinckneys. Being destroyed in the Great Fire of 1666, they were rebuilt as one house, and the sign of the "Squirrels" adopted. Being great losers by the closing of the Exchequer in 1672, the Pinckneys, like many other sufferers, were probably compelled to relinquish their business.

1644.—*Sir John Wollaston*, Knight, Alderman, Sheriff 1638, Mayor 1644. Sir Robert Harley, Master of the Mint for many years, having refused to stamp any of the proposed coins for the Commonwealth, except with the King's head as formerly, he was dismissed from that office. On the subject being referred to the Council of State, the members strongly recommended Sir John Wollaston as a fit and proper person for Master Worker of the Mint for 1648–9, but notwithstanding this repeated recommendation, the House appointed Aaron Guerdain, Doctor of Physic, as Master of the Mint in Harley's place. Sir John Wollaston was selected as foreman of the jury to superintend the making of gold and silver trial pieces for the Commonwealth. By his will he bequeathed to the Goldsmiths' Company,

in trust, property, as valued by the Commissioners, £25 per annum to Bethlehem Hospital and other charities, amounting to £140 per annum.

Extracts from a Register of Scholars at Merchant Taylors'.
(By the Rev. C. J. Robinson.)

Henry Futter, goldsmith. His son Henry, born St. Mary Wolnoth 1640, entered 1650.

William Johnson, goldsmith. His only son William, born at St. Sepulchre's 1639, entered 1652.

Edward Michell, goldsmith. His only son James, born 1640 in St. Andrew's Wardrobe, entered 1652.

Tobias Coleman, goldsmith. His eldest son Tobias, born 1643, St. Leonard's, Foster Lane, entered 1653.

John Feak, goldsmith. His fourth son Richard, born 1640, St. Mary Wolnoth, entered 1653.

Gabriel Marriott, goldsmith. His eldest son Simeon, born 1645, St. Dionis Backchurch, entered 1655.

William Hough, goldsmith. His two sons Thomas and John, born 1645 and 1647, All Hallows', Lombard Street, entered 1655.

Edward South, goldsmith. His fourth son Edward, born 1644, St. John Zachary, entered 1655.

Henry Whittingham, goldsmith. His only son Henry, born 1644, St. Olaves', Silver Street, entered 1656.

George Bullen, goldsmith. His eldest son John, born 1649, St. Leonard's, Foster Lane, entered 1657.

Hugh Lewis, goldsmith. His eldest son Charles, born 1643, St. Botolph, Aldersgate Street, entered 1657.

Henry Baggs, goldsmith. His second son Francis, born 1651, St. Martin's, Vintry, entered 1658.

William Wayne, goldsmith. His son William, born 1647, St. Catherine Cree Church, entered 1658.

William Sankey, goldsmith. His second son George, born 1647, St. Mary Wolnoth, entered 1659.

Thomas Bonny, goldsmith. His second son Thomas, born 1647, entered 1659.

Edward Abel, goldsmith. His third son Samuel, born 1650, St Peter's, Cornhill, entered 1660.

1640.—*George Snell*, of the "Fox" in Lombard Street, goldsmith, lost £10,800 by the closing of the Exchequer in 1672. He was

chosen one of the jury to superintend the making of the standard trial pieces for the Commonwealth in 1649. In 1677 he is mentioned in the Little London Directory as a banker or keeper of running cashes at the same house. Four sons of George Snell were at Merchant Taylors' School—William in 1638 and George in 1643. The latter died young, s.p. according to Burke ("Landed Gentry"), and William died in 1705. Robert, third son, born at Allhallow's, Lombard Street, in 1642, Merchant Taylors' School 1650, died 1666. John, fourth son, born 1651, Merchant Taylors' School 1660, succeeded his father in the business. (C. J. Robinson, *op. cit.*)

1640.—*Sir Thomas Viner*, goldsmith, Sheriff in 1648, Lord Mayor 1653–4. He was chosen one of the jury to superintend the making of gold and silver trial pieces for the Commonwealth in 1649. He was knighted by Cromwell during his mayoralty, and created Baronet by Charles II. in 1660. Having been chosen Mayor during the usurpation, he was, with other Aldermen, displaced at the Restoration, and the former Aldermen were reappointed who had been set aside. He married Honor, the daughter of George Humble, Esq., ancestor of Lord Dudley and Ward (the present Earl Dudley). He died 11th May 1665, and was buried in St. Mary Wolnoth's, opposite his shop in Lombard Street. He bequeathed £200 for the poor brethren of the Goldsmiths' Company. His son Sir Robert erected a monument to his memory in 1672; also another monument in the same church to his brother, Thomas Vyner, Esq., Clerk of the Patents, who died in 1667, thus recorded:—"Thomas Vyner, Esq., son of Sir Thomas Vyner by his second wife Honour, daughter of George Humble, Esq., of this parish." An ancestor, Sir William Viner, grocer, was Mayor in 1389.

1660.—*Sir Jeremiah Snow* was a goldsmith and banker in Lombard Street. He was a considerable loser by the closing of the Exchequer by Charles II. in 1672, having £60,000 deposited there. He was educated at Merchant Taylors' School, which he entered in 1641. His two brothers entered the same school—Edward in 1639 and Nathaniel in 1641. "Sir Jeremiah was knighted in 1678, and created a Baronet in 1679. He died in 1702."—(Le Neve.) As his name does not appear in the "Little London Directory" of 1677, he had probably retired previously, and was succeeded by Thomas Snow, at the "Golden Anchor" in the Strand.

1658.—*Sir George Viner*, son of Sir Thomas, was born in the parish of St. Mary Wolnoth in 1638, admitted as scholar in Merchant

Taylors' School in 1644, "of St. John's College, Cambridge, B.A., citizen and goldsmith of London, banker to King Charles II. Knighted and succeeded his father, Sir Thomas, in the baronetcy in 1665. He died in 1673."—(Burke's "Extinct Baronetage.")

1666.—*Sir Charles Doe,* goldsmith. For preserving the Goldsmiths' Company's plate and writings, and other their concerns, during the Great Fire, and placing them in a place of security at Edmonton—"For this careful and prudent act of the said Sir Charles Doe, the thanks of the Wardens and Assistants present were given him."

1666.—*Robert South, John Terry, William Symonds, Mr. Maninge,* and *William Daniel* were goldsmiths, and donors of plate to the Goldsmiths' Company previous to the Great Fire of 1666, at which time their gifts were melted down into coin to supply funds for rebuilding the Hall, &c.

1667.—*Anthony Bradshaw,* goldsmith, presented a cup to the Goldsmiths' Company in a previous year, which was melted in 1667 to provide funds for repairing the Hall.

1667.—*James Feake White,* goldsmith, is recorded as having presented a cup to the Goldsmiths' Company, which was melted with several other pieces of plate, to provide ready money to repair the Hall after the Great Fire. Date unknown.

1632.—*Simon Gibbon,* goldsmith, presented to the same Company a handsome salt-cellar, which fortunately escaped the fate of many others, and is still preserved. Given in 1632.

1660.—*Alderman Francis Meynell* was a goldsmith and banker, Sheriff in 1662. He is mentioned by Pepys in his diary, date 18th September 1662: "At noon Sir George Carteret, Mr. Coventry and I, by invitation to dinner to Sheriff Meynell's, the great money man. He and Alderman Backwell, and much more noble and brave company, with the privilege of their rare discourse, which is great content to me, above all other things in the world." And again, on the 19th January 1662–3: "Singled out Mr. Coventry into the matted gallery, and there I told him the complaints I meet every day about our Treasurer's, or his people's, paying no money but at the goldsmiths' shops, where they are forced to pay 15 or sometimes 20 per cent. for their money, which is a most horrid shame, and that which must not be suffered. Nor is it likely that the Treasurer, at least his people, will suffer Maynell, the goldsmith, to go away with £10,000 per annum, as he do now get, by making people pay after this manner for their money."

1649.—*Richard Morrell*, goldsmith. His name occurs as one of the Jury of Goldsmiths elected by the Commonwealth in 1649 to superintend the making of standard trial pieces of gold and silver for the coins. He presented a silver cup to the Goldsmiths' Company, and by his will, dated 1703, bequeathed a sum of money to found almshouses at Hackney, besides an annuity of 52s. for the poor.

1679.—*Thomas Jameson*, goldsmith, gave £100 for the poor of the Company.

1663.—*Sir James Drax* gave to the Goldsmiths' Company a donation of £100 for the poor.

1664.—*Anthony Walter*, goldsmith, gave to the Company £100 for the poor.

1637–56.—*John Perryn*, goldsmith, who resided at East Acton, founded almshouses at Acton by a bequest to the Goldsmiths' Company dated 1656. He was also appointed one of the Jury of Goldsmiths by the Commonwealth, in 1649, to superintend the making of standard trial pieces for the coinage. In 1637 he was imprisoned and fined with others, on the information of Thomas Violet, for melting the heaviest coins into ingots and exporting the same into foreign countries.

1663.—*John Hinde*, goldsmith. In this year (1663) his name appears in Alderman Backwell's ledgers as having an account with him. In 1677 the "Little London Directory" shows that John Hinde and *Thomas Carwood* kept running cashes over against the Exchange in Cornhill.

1670.—*Sir Thomas Cook*, Knight, goldsmith. In the "Little London Directory," 1677, we find that Thomas Cook and Nicholas Cary were goldsmiths and bankers at the "Griffin" in Exchange Alley. John Cook, described as son of a knight (viz. Sir Thomas), was at Merchant Taylors' School in 1686, and of St. John's College, Oxford, in 1693. (C. J. Robinson, *op. cit.*)

1662.—*Daniel Bellingham*, goldsmith. His name occurs as patentee with Sir Thomas Vyner and Robert Vyner in the establishment of a mint for coining silver in Dublin in 1662. An office with all the usual appointments were prepared. A patent was granted for twenty-one years to coin small silver moneys; but the undertaking was dropped, the terms not being sufficiently remunerative to the projectors.

1676.—*Blanchard and Child.* After William Wheeler's death, Robert Blanchard, who was considerably senior to Francis Child,

appears to have carried on the business by himself. Blanchard having married Child's mother, he took him into partnership a few years after.

In the "Little London Directory" (1677) the firm is styled Blanchard and Child, keeping "running cashes," or actually bankers. Robert Blanchard died June 5th, 1681, when the firm was Francis Child and John Rogers, the latter being manager, a custom which has existed in that bank, and which is still continued; subsequently a Mr. Jackson was taken in as a junior partner.

At Blanchard's death, Francis Child, the industrious apprentice, in 1681, became possessed of the whole fortune of the Wheelers and Blanchards, having married Elizabeth his cousin, only daughter and heiress of his uncle William Wheeler, junior.

Robert Blanchard bequeathed £200 to the Goldsmiths' Company for the poor.

Late in Charles II.'s reign Alderman Backwell, who was ruined by the iniquitous closing of the Exchequer, became bankrupt in 1672, and his business was transferred to the firm with all the books and accounts, which are still preserved; but it does not appear, as has been stated, that he had any further interest as a partner, Backwell having fled to Holland, where he died in 1679. Among the accounts thus transferred were those of Nell Gwynne, Prince Rupert, and many of the nobility.

Alderman Backwell's son, Tyringham, married Elizabeth, eldest daughter of the first Sir Francis Child, by whom he had two sons, Barnaby and William, who both went into the bank and subsequently became partners.

1677.—*John Snell*, fourth son of *George Snell*, succeeded his father as goldsmith and banker, at the sign of the "Fox" in Lombard Street; born 1651. He is mentioned in the "Little London Directory" as keeping "running cashes" in 1677 at the same house.

Thomas Violet carried on the business of goldsmith in London. The practice, so ruinous to the coinage, of culling out the more weighty coins for the purpose of reducing them to bullion, was about this time (1627) carried to an alarming extent, so as not only to produce a scarcity of money, but also to render that which remained too feeble, and to raise the price of silver above that allowed by the mints.

To check these abuses, the King issued a proclamation in this year that all persons were forbidden to exchange or buy any bullion in any

part of His Majesty's dominions, or should give or receive for the exchanging of any current coins more than the said coins should be current for, and that no coin should be exported, and no goldsmith melt any current coins, or give more than the price allowed at the mint, under heavy penalties.

In 1637, Violet was instrumental, with others, in melting down the heaviest coins of the King into bullion, and giving a higher price than was allowed by the mints for gold and silver, and exporting the same, for which complicity he was informed against in the Star Chamber, and imprisoned for above twenty weeks for refusing to answer interrogatories, but was pardoned on condition of discovering his accomplices and paying a fine of £2,000 in gold. The others were Henry Futter, Henry Sweeting, Peter Hern, John Terry, Arnold Brames, Isaac Gold, Timothy Eman, Randall Crew, Francis Brogden, Luke Lee, John Perryn. They were sentenced to be committed to the Fleet. Hern, Terry, and Eman were fined £2,000 each, Brames £1,000, Futter and Sweeting £500 each, and Perryn £100; the others were discharged. They were, doubtless, all goldsmiths in a considerable way of business. Futter, Perryn, and Terry have been herein noticed. Perryn was one of the Jury in 1649 to make trial pieces for the Commonwealth.

Violet boasts in one of his publications—"A true Discovery how the Commons of England had been cheated of almost all the Gold and Silver Coin of this Nation," London, 1653—that the persons who were accused and convicted in the Star Chamber, were informed against by him. He afterwards wrote also "An Appeal to Cæsar," endeavouring to inculpate the goldsmiths of Lombard Street, "who lay up gold and silver for the merchants to transport, some goldsmiths keeping great merchants of London's cashes and some noblemen's cash. By this credit of several men's moneys the goldsmiths in Lombard Street are in the nature of bankers, and have a great stock of treasure by them always of gold, foreign coins, and silver. The goldsmith is your merchants' jackall, as the jackall is to the lion, they hunt for the lion's prey," &c.

1650.—Alderman *Edward Backwell* was a goldsmith, and one of the largest bankers in the early part of the reign of Charles I. He carried on his trade at the "Unicorn" in Lombard Street, between the "Grasshopper" and the "White Horse," about 68 or 69 of the present numbering. He is frequently mentioned by Pepys in his "Diary." 24th December 1660: "I went to choose a payre of Can-

dlesticks, to be made ready for me at Alderman Backwell's." He made a large fortune; but in the reign of Charles II. when, as Granger says, "the laws were overborne by perfidy, violence, and rapacity," he lost, on the closing of the Exchequer in 1672, as much as £295,994. After his bankruptcy in 1672 he retired to Holland, and died in 1679.

1636.—*John Pargiter* was a goldsmith in Fleet Street, next door but one to Sergeants' Inn Gate. He filled many parish offices in St. Dunstan's in 1636. In his "Diary" Pepys gives this estimate of him: "I took up in the coach Mr. Pargiter, the goldsmith, who is the man of the world I do most know and believe to be a cheating rogue." His premises were destroyed in the Great Fire, and not rebuilt until three years after. One of his sons opened a shop in St. Clement's parish, where he was buried in 1688.

1660.—*Humphrey Stocks* or *Stokes*, Pepys' "own little goldsmith," lived first in Paternoster Row; in 1677 he removed to the "Black Horse" in Lombard Street. In 1740, John Bland and Son were established there, the predecessors of Messrs. Barnett, Hoare, & Co.

1680.—*Mr. Fells*, goldsmith, "The Bunch of Grapes," Strand. The following advertisement appears in a newspaper of October 29th, 1680:—"There was dropt out of a balcony in Cheapside a very large watch case studded with gold; if any person hath taken it away and will bring it to Mr. Fells, goldsmith, at the sign of 'The Bunch of Grapes' in the Strand, he shall have a guinnoy reward."

1662.—*Charles Everard*, goldsmith, lived at the "Star," near Exchange Alley, in Lombard Street, in 1662, afterwards occupied by *John Wasson*, and subsequently by *Joseph Hornby*.

1665.—*John Colvill*, of Lombard Street, noticed by Pepys, June 29th, 1665: "After dinner to my little new goldsmith's, whose wife, indeed, is one of the prettiest, modest black women that I ever saw. I paid for a dozen of silver salts, £6 14s. 6d." Colvill had no less than £85,000 in the Exchequer when Charles II. closed it.

1666.—*Sir Robert Viner*, of Lombard Street, was a celebrated goldsmith; Sheriff in 1666, Mayor 1675. He made the Crown Jewels for Charles II.'s coronation at a cost of upwards of £30,000, and entertained His Majesty at Guildhall during his mayoralty in 1675. Pepys says: "1st February 1666.—Thence to Sir Robert Viner's, leaving clear in his hands £2,000 of my owne money, to call for when I pleased." A short time after, Pepys adds that he went to Lombard Street and brought it away, being much surprised to find he received £35 for the use of it for a quarter of a year. When the Exchequer

closed in 1672, Viner had in it no less than £416,724. This, however, does not appear to have ruined him or shaken his credit, as he was elected Mayor a few years after. Evelyn in his "Diary," 19th June 1679, says: "I dined at Sir Robert Clayton's with Sir Robert Viner, the *great banquer*."

The following story is recorded by Grammont. Sir Robert Viner was a very loyal man, and, if you will allow the expression, very fond of his Sovereign. He entertained His Majesty Charles II. at Guildhall during his mayoralty in 1675; but what with the joy he felt at heart for the honour done him by his Prince, and the warmth he was in with continual toasting healths, his lordship grew a little too fond of his royal guest, and entered into a familiarity not altogether graceful in so public a place. The King understood very well how to extricate himself in all such difficulties, and, with a hint to the company to avoid ceremony, stole off and made towards his coach, which stood ready for him in Guildhall Yard. But the Mayor liked his company so well, and was grown so intimate, that he pursued him hastily, and, catching him fast by the hand, cried out, with a vehement oath and accent, "Sir, you shall stay and take t' other bottle." The airy monarch looked kindly at him over his shoulder, and with a smile and graceful air repeated this line of the old song—

"He that 's drunk is as great as a king,"

and immediately returned and complied with his host's invitation.

"Sir Robert Viner erected at his own charge at Stocks Market Conduit, upon a pedestal eighteen feet high, an equestrian statue of Charles II. trampling on an enemy with his horse's feet. On the pedestal was his coat of arms within a compartment of fishes."

The great civil war, though it ruined thousands, was nevertheless the cause of many large fortunes being acquired. Viner was one of these lucky men. In one transaction, recorded by Pepys, he cleared £10,000 by a timely loan to Charles II. The statue alluded to above has a curious history. Sir Robert, wishing to show his loyalty and gratitude at as cheap a rate as possible, obtained, through his agent at Leghorn, a white marble group which was to have been erected in honour of John Sobieski, King of Poland, commemorating his conquest of the Turks, representing that hero on horseback, the animal trampling upon a prostrate Mussulman. A little alteration, not by any means an improvement, was made in the faces of the figures.

Sobieski was converted into a very indifferent likeness of Charles II. and the prostrate foe into that of Oliver Cromwell; but the artist omitting to erase the turban on the Mussulman's head, ludicrously revealed the imposture. This group was unveiled on the day the King attended the mayoral banquet at Guildhall. It was taken down in 1736 (having remained *in situ* for sixty-one years), to make room for the Mansion House, built on the site of the old Stocks Market. For many years it lay neglected in a builder's shed, till an enterprising innkeeper set it up in his back-yard. At last, in 1779, the Corporation presented it to Robert Viner, Esq., a descendant of the loyal Lord Mayor, who forthwith removed it to decorate his country seat. A satirical poet of the day thus apostrophizes the statue :—

The Last Dying Speech and Confession of the Horse at Stocks Market.

Ye whimsical people of London's fair town,
Who one day put up what the next you pull down;
Full sixty-one years have I stood in this place,
And never till now met with any disgrace.
What affront to crowned heads could you offer more bare,
Than to pull down a King to make room for a Mayor?

* * * *

The great Sobieski, on horse with long tail,
I first represented when set up for sale;
A Turk, as you see, was placed under my feet,
To prove o'er the Sultan my triumph complete.

* * * *

When the King was restored, you then, in a trice,
Called me Charles the Second, and, by way of device,
Said the old whiskered Turk had Oliver's face—
Though, you know, to be conquered he ne'er felt the disgrace

* * * *

As the market is moved, I'm obliged to retreat;
I could stay there no longer with nothing to eat;
Now the herbs and the greens are all carried away,
I must trot unto those who will find me in hay.

Sir Robert Viner had a black boy, who died of consumption. He had his body embalmed and kept in a box at his seat, Swakeley House, Middlesex. Pepys mentions, in his diary, having seen it. Sir Robert contributed largely towards the rebuilding of St. Mary

Wolnoth, "a memorial whereof," says Strype, "are the Vines that adorn and spread about that part of the church that fronts his house and the Street (Lombard Street), insomuch that the church was used to be called Sir Robert Viner's church." His house was on the spot where the General Post Office now stands in Lombard Street.

The bills of Sir Robert Viner for making the Regalia for the Coronation of Charles II. will be found in speaking of "the Regalia."

1670.—*William Gosling*, one of the Sheriffs in 1684, who was knighted and became Alderman of Farringdon Without, was probably the founder of the well-known firm of goldsmiths and bankers; they were originally plate-workers as well as goldsmiths. We first meet with the name in the account of the secret service moneys of Charles II. "On the 22nd May 1674.—To Richard Bokenham, in full, for several parcels of gold and silver lace, bought of William Gosling and Partners by the Duchess of Cleveland, for the wedding clothes of Lady Sussex and Lichfield, £640 8s."

On the copper plate at Goldsmiths' Hall, struck by the makers with their punches between 1675 and 1697, the letter G surmounted by a crown represents this firm. The next time we find the name is in the Goldsmiths' books, when, on the 28th June 1739, *Richard Gosling* enters his name as plate-worker, residing in Barbican. On the 7th July 1743 he removed to Cornhill. From 1750 to 1757 the firm was Gosling and Bennett, and in the Parliamentary Return of 1773 they are described as *Richard and Joseph Gosling*, spoon makers, Cornhill.

Sir Francis Gosling, *Knt.*, "a gentleman of the most amiable character in public and private life. He was elected Alderman in 1756, and served the office of Sheriff in 1758, having twice declined that of Lord Mayor on account of ill-health. He died 23rd December 1768, and was succeeded as Alderman of Farringdon Without by John Wilkes, Esq." (Hughson.)

It was probably about 1780 when the Goslings took the house in Fleet Street with the sign of the "Three Squirrels," where it still remains over the centre window, and where they still flourish at the same house. In 1796 the firm was Francis Gosling, William Gosling, and Benjamin Sharpe, and it is still styled "Goslings & Sharpe." The original sign, in solid silver, is preserved, and can be seen in the front shop; it is about two feet high, made to lock and unlock, and was discovered in the house in 1858, having probably been taken down on the general removal of street signs, and forgotten. This

house in Fleet Street is stated to have belonged to Henry Pinckney, a goldsmith, about the year 1650. Boyne mentions a farthing token issued by him at the "Three Squirrels," over against St. Dunstan's Church in 1650. (See Pinckney.)

The following goldsmiths were also severe losers by the closing of the Exchequer in 1672, which caused the utter ruin of several of them:—

1666.—*William Rawson* and *John Marriott.*

1668.—*Francis Kenton,* "King's Arms," Fleet Street. He recovered his position and is found in the list of those who kept "running cashes" five years later.

1668.—*John Mawson & Co.,* the "Golden Hind," Fleet Street. They kept "running cashes" at the same house in 1677.

1670.—*Joseph Horneby,* goldsmith, at the "Star" in Lombard Street. He took a lease of these premises in 1666, which were burned down shortly after. He lost £22,500 by the closing of the Exchequer in 1672, but still continued his business, being mentioned in the "Little London Directory" of 1677 as keeping "running cashes" at the same house.

1672.—*John Portman* lost by the same iniquitous proceeding £76,000.

1672.—*Thomas Rowe,* of the "George" in Lombard Street, lost £17,000. Thomas Rowe and George Green were at the same house as bankers in 1677, being included in the list in the "Little London Directory."

1672.—*Bernard Turner,* of the "Fleece," Lombard Street, lost £16,000. In 1777 the firm was Turner and Tookie, keeping "running cashes."

1672.—*Robert Welstead* lost upwards of £11,000.

1672.—*Gilbert Whitehall* lost as much as £248,000.

1677.—*John Coggs* was a goldsmith keeping "running cashes" at the "King's Head" in the Strand in this year, who had apparently a very good connection as a banker.

1677.—*John Temple,* goldsmith. Sir Robert Viner's manager, carried on his business after Sir Robert's great loss compelled him to relinquish it. Pepys styles him, "the fat blade, Sir Robert Viner's chief man." In 1777 we find him at the "Three Tuns" in Lombard Street, in partnership with John Seale.

1677.—*Thomas Williams*, goldsmith, at the "Crown" in Lombard Street, kept "running cashes" in this year; he was the predecessor of Messrs. Willis, Percival & Co., bankers.

1670.—*Lindsay, John*, a goldsmith, circa 1670. He subsequently married Dorothy, the widow of John Colvill of Lombard Street.

In the "Little London Directory" of 1677 we find a list of goldsmiths who were also bankers or kept "running cashes"; plate-workers, not keeping shops for the sale of plate, are excluded from this list. "Hereunto is an addition of all the goldsmiths that keep running cashes."

John Addis and Company, at the Sun in Lumbard Street.

John Bolitho and Mr. Wilson, at the Golden Lion in Lumbard Street.

John Ballard, at the Unicorn, Lumbard Street.

Job Bolton, at the Bolt and Tun in Lumbard Street.

Robert Blanchard and Child, at the Marygold in Fleet Street.

Thomas Cook and Nicholas Cary, at the Griffin in Exchange Alley.

Mr. Cuthbert, in Cheapside.

Mr. Coggs, at the King's Head in the Strand.

Mr. Churchill, in the Strand.

Charles Duncomb and Richard Kent, at the Grasshopper in Lumbard Street.

John Ewing and Benjamin Norrington, at the Angel and Crown in Lumbard Street.

Mr. East, in the Strand.

Thomas Fowles, at the Black Lion in Fleet Street.

Joseph and Nathaniel Hornboy, of the Star in Lumbard Street.

John Hind and Thomas Carwood, over against the Exchange in Cornhill.

Benjamin Hinton, at the Flower de Luce in Lumbard Street.

James Herriot, at the Naked Boy in Fleet Street.

James Hore, at the Golden Bottle in Cheapside.

James Johnson, at the Three Flower de Luces in Cheapside.

Thomas Kilborne and Capill, at the King's Head in Lumbard Street.

Mr. Kenton, at the King's Arms in Fleet Street.

Mr. Ketch, at the Black Horse in the Strand.

Henry Lamb, at the Grapes in Lumbard Street.

James Lapley, at the Three Cocks in Cheapside.

John Mawson and Company, at the Golden Hind, in Fleet Street.

Henry Nelthorpe, at the Rose in Lumbard Street.

Thomas Price, at the Goat in Lumbard Street.

Peter Percefull and Stephen Evans, at the Black Boy in Lumbard Street.

Thomas Pardoe, at the Golden Anchor in Lumbard Street.

Thomas Rowe and Thomas Green, at the George in Lumbard Street.

Humphrey Stocks, at the Black Horse in Lumbard Street.

John Sweetaple, at the Black Moor's Head in Lumbard Street.

John Snell, at the Fox in Lumbard Street.

Michael Schrimpshaw, at the Golden Lion in Fleet Street.

Richard Staley, in Covent Garden.

John Temple and John Seale, at the Three Tuns in Lumbard Street

John Thursby, at the Ball in Lumbard Street.

Bar Turner and Samuel Tookie.

Major John Wallis, at the Angell in Lumbard Street.

Peter Wade, at the Mermaid in Lumbard Street.

Peter White and Churchill, at the Plough in Lumbard Street.

Thomas White, at the Blew Anchor in Lombard Street.

Thomas Williams, at the Crown in Lumbard Street.

Robert Ward and John Townley, at the Ram in Lumbard Street.

1677.—*James Hore or Hoare*, Warden of the Mint with Charles Duncombe 1678–81, ancestor of the well-known bankers, is described in the foregoing list as keeping "running cashes" at the "Golden Bottle" in Cheapside, but his goldsmith's trade was established earlier than 1677. He was Comptroller of the Mint in 1661, Surveyor of the Meltings and Clerk of the Coins in 1665, and from 1679 to 1682 Warden of the Mint. About 1692 he removed to Fleet Street where, under the sign of "The Golden Bottle," his descendants still flourish. The old sign may be seen over the doorway; it is the form of the old leathern bottle in which ale was carried by the labourers, haymakers, and others in the 17th century. The popular version is that it represented the identical bottle carried by the founder of the firm when he came to London to seek his fortune.

Sir Richard Colt Hoare, the celebrated Wiltshire antiquary, attempts to destroy this romance in his family history; he says the Bottle is merely a sign adopted by James Hoare, the founder of the bank, from his father having been citizen and cooper of the city of London, but, in fact, coopers did not make leathern bottles or any wooden vessels of that shape.

Sir Richard Hoare, goldsmith; Sheriff 1709, Lord Mayor 1713,

M.P. for the City of London. He died in 1718, and by his will he left the sum of £200 for the poor of the Goldsmiths' Company, and was buried at St. Dunstan's in the West; the monument having been erected by his son Henry.

1718.—*Henry Hoare* succeeded his father Sir Richard; a book plate in the possession of Captain Hoare, bears his arms and date 1705. The old canting motto of the family, "DATUR HORA AMORI," is susceptible of various free translations. He bequeathed in 1722, £200 for the poor of the Goldsmith's Company.

1722.—The second *Sir Richard Hoare*, principal of the firm, succeeded Sir F. Child as Alderman of the Ward of Farringdon Without. Sheriff in 1740-41, in which year there were three lord mayors. He died 12th October 1754, and was buried in St. Dunstan's; his monument records that he was Lord Mayor in the memorable year 1745, in which alarming crisis he discharged the great trust reposed in him with honour and integrity, to the approbation of his Sovereign and of his fellow citizens.

1674.—*John Saunders*, goldsmith, presented to the Goldsmiths' Company two silver cups and covers. We have not met with ny other notice of him.

1670–90.—*Brattle* (*Sir John*) was King's Assay Master at the Mint from 1670 to 1690. A Mr. Brattle was in 1666 Deputy Assayer at Goldsmiths' Hall. "Sir John Brattle, a worthy person, and who hath long enjoyed a considerable office in the Royal Mint" (Dr. Walker's account of Εικων Βασιλικη, 4to. Lond. 1691).

Charles Brattle was King's Assayer at the Mint from 1690 to 1716, also a Daniel Brattle was Assayer at the Mint about the same time.

1680–1702.—*Marot* (*Daniel*), a Huguenot artificer and designer, was originally an architect. He was brought to this country by William III. from Holland, where he had taken refuge. His works have been described as "an inexhaustible treasury of models for gold and silver." The candlesticks, in the form of Corinthian columns (prompted by his early pursuits), were probably designed by him, although popularly ascribed to the period of Queen Anne. He doubtless was the cause of a great improvement in the style of plate of the Anne era now so much appreciated.

1677.—*Charles Duncombe* and *Richard Kent* were goldsmiths at the "Grasshopper" in Lombard Street. Duncombe was an apprentice of Alderman Backwell, and on his retirement and bankruptcy, occasioned by the closing of the Exchequer, started on his own account in partnership with Mr. Kent. Charles Duncombe was

Master or Warden of the Mint with James Hore 1678–81. He was very successful and acquired an immense fortune. About 1696 he purchased the Duke of Buckingham's estate at, Helmsley, in Yorkshire, for £90,000 ; it was afterwards called Duncombe Park. *Sir Charles Duncombe* was Sheriff in 1699 and Mayor in 1708–9. He left his estates to his sister Mrs. Brown, who, taking her brother's name, became the founder of the present family of Earl Feversham. When Duncombe retired, the business passed to a Mr. Smyth, and subsequently to Messrs. *Stone and Martin*, the well-known bankers.

1681.—*Heneage Price*, goldsmith, took the lease of a house on the south side of the Strand, without Temple Bar, in the parish of St. Clement's Danes in 1681.

In a minute of the vestry book of Hadley, dated 11th April 1687, "it was agreed that Mr. Tayler, W. Dale, and Daniel Hudson, churchwardens, and George Baron, overseer for the poor, shall go to London upon the parish charge to receive the legacy of the late R. Hble. Henry Coventry, Esq., *one hundred pounds* to the poor of Hadley, to put the said hundred pounds into the hands of Mr. Heneage Price, goldsmith, nigh Temple Bar, to ly there till it be called for by the parish." ("Monken Hadley," by F. C. Cass, M.A.)

1681.—*Sir Francis Child*, on the death of Robert Blanchard, succeeded to the business, taking his manager, John Rogers, in as a partner: he lived at Parson's Green, and was buried in the parish church of Fulham. We derive the following authentic information from the inscription on his tomb :—"Sir Francis Child, Knight and Alderman, and President of Christ's Church Hospital in London, who departed this life October the 4th, 1713, ætatis 71. He was Sheriff, 1690, and Lord Mayor in the year 1699, and in the year 1702 he was chosen one of the four citizens to serve for the said city in the first Parliament of the reign of Queen Anne. He married Elizabeth the only daughter and heiress of William Wheeler, goldsmith, by whom he had twelve sons and three daughters. The bodies of his sons James and William and of his daughter Martha, wife of Anthony Collins, Esqre., are removed from the church into this vault." Of the twelve sons, we have been able to trace only Sir Robert, Sir Francis, Sir John, and Samuel, who succeeded him as goldsmiths and bankers in Fleet Street ; Sir Josiah,* an East India Director ; another

* Rebecca, third daughter of Sir Josiah Child, of Wansted, was married to Charles Marquis of Worcester, son of the Duke of Beaufort, in 1683. This lady was also grandmother of the present duke of Grafton.

who was Governor of Bombay; Stephen, who in partnership with Mr. Tudman, was a goldsmith at the Crown in Lombard Street, now the house of Willis, Percival, & Co.; and James and William, who probably died in their infancy. He had three brothers—Daniel lived with him at Parson's Green, Edward living at Burghley in 1686, and John who lived at Devizes.

Prince Rupert, son of the Queen of Bohemia (daughter of James I.), who died at his house in Barbican in 1682, and was buried in Westminster Abbey, left a collection of jewels valued at £20,000, which were disposed of by lottery under the management of Mr. Francis Child in the following year. An advertisement in the "London Gazette" of October 1683 announced that "the jewels had been valued by Mr. Isaac Legouch, Mr. Christopher Rosse, and Mr. Richard Beauvoir, jewellers, and will be sold by lottery, each lot to be £5. The biggest prize will be a pearl necklace valued at £3,000, and none less than £100. The money to be paid to Mr. Child, who will stand obliged to all the adventurers, and that they shall receive their money back if the drawing does not take place on the 1st February next. The drawing will take place in the presence of His Majesty, who will himself see that all the prizes are put in among the blanks, and that the whole will be managed with equity and fairness." The drawing took place at Whitehall, the King counting the tickets among all the lords and ladies who flocked to take part in the adventure.

The name of Sarah the celebrated Duchess of Marlborough, the friend of Queen Anne, must ever be remembered with reference to Child's bank. On one occasion when a rumour was afloat that a run was about to be made, she collected as much gold as she could and brought it down herself to the bank at Temple Bar on the very morning the run was to be made, thus enabling the firm to meet all demands. In a catalogue of sale of prints, &c., by Mr. Hodgson, 9th June 1834, lot 70 is "an original sketch in oil by Hogarth, representing a memorable occurrence in the house of Child & Co., when they were delivered from a temporary embarrassment by the munificence of the Duchess of Marlborough."

Sir Robert Child, Sir Francis Child's eldest son, goldsmith, named after his stepfather Robert Blanchard, went into partnership with his father. He was elected Alderman of Farringdon Ward Without in 1713, and was knighted in 1714. He died without issue in 1721. Sir Robert Child was the first of the family who resided at Osterley

Park; the mansion was built by Robert Adam, architect of the Adelphi.

Sir Francis Child (second son of the first Sir Francis), goldsmith, succeeded his brother. He was elected Alderman of his ward in 1721; Sheriff, 1722; Lord Mayor and knighted in 1732; President of Christ's Hospital between 1727 and 1740; he was also Member of Parliament and Director of the East India Company. After the first Sir Francis' death in 1713 the firm became Robert Child, Francis Child, Henry Rogers (nephew of John), and Morse, styled "Sir Robert Child & Co."; after the death of Sir Robert in 1721, "Sir Francis Child & Co."

1721.—Sir Francis Child (the second knight) died in 1740, when *Samuel Child,* his younger brother, became head of the firm in partnership with Backwell, styled "Samuel Child & Co."* It so remained until Samuel Child's death in 1752, when it became *Messrs. Child and Backwell,* Mrs. Samuel Child and her children, Francis and Robert, being heads of the firm; she had also one daughter.

In 1763, Mrs. Child and her son Francis both died, and *Robert Child, Esq.*, became head of the firm, styled "Robert Child & Co." He purchased a house in Berkeley Square of the Duke of Manchester for £10,500, which is still the residence of the Earl of Jersey. Robert Child, Esq., married Sarah, daughter of Paul Joddrell, Esq., by whom he had a daughter Sarah Anne who married, 20th May 1782, John, tenth Earl of Westmorland.

A romantic story is told, that Lord Westmorland was dining with Mr. Robert Child one afternoon, and, among other subjects upon which they conversed, Lord Westmorland said, "Child, I wish for your opinion on the following case. Suppose that you were in love with a girl, and her father refused his consent to the union, what should you do?" "Why! run away with her, to be sure," was Mr. Child's prompt reply, little thinking at the time that it was his daughter that the querist was in love with. That night, or a few days after, Lord Westmorland eloped with Miss Sarah Child in a post-chaise and four from the Berkeley Square house northwards. Mr. Child promptly gave chase in a similar conveyance, and was on the point of overtaking the runaways, when Lord Westmorland, leaning out of the window, shot one of the leaders, which overturned the carriage and caused a delay, giving the pair time to reach Gretna,

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* He was Member of Parliament.

and be married without further hindrance. During the short interval between the runaway marriage and his death in 1782, Mr. Robert Child never forgave Lord and Lady Westmorland. He died in the course of the same year, and by his will he left the whole of his immense fortune to the first daughter of the union, Lady Sarah Sophia Fane, who married, on the 23rd May 1804, George Villiers, Earl of Jersey. After Robert Child, Esq.'s, death in July 1782, the firm was Mrs. Sarah Child and partners, styled "Child & Co." In 1791 Mrs. Sarah Child married Lord Ducie; Lady Ducie died in 1793. In 1806 the Right Hon. Sarah Sophia Child, Countess of Jersey, participated in the profits of the house as head partner; she died in 1867, after a reign of sixty-one years. Her son Victor Albert, Earl of Jersey, is the present leader of the firm.

A miniature portrait of Sarah, Countess of Jersey, by R. Cosway, R.A., is in the collection of the Duke of Richmond.

A small full-length portrait of the Countess of Jersey, painted by Lawrence, still hangs in a room on the first floor. The last of the Childs died early in this century.

The banking-house was known by the sign of the "Marygold" with the motto "Ainsi mon ame." The original sign is still to be seen in the office, and a marigold in full bloom still blossoms on the bank cheques, as well as in the water-mark. "The Marygold" was in King James I.'s reign a public ordinary kept by Richard Compton (Beaufoy tokens).

In Pennant's time (1790) the original goldsmith's shop seems to have still existed in Fleet Street in connection with this bank. As a banker, Pennant calls Sir Francis Child "father of the profession," having laid aside the legitimate goldsmith's trade and confined himself entirely to banking.

In 1788 the firm of Childs purchased the renowned "Devil Tavern" where the Apollo Club held its merry meetings presided over by Ben Jonson. The old sign of Saint Dunstan tweaking the Devil by his nose hung outside formerly in Fleet Street. He was patron of the goldsmiths; and the old church of St. Dunstan, where the two clubmen struck the hours and quarters on a bell suspended between them, will still be remembered by many septuagenarians. The tavern was pulled down to erect the houses now called Child's Place.

1688.—*Sir John Shorter*, Knight, goldsmith,* was appointed

* He was educated at Merchant Taylors' School, which he entered in 1641.

Mayor of the City of London by James II. for year 1688. He met his death in a singular manner. He was on his way to open Bartholomew Fair by reading the proclamation at the entrance to Cloth Fair, Smithfield. It was the custom for the Mayor on his way to call on the Keeper of Newgate, and there partake of a cool tankard of wine spiced and sweetened. In receiving the tankard, Sir John let the lid suddenly fall down ; the noise frightening the horse he was upon, it started, and he was thrown violently, and died the following day, in the sixty-fourth year of his age.

In Strype's Stow, opposite the name of Sir John Shorter, Mayor in 1688, are placed these significant words, "Never served Sheriff, *nor a freeman of the City* ; appointed by King James II." This must, however, be incorrect, for John Shorter was one of the sheriffs in 1675, in the mayoralty of Sir Thomas Viner.

Sir John Shorter was buried in St. Saviour's Church (formerly St. Mary Overie) in 1688, and his wife in 1703. He was the grandfather of Lady Walpole, wife of Sir Robert and mother of Horace Walpole.

1690.—*Messrs. Hankey,* goldsmiths and bankers, were established about this time at the sign of the "Three Golden Balls" in Fenchurch Street* ; they were also pawnbrokers, as most of the goldsmiths embraced that profitable business. The sign of "the three balls" (two to one) having been adopted by pawnbrokers, and the Messrs. Hankey having dropped that particular line of business, changed their sign to "The Golden Ball," and continued there until a few years since.

1690.—*George Middleton* was goldsmith at the "Three Crowns" in St. Martin's Lane, City, about this time. The business was removed to Durham Yard in the Strand, and continued by Messrs. Middleton and Campbell.

1685.—*Anthony Ficketts,* goldsmith, bequeathed £100 to the poor of the Goldsmiths' Company.

1689.—*William Pierson,* goldsmith, bequeathed £50 for the poor goldsmiths.

1692.—*Mr. James Coutts* succeeded Messrs. *Middleton and*

* The old goldsmiths and bankers advanced money upon pledges just as pawnbrokers do now, choosing, of course, the most valuable articles as security. In the early ledgers of Alderman Backwell and Blanchard and Childs' accounts may be seen a separate heading of *Pawnes,* to which all interest and profits arising from "money lent" on pledges, or more marketable security, was placed. In the days of Charles II. the bankers charged as much as twenty or thirty per cent. for money, while they never appear to have allowed more than six per cent. on deposit.

Campbell at the "Three Crowns" in 1692. His cheques bore a circular stamp of three crowns and the letters J. C. reversed and interlaced, around which was his address, "At the Three Crowns in the Strand, next door to the Globe tavern, A.D. 1692." He was the originator of the widely-known banking-house of Messrs. Coutts & Co.

It is stated that when James Coutts came up to London on a visit to his brothers, he happened to meet a Miss Polly Peagrim, the niece of George Campbell the goldsmith of St. Martin's Lane. that he fell in love and was married to her. Shortly after, Mr. Campbell took him into partnership, Coutts having given up his connection with his brothers in an old-established business at Edinburgh, and the style of the firm was Campbell and Coutts. George Campbell died in 1761, when James Coutts took his brother Thomas into partnership, who gave up his business in St. Mary Axe, when it became Coutts and Coutts. Mr. James Coutts died in 1778. His brother Thomas long survived him, and became one of the first bankers in London.

Mr. Thomas Coutts, who had lived as a bachelor for many years, married Elizabeth Starkey, a superior domestic servant in his brother's service, and by her he had three daughters who were called "the three Graces." The eldest, Susan, married the Earl of Guildford; the second, Frances, married the Marquis of Bute; and Sophia, his third and youngest daughter, married Sir Francis Burdett, Bart. The miniatures of Susan, Frances, and Sophia by Richard Cosway, R.A., are in the possession of Col. North.

After Mrs. Coutts' death, who had been an invalid for many years, he married (in 1815) Miss Mellon, the actress, he being then eighty years of age. He died on the 22nd February 1822 at the age of eighty-seven, leaving his widow the whole of his property amounting, it is said, to £900,000.

Mrs. Coutts afterwards married the Duke of St. Albans; she, however, reserved to herself by marriage settlement, the sole control of her property, and at her death she left the whole of her great wealth to Angela Burdett, the favourite grand-daughter of Mr. Thomas Coutts. This lady then assumed the additional name of Coutts, and was subsequently created a peeress with the title of Baroness Burdett-Coutts.

The Royal Family formerly banked with Messrs. Coutts; but George III., hearing that Mr. Coutts had supported Sir Francis Burdett at the Westminster election by the loan of a large sum of money (£100,000 as reported), immediately withdrew his account from the house, and afterwards banked with Messrs. Drummond; but

at the desire of His Majesty that his son should be refused any further loans, the prince withdrew and placed his account at Coutts's, where he was amply supplied with funds, and the Royal Family still bank there.

1690.—*Sir Thomas Fowles*, goldsmith and banker, dwelt about this time at the "Black Lion" in Fleet Street. He left by will, in 1691, an annuity of £10 for the poor of the Company of Goldsmiths.

1690.—*James Heriot*, a descendant of the celebrated George Heriot of Edinburgh, "kept running cashes" at the sign of the "Naked Boy" in Fleet Street. In 1756, Joseph Heriot, of Great St. Andrew's Street, Seven Dials, entered his name at Goldsmiths' Hall as plate-worker, also a descendant.

1694.—In this year the Goldsmiths met with a serious rival by the foundation of the Bank of England, which was mainly instituted through the exertions of *William Paterson*, a Scotchman.

1700.—*Stephen Child* (son of the first Sir Francis) joined Mr. Tudman, a goldsmith, "at y^e^ Crown in Lumbard St." about this date, and the representatives of that firm are now Messrs. Willis, Percival & Co.

1697.—*William Gamble* was a celebrated goldsmith and plate-worker living in Foster Lane. He entered his name at the Hall in April 1697, but his mark for the old standard, WG crowned in a circle, is found on the copper plate at Goldsmiths' Hall struck between 1675 and 1696. His Britannia mark of GA crowned in a circle is frequently met with in the latter part of the 17th and commencement of the 18th century, and many fine examples of his plate have come under our notice—Monteiths, cups, tankards, &c. He was succeeded by his son Ellis Gamble, who removed to the "Golden Angel, Cranbourn Alley, Lester Fields," who doubtless adopted the same mark, as it was only obligatory to use the first two letters of the surname, so there was no occasion of a re-entry, a notice of the change being sent to the Hall. *Hogarth* was apprenticed to Mr. Ellis Gamble, silversmith, in 1712, when he was fifteen years of age, and remained with him for six years, his time having expired. It was there he learned the art of plate-engraving. Shop bills of Gamble's engraved by his famous apprentice, are much sought after by collectors of engravings.* Hogarth died 1764.

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* One of these bills has an engraving of an angel holding a palm, with an inscription in French and English: "Ellis Gamble at the 'Golden Angel,' in Cranbourne Street, Leicester Fields, makes, buys, and sells all sorts of plate, &c."

1693.—*Thomas Seymour*, goldsmith, presented, in 1693, to the Company a silver salt with a crystal cylinder; height 10½ inches. The foot ornamented with cherub heads and fleur de lis, &c., resting upon eight lions. We have met with no other notice of this donor.

1695.—*Peter Floyer*, goldsmith, of Love Lane, was in a very extensive way of business as a refiner. His son, was Prime Warden of the Goldsmiths' Company in 1773.

An Act was passed in the reign of Charles II. and revived 4th James II.: as a means of supplying the Mint with bullion, it was enacted therein that every person who should bring bullion of gold or silver to the Mint to be coined should receive weight for weight in standard coins. This permission was discontinued in 1695, and was highly necessary that it should be put a stop to, for in an account delivered to the Committee of the whole House in February 1695 by Mr. Neale, Master of the Mint, he stated that from Lady Day immediately preceding, 721,800 guineas had been coined in the Tower for divers persons, among whom were,—

Peter Floyer	139,752	guineas.
John Mousley	3	,,
Royal African Company . .	21,389	,,
Lord Lucas	115	,,
Countess of Northampton . .	21	,,
Sir Francis Child . . .	41,819	,,
Richard Howe	18,181	,,

Commons Journals, vol. xi. pp. 447–53.

1705.—*John Croker*, born at Dresden in 1670, was originally a jeweller, came to England, and was employed at the Mint. In 1705 he was appointed Chief Engraver, subsequently Mint Master by Queen Anne until his death in 1740, when he was succeeded by Dassier. Queen Anne's farthings, about which some absurd rumours have been in circulation as to their value, were designed by him, but, owing to the Queen's death, they were never circulated, hence their comparative rarity. There are six varieties of these pattern farthings, struck in gold, silver, copper and tin. The prices of them vary, of course, with the material. Those in copper, frequently met with, may be obtained from 10s. to 20s. each; but some types are more scarce, say 40s. to 50s.

1705.—*Charles Boit*, born at Stockholm, the son of a Frenchman, was a jeweller, and came to England to follow that trade. He afterwards painted portraits in enamel so successfully that he was much patronised in the reign of Queen Anne. He died 1726.

1680.—*Pierre Harache*, an eminent goldsmith and plate-worker, of Suffolk Street, Charing Cross, emigrated from France after the revocation of the Edict of Nantes. The first time we meet with his mark is on the copper plate at Goldsmiths' Hall between 1675 and 1697. The first record of his name is of the latter year. The earliest pieces of plate we have seen are an old standard two-handled cup of the year 1691, and a fine helmet-shaped ewer of the New Standard of 1697, engraved with the arms of William III., presented by the King to the Duke of Devonshire, weighing 70 oz. He died in 1700, and was succeeded by his son *Peter Harache, junior*, then residing in Compton Street, Soho. The father's mark was his initials with two ermines above, surmounted by a crown, and a crescent under, to which the son added a fleur-de-lis between the letters. The latest pieces we have met with are of 1705–6, probably the date of his death. The important and massive plate made for the Duke of Marlborough, with several others, will be found noted in the Appendix, being all of the New Standard.

In the small workers' book at Goldsmiths' Hall we find an entry of *Jean Harache*, "a foriner residing in Rider's Corte, Soho," on the 22nd June 1726. His mark was I H, a crown above and a lion rampant beneath the letters. Also *Francis Harache*, silversmith, at "ye Blackmoor's head," Great St. Andrew Street, St. Giles', on the 16th February 1738; his mark was simply F H in a square. These entries prove that the family continued working in the same trade in the interim between the demise of Pierre and the advent of Thomas Harache, of whom we shall presently speak.

1697.—*Benjamin Pyne* was a goldsmith and celebrated plate-worker. His name was entered in 1697, living in St. Martin's le Grand. Numerous fine examples are preserved, made between 1697 and 1721. His mark was PY, with a fleur-de-lis surmounted by a crown.

1697.—*Anthony Nelme*, goldsmith and plate-worker living in "Avie Mary Lane," entered his name and mark at the Hall in 1697. He seems to have been extensively patronised, judging from the numerous pieces of plate which have come under our notice. He died in 1722, and was succeeded by *Francis Nelme* in that year, who

adopted the same monogram and re-entered his name at the same house in 1739.

1701.—*Simon Pantin*, goldsmith and plate-worker, of the "Peacock," St Martin's Lane, City, entered his name at the Hall in June 1701. In 1717 he removed to Castle Street, Leicester Fields. He died in 1728, and was succeeded by his son *Simon Pantin, junior*, who entered his name in February 1829 and removed in 1731 to Green Street, Leicester Fields. Dying in 1733 the business was carried on by his widow *Mary Pantin*. Numerous examples of the Pantins' make are preserved, bearing the well-known mark of a peacock with his tail outspread over the initials. On old Simon Pantin's death, Lewis Pantin remained in Castle Street, but adopted for his mark a globe above his initials, entered in 1733 and 1739. In 1773 he was located at 45 Fleet Street.

1697.—*John Bodington*, goldsmith and plate-worker, at the "Mitre" in Foster Lane, entered his name at the Hall in 1697. There are several examples of his plate extant. His mark had a mitre above his initials. Edmund Bodington succeeded in 1727 at the same house.

1701.—*Humphrey Payne*, goldsmith and plate-worker, at the "Golden Cup," Gutter Lane (formerly Guthuron's Lane), entered his name at the Hall in December 1701. In 1720 he was in Cheapside. He re-entered his mark in 1739 at the same house, but died shortly after, as underneath is written "dead." He was succeeded by his son John Payne, who entered his mark in 1751 and was goldsmith there in 1773.

This old-established firm was much patronised; and numerous fine examples are preserved in collections.

1699.—*Pierre Platel*, goldsmith and plate-worker, entered his name at the Hall in 1699, living in the "Pell Mell." He was one of the Huguenots who escaped to England after the revocation of the Edict of Nantes. He was much patronised, and produced some artistic pieces of plate, among which may be specially noted the standard gold ewer and salver, of elegant form and workmanship, in the possession of the Duke of Devonshire, made in 1701; many other pieces in silver are extant. The mark he adopted was PL with a crown above and fleur-de-lis below (the two first letters of his name), very similar to that of Paul de Lamerie, which he adopted in 1732; but they cannot be confounded, as Platel's mark only occurs on the New Standard, and he probably died about 1720, the last piece

we have met with being made in 1719. The gold ewer above mentioned was made many years before Paul de Lamerie entered his name and mark of LA in 1712.

1706.—*Gabriel Heath,* goldsmith and plate-worker of Gutter Lane, entered his name at the Hall in March 1706, New Standard, and for the Old Standard in 1720, and re-entered in 1739. In 1753 the firm was *Gabriel Heath and Francis Crumpe* at the same house.

1720–50.—*Peter Archambo,* goldsmith and plateworker. In 1720 he dwelt at the "Golden Cup," in Green Street, Leicester Square, but removed to Hemings Row in 1722. We next find him located at the same sign in Coventry Street, in 1739, and in 1749 he was associated with Peter Meure. Judging from his mark, he was patronised by the aristocracy, bearing a crown above his initials and a two-handled cup below. Many of his fine pieces of plate are preserved, and will be noted in our chronological list of plate. He worked both in the New and Old Standard.

1725.—*William Atkinson,* goldsmith and plate-worker, at the "Golden Cup," New Fish Street Hill. He first entered his name at the Hall in May 1725. His mark has a two-handled cup above his initials. He worked both in the New and Old Standard.

1720–39.—*Goorge Boothby,* goldsmith and plate-worker at the "Parrot," in the Strand, near Temple Bar. He entered his name at the Hall in March 1720, both for Old and New Standard silver, and again in 1739. His mark bore a parrot over his initials.

1716–40.—*William Bellassyse,* goldsmith and plate-worker at the "Mitre," in Monkwell Street, first entered his name at the Hall in March 1716. In 1723 he removed to Holborn. His mark was a mitre over his initials. His son Charles succeeded him at the same sign, having removed to Eagle Street, Red Lion Square, 1740.

1700.—*Thomas Snow* was a goldsmith at the "Golden Anchor" in the Strand. He was a very careful man of business. He succeeded Sir Jeremiah Snow, of Lombard Street. The following story is told by Mr. Frederick Martin in his stories of *Banks and Bankers.* "Sampson Gideon, a great Jew broker had occasion to borrow £20,000 of Mr. Snow, the banker. Very shortly afterwards a panic occurred, and Mr. Snow, alarmed for the safety of his loan, addressed a piteous epistle to the Jew, entreating him to pay the money at once, and thereby save him from bankruptcy and utter ruin. Gideon knew his man well and determined to give him back his coveted property, bu

to punish him at the same time for his want of confidence. Accordingly he sent for a phial of hartshorn, and wrapping it in twenty notes of £1,000 each, returned the loan in that form to Mr. Thomas Snow, goldsmith, near Temple Bar." Thomas Snow profiting by the experience of his predecessor, Sir Jeremiah, was sagacious enough to avoid ruin in the fatal bubble year of 1720. Mr. Gay celebrates his good fortune in an "Epistle to Thomas Snow, goldsmith, near Temple Bar":—

"O! thou whose penetrative wisdom found
The South Sea rocks and shelves where thousands drown'd,
When credit sunk and commerce gasping lay,
Thou stood'st nor sent'st one bill unpaid away;
When not a guinea chinked on Martin's boards,
And Atwell's self was drained of all his hoards."

The firm was subsequently Snow and Walton, goldsmiths and pawnbrokers, like many other goldsmiths and bankers. About 1730 it was Snow and Paltock. In 1736 the firm was Snow & Co. From 1754 to 1768 *Snow and Denne.* In 1768 William Sandby, a bookseller in Fleet Street, was associated with the firm. In 1798 Mr. J. Dean Paul was admitted, and it became the bank of Paul, Strahan, and Bates. In 1856 the house failed through the unscrupulous conduct of some of the partners, who misappropriated the securities left in their charge, and they were transported.

1703.—John Smith, goldsmith, of Holborn, was entered for the New Standard at the Hall, in 1697. By his will, dated 1703, he gave the sum of £420 to the Goldsmiths for the poor of the Company.

1697.—*David Willaume* came to England about 1686, and commenced business as a goldsmith and plate-worker in Pall Mall. His mark is found on the copper plate previous to 1697, and he entered his name at the Hall for the New Standard in April 1697. In 1720 he removed to the "Golden Ball," in St. James's Street, where he had "running cashes," or, in other words, became a banker. In 1739 he again entered his name at the Hall. He was one of the Protestants who fled from Metz after the revocation of the Edict of Nantes, declared October 24th, 1685.

1700.—*Atwell & Co.*, goldsmiths and bankers, from about 1680 to 1720, when they failed. Their names are mentioned by Gay in his

poem addressed to Thomas Snow in 1720, the fatal South Sea Bubble year, "And Atwell's self was drained of all his hoards."

1720.—*Joseph Freame,* in 1728, is described as a citizen and goldsmith in partnership with *Thos. Gould.* In 1736 the latter died, and was succeeded by *Jas. Barclay.* In 1768 *Silvanus Bevan* joined the firm, Freame died in 1770, and in 1786 *John Henton Tritton* became a partner. The sign of the banking-house in 1728 was the "Black Spread Eagle."

1712.—*Andrew Drummond,* a goldsmith, was established about this time; son of Sir John Drummond, of Machany. In 1754 the firm was still styled Andrew Drummond & Co.; in 1770 John Drummond; and in 1775 Robert Drummond & Co.; 1805 Andrew Drummond was head partner; and since then the firm has always been Drummond & Co. When George III. became displeased with his bankers Messrs. Coutts, he withdrew his balance, and banked afterwards with Messrs. Drummond. George, Prince of Wales, likewise kept an account with them for some years, but he was probably too extravagant, and the King desired Messrs. Drummond not to make any further advances to his son. They were placed in an awkward position. If he disobeyed the King's commands, they would lose the accounts and gain the favours of the Prince. On the other hand, they would offend the Prince and lose the Royal accounts on the King's death. The Drummonds, however, obeyed His Majesty's command, and refused any further advances to the Prince of Wales, who then went to Messrs. Coutts and obtained whatever he required, and the Royal family have banked there ever since.

1712.—*Paul de Lamerie* dwelt at the "Golden Ball," in Windmill Street, near the Haymarket. He first entered his name at Goldsmiths' Hall on the 5th February 1712. In or about 1739 we find he had removed to Gerard Street, Soho. After carrying on business for forty years, he died at an advanced age in1751, leaving no one to succeed him.

This celebrated silversmith, whose name is so well known to collectors, and whose works are still so highly appreciated, was greatly patronised by the nobility and gentry as the first silversmith of his time; and there is no doubt he was an artist and designer as well as a plate-worker.

It is not known when De Lamerie was appointed Royal Goldsmith, but his mark has always borne a crown over his initials from the date of his first entry at the Hall in 1712. He was of foreign extraction, and probably learned his art in France. It may be here observed that

he, and many others who acquired celebrity about that time in England, had probably quitted Paris towards the end of the reign of Louis XIV., when the trade had declined to such an extent that they were compelled to find employment in other countries: the Grand Monarque, to pay the expense of his wars, having sent his plate to the Mint, in 1688, to be melted; an example which was followed by all his Court, but not before careful drawings had been made by the goldsmith Delaunay and others.

Notwithstanding the alteration of the Standard in 1720, De Lamerie still continued making plate of the New or Britannia Standard down to 1732, both qualities being allowed by the Act of Parliament. All the principal silversmiths disapproved of the alteration; and a remonstrance was submitted to the House of Commons, entitled "The Case of the Working Goldsmiths against the new Act." (Guildhall Library.)

They considered that the New Standard was not only a better colour and more brilliant, but that it would be impossible to produce so high a finish and such elaborate chasing or curious work on the Old Standard. It continues: "Foreign Courts, where a coarser alloy is used, give frequent commissions for their most valuable plate to be made in London; but it would be impossible for the finest artist to finish so complete a work in silver of the Old Standard as it is now performed in the New Standard; and that the former, of 11 oz. 2 dwt., would not stand the fire to receive proper ornaments." They also objected to the duty of 6d. per ounce which was proposed, and urged that the Old Standard with the duty would be 3d. dearer than the New Standard. It was in consequence of this assertion that Section 41 of the new Act was added to it, giving the workers an opportunity of working either of the qualities.

Thomas Gilpin, goldsmith, of Lincoln's Inn Gate, entered his name at the Hall, 2nd July 1739. "The grand service of plate which graced the Royal table, at the banquet given by Sir Samuel Fludyer at the Mansion House on Lord Mayor's Day 1761, which the King and Queen honoured with their presence, was made new for the occasion by Mr. Gilpin, with whom the City exchanged a quantity of old plate for the new." (*Old English Plate*, by W. I. Cripps.)

1708–1773.—*Augustin Courtauld*, goldsmith and plateworker, living in Church Street, St. Martin's Lane, City, entered his name at the Hall in December 1708. In 1729 he removed to "Shandois (Chandos) Street." In 1746 Samuel Courtauld was still at the same

house, removing to Cornhill in 1751. Louisa Courtauld, his widow, succeeded to the business in Cornhill, in partnership with George Cowles, in 1773.

1718–1731.—*William Darkeratt*, goldsmith and plate-worker, at the "Acorn" in Foster Lane, entered his name in January 1718. He was succeeded by his son William in 1724, who removed to the "Rose," St. Martin's Lane, in the Strand; still there in 1731.

1739–1747.—*Marmaduke Daintrey*, goldsmith and plate-worker, of Noble Street, entered his name in 1739. In 1747 he removed to the "Crown," in Old Street. The name of Marmaduke Daintrey occurs in the Parliamentary list of 1773, probably his son, a spoon-maker, living at Hartley Row, Hants.

1735.—*William Garrard*, plate-worker, of Staining Lane, entered his name at the Hall in April 1735. Removed to Noble Street in 1739. In 1773 his name occurs in the Parliamentary list. He appears also to have had another house in Short's Buildings, Clerkenwell, which in 1755 was removed to Noble Street.

1722.—*Humphrey Hetherington*, goldsmith, left a sum of £100 for the poor of the Goldsmiths' Company.

1734.—*Henry Jerningham*, goldsmith, about this time.

The project of building a new bridge at Westminster was set on foot in the year 1734. The finances were to be obtained by means of a lottery, for which an Act of Parliament was passed authorising the raising of a fund, from which amount, after paying the prizes, it was estimated there would be a residue of £100,000 for the new work. In connection with this lottery a curious incident may be mentioned. On the 2nd March 1735, whilst the bill was in progress, Henry Jerningham, goldsmith, petitioned the House, stating that he had made a silver cistern that had been acknowledged, by all persons of skill who had seen the same, to excel whatever of the kind had been attempted in this kingdom; that, after an expense of several thousand pounds on the workmanship alone, exclusive of the weight in silver, and after great hazards in the furnace, and four years of application to the raising and adorning the model, the cistern now remained on his hands.

The House not only thought the proposition reasonable, but actually voted an instruction to the Committee on the bill to make provision in it for the petitioner, by directing the disposal of the cistern by lottery.

Henry Jerningham, goldsmith, died in 1761, and was buried in the

churchyard of St. Paul's, Covent Garden. His epitaph, by Aaron Hill, is as follows:—

> "All that accomplish'd body lends mankind,
> From earth receiving, he to earth resign'd;
> All that e'er graced a soul from Heaven he drew,
> And took back with him as an angel's due."

These massive cisterns were in fashion in noble families towards the end of the 17th, and beginning of the 18th, century. One in the Duke of Rutland's possession weighs 2,000 ounces. Another, 6 feet high, together with its fountain, belonging to the Earl of Chesterfield, weighs 3,546 ounces. Most of these cisterns were melted down subsequently to be re-made into dinner services or more useful pieces of plate, and less cumbrous *per se*.

1756.—The name of *Backwell* rose again, in partnership with *Darel, Hart*, and *Croft*, who, with great reputation, opened their shop in Pall Mall. (Hughson.)

1718–73.—*John Hugh Le Sage*, plate-worker of St. Martin's Lane, Long Acre, first entered his name in October 1718. In 1722 he had removed to Great Suffolk Street, Charing Cross; in 1739 he was still at the same house. He was succeeded by Simon Le Sage in the same year, who re-entered his name in 1754. Augustus Le Sage of Great Suffolk Street is mentioned in the Parliamentary list of 1773. This old-established business produced some fine pieces, many of which are still extant.

1721–39.—*John Tuite*, goldsmith and plate-worker, entered his name at the Hall in September 1721, living in Ireland's Yard, Blackfriars; he afterwards removed to Litchfield Street, Soho. His next entry is in 1739. His mark was a large helmet-shaped ewer between his initials. He died in 1740, and the business was continued by his widow in York Buildings, George Street, using a similar mark but altering the initials.

1740.—*G. M. Moser*, goldsmith and artist, born at Schaffhausen in 1707; died in London 1783. He was a celebrated chaser on gold, especially on the watch-cases with emblematical figures in relief—much in vogue about the middle of the century—jewellery, &c. He wrote some works on the goldsmith's art and on painting. He was the founder of the Academy of Painters in 1768, of which Sir Joshua Reynolds was the first president. His daughter Mary, born 1744, was also an artist.

1742.—*Nicholas Sprimont*, of Compton Street, Soho, entered his name at Goldsmiths' Hall as plate-worker in January 1742. He carried the modelling of shells, coral, insects, shell-fish, and rock-work to great perfection in silver. A specimen of his plate, viz. a pair of oval dishes 11 inches in diameter by 9 inches, beautifully modelled in this manner, is preserved in the Royal Collection at Windsor made in 1743. The same character of work was modelled by his contemporary Paul Crespin, of Compton St. Sprimont is also celebrated as being the founder of the Chelsea porcelain factory in 1750, under the patronage of the Duke of Cumberland and Sir Edward Fawkener, of which, in 1755, he became sole proprietor. The same taste was carried out by him in porcelain in the well-known centre-pieces of Chelsea china of the early period of its existence. He was the writer of the memorial found in the Lansdown MSS. without name or date, neither of which have until now been discovered. He styles himself "undertaker of the Chelsea manufacture of porcelain, a silversmith by profession, in which one hundred persons are employed, and a nursery of thirty lads from the parishes and charity schools who are bred to designing and painting" (Chaffers' "Marks and Monograms on Pottery and Porcelain," p. 915).

1734.—*Richard Gurney* entered his name as plate-worker at Goldsmiths' Hall on the 23rd December 1734, in partnership with *Thomas Cook* at the "Golden Cup" in Foster Lane. The next entry is Richard Gurney & Co. with new marks, 28th June 1739, and again at the same house in 1748 and 1750; but their names are not in the list of plate-workers in the Parliamentary return of 1773, wherein, it must be observed, many goldsmiths who kept shops are not noticed.

His ancestor Sir Richard Gurney, Knight and Baronet, cloth-worker, was Mayor in 1642. He was discharged by the Parliament and succeeded by Sir Isaac Pennington, fishmonger, who was, with other aldermen, committed to the Tower and convicted of high treason for the murder of King Charles I., and died in the Tower.

1720.—*John Law*, goldsmith, of Edinburgh, born 1681. Various schemes were projected about this time for paying off the National Debt. The South Sea Company's proposals were accepted, and the Royal assent was given to an Act enabling the company to raise money for the purpose. Bubbles of every description were floated in the air. The Prince of Wales is said to have cleared £40,000 by his speculations. Law, among others, projected the establishment of a

bank with paper issues for the purpose of remedying the deficiency of a circulating medium, to the amount of the value of all the lands in the Kingdom; but this scheme was rejected in England. In 1716, having gained the patronage of the Duke of Orleans, he opened a bank by royal authority at Paris. To this was joined the Mississippi Scheme for paying off the National Debt and enriching the subscribers, and people flocked with the object of converting their gold and silver into paper. The bubble, however, burst about June 1720, when its amount was £100,000,000 sterling, and Law was exiled to Pontoise. He died in 1729.

1720.—*Paul Crespin,* or Crispine (as spelt in one entry), goldsmith, lived at the "Golden Ball," Compton Street, Soho. We first find his name entered, both for the Old and New Standard, in 1720, and again at the same house in 1739 and in 1757. We have met with numerous examples, which prove their merit, having been treasured up for more than 150 years. A beautiful inkstand, shell-shaped with shells, coral, &c., modelled in high relief, is in the Duke of Devonshire's collection; an epergne and portions of a dinner service, in that of Lord Hotham, show the character of his work, both ornamental and useful.

1758.—*Thomas Harache,* one of the successors of Pierre Harache, obtained the distinction of Royal Goldsmith, dwelling in Pall Mall. His name is not found in the Goldsmiths' books: the second volume of makers' marks, which is said to contain the names from 1739 to 1769, actually finishes in 1757, and no subsequent entries occur at the Hall until 1773, leaving a hiatus of sixteen years. In that year a Committee of the House of Commons was instituted to inquire into the various Acts of Parliament which regulated the goldsmiths' trade. The Committee required the names and places of abode of all the goldsmiths and plate-workers then living who had entered their names and marks in the Assay Office. This list was published, and will be found herein; but, unfortunately, the original volume was never returned to Goldsmiths' Hall, or has been mislaid. Perchance it may be some day discovered among the documents stowed away in the Record Office, and restored to its right owner. This list reveals the name of "Thomas Harache, goldsmith, Pall Mall." The first time we have met with his mark on plate is in 1758, in which year it was doubtless entered at the Hall in the volume now missing. He arrived at the same distinction for the production of artistic plate as his predecessors. Some of the more important of his works will be found

in the Appendix, ranging from 1758 to 1772. His mark was T H crowned.

1747.—*Sir William Benn*, goldsmith, Mayor 1747. A painting with his portrait and other members of the Goldsmiths' Company, hangs in the ball-room at the Hall. This picture by Hudson represents six members of a jovial society called "Benn's Club." He was a staunch old Jacobite, and induced the party to go to his house in the Isle of Wight, and drink success to Prince Charlie. His portrait also hangs in Bridewell Hospital, of which he was President in 1746.

1750.—*John Blachford*, goldsmith, Mayor in 1750. His portrait is in the same group of members of Benn's Club previously mentioned. In 1755, in a trial of the Pyx, "a jury of Freemen of the Goldsmiths' Company, of which Alderman Blachford was foreman, met at Goldsmiths' Hall to make an assay, or trial of the pix or standard of the coin of the realm, coined between 1750 and that year, and went to the Lord Chancellor at Whitehall, to make their report," &c.

The other members of "Benn's Club" whose portraits are in the same group, are—

Sir Henry Marshall, Mayor, 1745.
Sir Robert Alsop, Mayor 1752.
Sir Edward Ironside, Mayor 1753.
Sir Thomas Rawlinson, Mayor 1754.

1755.—*Sir Richard Glyn*, Baronet and banker, Lord Mayor, was President of Bridewell Hospital in 1755; his portrait hangs in that Hall.

1798.—*Sir Richard Carr Glyn*, Baronet and Alderman, was also President of Bridewell Hospital in 1798, where his portrait hangs.

1787.—*Arthur Worboyes*, goldsmith and jeweller in Fleet Street near Bride Lane. On the 21st July 1787, a dreadful fire broke out at his house, in which he was unhappily burnt to death. His name occurs in the list of 1773, residing in Wine Office Court, Fleet Street.

In an inquiry made by the Committee of the House of Commons, in 1773, as to "the names and trades of the Wardens and Assayers of the Goldsmiths' Company, London, and when, at what times, and by whom they were respectively elected," the answer put in was as follows.

8th March 1773—

Peter Floyer, Esq., refiner, Love Lane, Prime Warden.

Samuel Smith, Esq., banker,
Mr. Thomas Parr, goldsmith,
Mr. Matthew Perchard, goldsmith, } Wardens.

Fendall Rushforth, plate-worker,
Richard Hughes, ,, } Assayers.

Successors to Alderman Richardson.

The Wardens were elected at a Court of Assistants holden at Goldsmiths' Hall, 13th day of May 1772, by the following Wardens and Assistants of the Company then and there present, to wit—

Mr. Thomas Whipham,
John Wickenden, Esq.,
Samuel Smith, Esq.,
Mr. Thomas Parr, } Wardens.

Thomas Hallifax, Esq., Alderman.
John Bird, Esq., Alderman.
Francis Flower, Esq.
Mr. Sandilands Drinkwater.
Mr. Samuel Wood.
Mr. John Payne.
Peter Floyer, Esq.
Mr. Edward Cooke.
Mr. Matthew Perchard.
Mr. Henry Boldero.
Mr. Arthur Sadler.
Mr. Thomas Thorne.
Mr. Joseph Rose.
Mr. Wade Holton.
Mr. John White.
Mr. George Cooper.
Mr. Robert Thorne.

1740.—*John Barker*, goldsmith, at the "Morocco Ambassador's Head" in Lombard Street. His name is revealed to us by a shop bill, engraved by Hogarth, having a Turk's head at the top.

1740.—*Benjamin Gurden*, goldsmith, of Noble Street, first entered his name at the Hall as plate-worker in 1740. His name also occurs in the list of 1773 at the same house. He died in 1804,

having been in business upwards of sixty years. He bequeathed £300 to the Goldsmiths for the use of the poor.

1777.—*Robert Makepeace*, goldsmith, first entered his name as plate-worker in partnership with Richard Carter in 1777. In 1794 he was in partnership with Thomas Makepeace, in Serle Street, Lincoln's Inn, and alone at the same house in 1795. He died 1801. leaving in money to the Goldsmiths' Company £177 11s. 0d. (consols).

1808.—*George Hall*, probably a goldsmith, but we cannot trace his name in the books, bequeathed to the Company a munificent donation of £1,000 (consols) for charitable purposes.

1806.—*Peter Perchard* bequeathed to the Company £250 stock for the use of the poor.

1813.—*Rachel Farmer*, of Jewin Street, bequeathed to the Goldsmiths' Company the liberal donation of £1,000 stock for charitable purposes.

1712.—*Richard Wright*, goldsmith, probably earlier. In 1729 Anthony Wright was a goldsmith living in Great Russell Street, Covent Garden; and in 1754 Anthony Wright was at the "Golden Cup," "Common (*sic*) Garden." Afterwards Wright & Co., bankers.

1718.—*Madding*, goldsmith, in 1718 kept the "Golden Bottle" in Cheapside, then recently vacated by Messrs. Hoare.

1710.—*William Hand*, a goldsmith, carried on his trade in Russell Street, Covent Garden, in 1710.

1780.—*Sir Henry Raeburn, R.A.* Born at Edinburgh in 1756, he was apprenticed to a goldsmith in that city. He afterwards took to miniature painting, and succeeded so well that he abandoned his trade and became a portrait painter, subsequently practising in oil upon the life size. He died in 1823.

"*Garrards.*"—This old-established firm of goldsmiths and plate-workers, appears for more than a century and a half to have been favoured with Royal patronage, and through successive proprietors has deservedly retained celebrity in the production of choice examples of the goldsmiths' art. The original founder, George Wickes, of Threadneedle Street, was George I.'s goldsmith, and his mark bore the distinctive badge of the plume of feathers, being designated "Goldsmith to the Prince of Wales," afterwards George II. In 1735 the firm was removed to Panton Street, the corner of the Haymarket, where it still flourishes. A chronological list of the names of proprietors, with dates of entry at the Goldsmiths' Hall, will suffice

in this section. A detailed list of known examples which have come under our notice will be found in the Appendix.

1721, 3rd February.—*George Wickes*, Threadneedle Street.
1735, 30th June.—*George Wickes* or *Weekes*, removed to Panton Street.
1739, 6th July.—*George Weekes*, Panton Street.
1747, 17th November.—*Edward Wakelin*, Panton Street.
1759.—*John Parker and Edward Wakelin*, Panton Street.
1776, 25th September.—*John Wakelin and William Taylor*, Panton Street.
1792, 20th October.—*John Wakelin and Robert Garrard*, Panton Street.
1802, 11th August.—*Robert Garrard*, Panton Street.
1818, 18th April.—*R. J. and S. Garrard*, Panton Street.
1821, 17th July.—*Robert Garrard*, Panton Street.

1780.—*Rundell and Bridge*, Royal Goldsmiths, Ludgate Hill. This celebrated firm appears to have been established about 1780. They were not actual plate-workers themselves, but some of the partners, whose names did not prominently appear, had shares only in the manufacturing department, the sale shop in Ludgate Hill being a distinct branch of the business. Mr. Paul Storr, in giving evidence at the Sessions in 1811, says:—"I am a partner in the firm of the manufactory in Dean Street. The partners are Paul Storr, Philip Rundell, Jno. Bridge, Edmund Waller Rundell, and William Theed."

John Bridge, from about 1780 to 1790 stamped his name on their plate as actual maker. From 1792 to about 1820 *Paul Storr* was their chief plate-worker with a share in that department; during his time the most important pieces of plate were made: a list of some of these will be given in the Appendix. They engaged the services of several distinguished artists. Among other pieces of plate at Windsor, are:—a salver, chased with the Banquet of the Gods; a vase with classical design by Flaxman; and a salver with the Triumph of Ariadne by Stothard, made to the order of George, Prince of Wales. The goldsmith's business in Ludgate Hill was discontinued about 1840.

Storr and Mortimer, succeeded by *Hunt and Roskell*. These well-known goldsmiths and jewellers of Bond Street have received the share of Royal and aristocratic patronage they so well deserved, and still retain the distinction of being one of the leading firms in the Metropolis.

Their origin may be said to have commenced with the celebrated plate-worker, Paul Storr, partner in the manufacturing department of Messrs. Rundell and Bridge from 1792 down to 1820. He first entered his name at Goldsmiths' Hall in 1792, then living in Church Street, Soho. In 1796 he removed to Air Street, Piccadilly, and in 1807 to Dean Street, Soho. In Kent's Directory for 1819 he was still located there, styled "Storr & Co."

In 1821 Mr. Paul Storr went into partnership with Mr. John Mortimer (who had been established for many years in partnership with Mr. Gray), the firm being styled "Storr & Mortimer," with which Mr. John Samuel Hunt, Mr. Storr's nephew, was subsequently associated.

On the retirement of Mr. Storr, in 1839, the firm was John Mortimer and John Samuel Hunt, with his son, John Hunt, as junior partner—styled "Mortimer & Hunt."

Mr. Mortimer retired in 1842, when John Samuel Hunt, and his son, John Hunt, entered into partnership with Mr. Robert Roskell, the firm being styled "Hunt & Roskell," which title is still retained. Mr. John Samuel Hunt died in 1865, and Mr. John Hunt in 1879. It is now conducted by the surviving partners, Robert Roskell, his son Allan Roskell, and the son of John Hunt, viz. John Mortimer Hunt.

Various marks entered at Goldsmiths' Hall.

PS Paul Storr, for Rundell & Bridge. 1792 to 1821.

PS Paul Storr and John Mortimer. 1821 to 1839.

IM
ISH Crowned. John Mortimer and John Samuel Hunt, and his son John Hunt. 1839 to 1842.

ISH Crowned. John Samuel Hunt and his son John Hunt. 1842 to 1865. The former retired in 1863.

IH
RR Crowned. John Hunt and Robert Roskell. 1865 to 1882.

RR
AR
IMH Crowned. Robert Roskell, Allan Roskell, and John Mortimer Hunt.

Messrs. Lambert, Coventry Street.—The founder of this business was Francis Lambert, son of an army accoutrement maker in the Strand; born 1778. He was apprenticed to Wesley, a silversmith in the Strand. Leaving Wesley, he entered the service of Mr. Clark, of Exeter Change, who dealt in cutlery, bronzes, clocks, watches, jewellery, and silver goods. Thomas Hamlet, the natural son of Sir Francis Dashwood (ob. 1781) was also an assistant.

About 1800 Hamlet took a shop on his own account, together with Lambert, in St. Martin's Court (where Prout, the comb-maker, afterwards lived). Here they sold jewellery, second-hand plate, fishing-tackle, &c.

Hamlet subsequently opened a silversmith's and jeweller's shop at the corner of Sydney Alley, facing Coventry Street, with a promise to take Lambert in as a partner, which was never fulfilled. Lambert left on account of ill-health, and went to Lisbon, where he opened a sort of bazaar, which was not successful; he then returned to England and opened a shop for the sale of jewellery, and was also a manufacturer of silver plate, at No. 11 and 12, Coventry Street, in 1803. William Rawlings, who had lived with Hamlet, was taken as his manager, with a share of the profits, and the style of the firm became "Lambert and Rawlings." Mr. Lambert manufactured all silver goods, except spoons and forks; his foreman, John Wrangham, and his assistant, William Moulson, entering their names at Goldsmiths' Hall—$\frac{\text{IW.}}{\text{WM.}}$ After the death of the former, about 1835, the initials WM were used.

Mr. Lambert died in 1841, and was succeeded by his youngest son, George, who took up his freedom in 1849, and entered his name at the Hall, using the monogram GL (the L traversed by a small G). He manufactures his choicest goods, as a rule, in fine or Britannia silver, following the most approved forms of English plate of the time of William III. and Queen Anne, in flagons, tankards, and goblets, not disdaining, however, to follow occasionally the later style of the Adams period of decorative art. His collection of old English plate is very extensive. Rawlings died in 1862.

To revert to Thomas Hamlet, who was patronised by the nobility and gentry. He had an extensive connection, and carried on the business successfully for forty years; but in consequence of his speculations in pearl fisheries at Bussorah—the building of the Princess's Theatre, which proved a failure—and other ruinous adventures, he became bankrupt in 1842, and his stock was sold by auction. He was at last a pensioner at the Charterhouse, and died there about the year 1849.

Messrs. *Hancock*, goldsmiths and jewellers, Bond Street (corner of Bruton Street). Established in 1849 by C. F. Hancock, who having partly retired in 1866, the firm was styled Hancock, Son & Co. Mr Hancock retired entirely in 1870, the style being Hancocks & Co., at present. The actual partners are Messrs. Martin Hancock, Horatio

Stewart, and Henry John Dore. The mark adopted by them as a plate-mark consists of the letters C F H with a crown above. The manufactory is in Little Bruton Street.

This well-known firm was established for the manufacture and sale of plate and jewellery of a superior class, and is extensively patronised by the nobility and gentry, being noted for the taste and quality of its productions. Artists of celebrity are engaged as modellers of groups and designs for *surtouts de table* and the *dressoir*, presentation pieces, racing prizes for Epsom and Ascot, &c. Among the modellers may be noted especially H. H. Armstead, R.A.; C. B. Birch, A.R.A.; Signor Raffaele Monti; Eugene Lauri, and Marshall Wood.

HALL MARKS

OF THE UNITED KINGDOM.

I.—The Standard Marks.

London and Provinces. For gold of the old standard of 22 carats, and sterling silver of 11 oz. 2 dwts., *a lion passant.*

For silver of the new standard of 11 oz. 10 dwts., *a figure of Britannia and the lion's head erased.* (8 Will. III. 1697.)

For gold of 18 carats, *a crown and the figures* 18. (38 Geo. III. 1798.)

For gold of 22 carats, *a crown and the figures* 22. (7 & 8 Vict. 1844.)

For gold manufactures, reduced standards. (17 & 18 Vict. 1854.)

15 carats:	15 and	·625	on separate stamps.
12 „	12 and	·5	„
9 „	9 and	·375	„

The numerals on these punches are to express, decimally, the quantity of pure gold in the article so marked.

Edinburgh. A thistle (standards the same as in England).

Glasgow. A lion rampant (ditto).

Dublin. A harp crowned. (No Britannia standard silver made in Ireland; but 20 carat gold legalised.)

II.—The Hall Marks of Cities.

1. London. A leopard's head *crowned.* After 1823 the leopard's head has no crown.

2. York. Five lions on a cross. (Discontinued.)

3. Exeter. A castle with three towers.

4. Chester. Now, the mark is a sword between three garbs or wheat-sheaves, but before 1779 the shield of the city arms was three demi-lions and a wheat-sheaf on a shield.

5. Norwich. A castle and lion passant. (Discontinued.)
6. Newcastle. Three castles.
7. Sheffield. A crown.
8. Birmingham. An anchor.
9. Edinburgh. A castle with three turrets.
10. Glasgow. A tree, fish, and bell.
11. Dublin. Hibernia.

III.—Duty Mark.

The head in profile of the reigning sovereign.

1784. 24 Geo. III. This mark indicates the payment of the duty, and is impressed at all the assay offices on every manufactured article of standard gold and silver, that is liable to the duty after payment to the officers of the Goldsmiths' Company, who are the appointed receivers.

All the legalised standards of gold are liable to duty of whatever quality they may be.

The Crown is omitted on the three lower standards of gold, but the head of the Sovereign is stamped on every article liable to duty on payment thereof.

IV.—Date Mark

A letter of the alphabet. Each assay office has its peculiar alphabetical mark, indicating the year in which the plate was assayed and stamped.

V.—The Maker's Mark.

Formerly this was some emblem, as a rose, a crown, a star, &c., with or without the goldsmith's initials; afterwards the initials of his Christian and surname.

VARIOUS TYPES OF ALPHABETS

Used as Date Letters by the Goldsmiths' Company of London.

In cycles of 20 letters, A to V inclusive, omitting J.

Cycle	
1	1438 to 1458—Lombardic capitals.
2	1458 to 1478—Ditto cusped outwards.
3	1478 to 1498—Ditto cusped doubly.
4	1498 to 1518—Small black letter.
5	1518 to 1538—Lombardic capitals.
6	1538 to 1558—Roman capitals.
7	1558 to 1578—Small black letter.
8	1578 to 1598—Roman capitals.
9	1598 to 1618—Lombardic cusped outwards.
10	1618 to 1638—Small italics.
11	1638 to 1658—Court hand.
12	1658 to 1678—Black letter capitals.
13	1678 to 1697—Small black letter.
14	1697 to 1716—Court hand.
15	1716 to 1736—Roman capitals.
16	1736 to 1756—Small Roman letters.
17	1756 to 1776—Black letter capitals.
18	1776 to 1796—Small Roman letter.
19	1796 to 1816—Roman capitals.
20	1816 to 1836—Small Roman.
21	1836 to 1856—Black letter capitals.
22	1856 to 1876—Small black letter.
23	1876 to 1896—Roman capitals.

LONDON DATE LETTERS.

Mnemonic [μνημονιχὴ] Table.

in Doggerel Rhyme.

A.D.	
15th cent.	Of early dates but few remain,
	Lombardic Caps with cusps or plain;
1498	Ninety-eight to fifteen-eighteen
	Small black letters then are seen;
1518	In fifteen-eighteen, plate is sealed
	With A *Lombardic,* and no shield;
1538	Next *Roman* A. [and now appears
1545	The *Lion* mark through future years.]
1558	*Black letter small* in fifty-eight;
1578	*And Roman* A; Then follows great
1598, 1618, 1638	*Lombardic; Small Italic; Court;*
1658, 1678	*Black letter Caps; Black letter short;*
1697	In sixteen-ninety-seven 'tis said
	Court hand, Britannia, Lion's head;
1716, 1736	Then *Roman Caps;* and *Roman small;*
1756	*Black Caps* till seventy-five will fall;
1776	Then *Roman small;* [and here we show
1784	The *Duty* to King George we owe,
	In eighty-four, by Law decreed.]
1796, 1816	Then *Roman Caps*; and *small* succeed;
1836, 1856	*Black letter large,* then *small* to seventy-five;
1876	In seventy-six old *Roman Caps* revive;
	And long may Queen Victoria survive.

1883.

SHEET OF LONDON ASSAY OFFICE LETTERS.

From a drawing contributed by Mr. H. Stewart.

XII.		XIII.		XIV.		XV.		XVI.	
A	1658-9	a	1678-9	A	MAR to MAY 1697	A	1716-7	a	1736-7
B	1659-0	b	1679-0	B	1697-8	B	1717-8	b	1737-8
C	CHAR. II 1660-1	c	1680-1	C	1698-9	C	1718-9	c c	1738-9
D	1661-2	d	1681-2	D	1699-0	D	1719-0	d	1739-0
E	1662-3	e	1682-3	E	1700-1	E	1720-1	e	1740-1
F	1663-4	f	1683-4	F	1701-2	F	1721-2	f	1741-2
G	1664-5	g	1684-5	G	ANNE. 1702-3	G	1722-3	g	1742-3
H	1665-6	h	JAMES II 1685-6	H	1703-4	H	1723-4	h	1743-4
I	1666-7	i	1686-7	I	1704-5	I	1724-5	i	1744-5
K	1667-8	k	1687-8	K	1705-6	K	1725-6	k	1745-6
L	1668-9	l	WILL. & MY 1688-9	L	1706-7	L	1726-7	l	1746-7
M	1669-0	m	1689-0	M	1707-8	M	GEO. II. 1727-8	m	1747-8
N	1670-1	n	1690-1	N	1708-9	N	1728-9	n	1748-9
O	1671-2	o	1691-2	O	1709-0	O	1729-0	o	1749-0
P	1672-3	p	1692-3	P	1710-1	P	1730-1	p	1750-1
Q	1673-4	q	1693-4	Q	1711-2	Q	1731-2	q	1751-2
R	1674-5	r	1694-5	R	1712-3	R	1732-3	r	1752-3
S	1675-6	s	WILL. III. 1695-6	S	1713-4	S	1733-4	s	1753-4
T	1676-7	t	30 MAY 1696 TO MAR. 1697	T	GEORGE I 1714-5	T	1734-5	t	1754-5
U	1677-8		NO LETTER.	U	1715-6	V	1735-6	u	1755-6

1. Leopard's Head cr.
2. Lion passant.
3. Date Mark.
4. Maker's Mark

NOTE.—This sheet of date-letters we have introduced as a verification of our Tables in "Hall Marks on Plate," by W. Chaffers, published by Messrs. Bickers and Son, Leicester Square, to which we refer our readers for more full and exhaustive information from the 15th century to the present time.

IMPRESSIONS OF THE MARKS IN USE AT THE ASSAY OFFICE, GOLDSMITHS' HALL, LONDON,

From 29th May 1878 to 29th May 1879.

(*Report of the Committee of the House of Commons*, 31*st July* 1878.)

(Evidence of Walter Prideaux, Esq.)

Owing to the great variety of objects sent to be assayed, nearly three hundred punches are required. For ordinary use, four sizes are sufficient; but there are diminutive stamps for the bows and rims of watch cases, and other detached pieces, as well as small plain gold rings, &c.

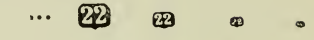
Some of these punches are set in a frame, for the convenience of stamping by one blow; others are engraved, or cut in one stamp, as for the lower standard gold, the 18-carat stamp, &c.

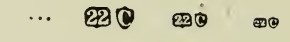
The Inland Revenue supply the dies or punches to several of the Assay Halls upon a requisition to that effect, and they are prepared by their own engraver. They have supplied to the London Hall during the last three years over 100 in each year. The Birmingham Assay Office obtained from the Inland Revenue Office, in 1875, as many as 102 punches, and they would serve probably for several years, but having them from that source is not compulsory. The only stamp which is by law issued by the Inland Revenue is the duty mark of the Sovereign's head; if made elsewhere it would be a forgery.

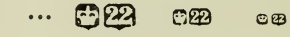
It will be observed in the following impressions that many of the stamps have more than one mark, the sets of two or four being grouped together, so as to be affixed to the plate at one blow. The largest marks for silver are stamped separately. The sizes of the marks vary from a quarter of an inch down to a sixteenth.

MARKS FOR THE OLD STANDARD GOLD.

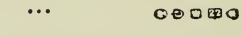
From 29th May 1878 to 29th May 1879.

Twenty-two ... ... 

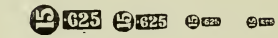
Twenty-two and Letter ... ... 

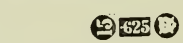
Crown and Twenty-two ... ... 

Letter, Crown, 22, and Leopard ... ...

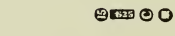
Duty, Letter, Crown, 22, and Leopard ... ... 

For Marking Gold of the 15, 12, 9 Carat Standards.

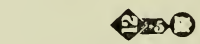
15·625 ... ... 

15·625, Leopard ... ... 

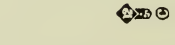
15·625, Leopard, Letter ... ...

15·625, Letter, Leopard ... ... 

12·5 ... ...

12·5, Leopard ... ... 

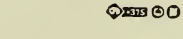
12·5, Leopard, Letter ... ...

12·5, Letter, Leopard ... ... 

9·375 ... ...

9·375, Leopard ... ...

9·375, Leopard, Letter ... ...

9·375, Letter, Leopard ... ... 

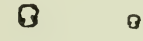
Leopard ... ...

Letter ... ...

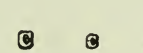
Letter and Leopard ... ...

For Marking Gold of the 18-Carat Standard.

From 29th May 1878 to 29th May 1879.

Duty ... ... 

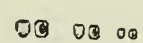
Leopard ... ...

Letter ... . 

Crown ... ...

Eighteen ... ...

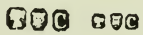
Leopard, Letter ... ...

Letter and 18 ... ... 

Crown and 18 ... ...

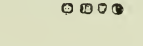
Duty, Leopard, Letter ... ...

Leopard, Letter, Crown, 18 ... ...

Crown, 18, Leopard, Letter ... ... 

Duty, Crown, 18, Leopard, Letter ... ...

Eighteen ... ...

Crown and Eighteen... ... ... 

Crown, 18, Letter ... ...

Letter, Crown, 18, Leopard ... .

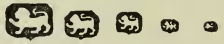
Crown, 18, Leopard, Letter ... ...

Duty, Crown, 18, Leopard, Letter ... ...

FOR MARKING SILVER PLATE OF THE OLD STANDARD.

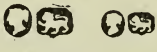
From 29th May 1878 to 29th May 1879.

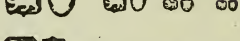
Duty ... ...

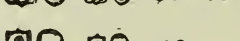
Lion ... ... 

Leopard ... ...

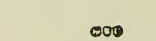
Letter ... ...

Duty and Lion ... ... 

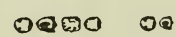
Lion and Leopard ... ... 

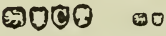
Lion and Letter ... ... 

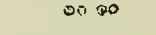
Letter and Duty ... ...

Duty, Lion, and Letter ... ... 

Lion, Leopard, Letter ... ...

Duty, Lion, Leopard, Letter... ... ... 

Duty, Letter, Lion, Leopard... ... ... 

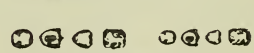
Lion, Leopard, Letter, Duty... ... ... 

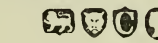
,, ,, ,, ,, ...

,, ,, ,, ,, ...

Lion ... .

Lion and Letter ... ...

Lion, Leopard, Letter ... ... 

Duty, Letter, Lion, Leopard... ... ... 

Duty, Letter, Leopard, Lion... ... ...

Lion, Leopard, Letter, Duty... ... ...

MARKS FOR NEW STERLING SILVER PLATE.

CHRONOLOGICAL LIST OF PLATE

From the 15th to the 19th Century,

On which the Plate-workers' marks occur, with the Names and Dates of Entry at the Hall, from 1697 *to* 1800.

The following list includes most of the important articles of plate which bear date marks, noted for their historic interest or excellence of workmanship, and others which have been considered worthy of preservation from the 15th to the 19th centuries. The makers' marks will be found useful in ascertaining approximate dates, in cases where the hall-marks are obliterated, and for general reference. No records exist at Goldsmiths' Hall of the names of the makers, until the date of the introduction of the New or Britannia Standard in April 1697. From and after this time, the names, addresses, and dates of entry at the Hall, together with an impression of the actual stamps adopted by them, are carefully recorded.

By the kind permission of the Master and Wardens of the Company, who granted us free access to these interesting documents, we have considered them of sufficient importance to reproduce them *literatim et seriatim*. Being arranged alphabetically, a reference from this chronological list by the first letters of the maker's name, will show the exact form of stamp used respectively by them.

The makers' marks previous to 1697 are copied from the original stamps as they appear on plate, the others being fully described. Those between February 1675 and April 1697 were struck on a copper plate, still preserved at the Hall; but no other record exists. A copy of this plate is here given, the marks being placed in alphabetical order for easy reference.

In making this list as complete as possible, although compiled by us from actual inspection in most cases, we have been necessarily indebted to many gentlemen for assistance, especially to Mr. Horatio

Stewart, of the firm of Messrs. Hancock, of Bruton Street, Bond Street, the celebrated goldsmiths, who has (since we first directed attention to the subject) caused accurate copies to be made of the hall-marks and those of the makers on all the important pieces of plate which have passed through their hands, including the date letters and the escutcheons enclosing them.

It will be observed that only one example is quoted as being stamped in London in the year 1642, and none at all in 1643–4–5. The outbreak of the Civil War in the reign of Charles I. put a stop to the manufacture of plate during that period. The forced loans resorted to by the King to carry on his wars, either in money or the value thereof in plate—"toucht plate at five shillings and untoucht plate at four shillings and four pence the ounce"—as well as the general destruction of silver plate, not only by cutting into shape and weight for obsidionary or siege pieces for the King's use, but the enormous quantities which were sacrificed or confiscated, and melted down, to meet the requirements of both king and Parliament, without remorse, and turned into hard cash: all these causes acted necessarily as a preventive. We read that, in 1642, "the Queen sailed from Dover, taking with her the crown jewels to buy munitions of war." The regalia also was not respected, and disappeared about the same time. Had any escaped the King's grasp, it was not likely that the Parliament would respect such baubles. At any rate, no part of the regalia was preserved, and all had to be re-made for the coronation of Charles II., a fact which we shall notice further on. It was not until the close of the Civil War, in 1646, that the goldsmiths' trade partially revived, and it did not get thoroughly into working order until the Restoration, the law being even then in a troubled state; and it is evident, from the large quantity of English plate of that period still in existence which bears no mark whatever, that the regulation of hall-marking was evaded to a considerable extent.

LIST OF PLATE-WORKERS MARKS,

And whence derived by the Author.

1445.—Spoon left by Henry VI., together with his boots and gloves, at Bolton Hall, after the battle of Hexham. Captain Pudsey Dawson.

1493.—Apostle spoon. Rev. T. Staniforth.

1493.—Various spoons, 1493 to 1545. Staniforth and Ashford collections.

1499.—Sir T. Legh's cup and cover. Mercers' Company.

1506.—Bishop Fox's spoons. Corpus Christi College, Oxon.

1507.—Cup and cover given by Margaret, Countess of Richmond. Christ's College, Cambridge.

1507.—Bishop Fox's chalice. Corpus Christi College, Oxon.

1515 (a heart).—Apostle spoon (Archbishop Parker). Corpus Christi College, Cambridge.

1517.—Piece of Plate. (See also 1561, and is frequently met with.) Anon.

1519.—Eleven Apostle spoons. Rev. T. Staniforth.

1519 (grapes).—Spoon. Rev. T. Staniforth.

1523.—Gothic paten. Dr. Ashford.

1528.—Spoon with fluted knob. Rev. T. Staniforth.

1528.—Spoon with St. Nicholas. J. D. Gardner, Esq.

Ditto 1529.—Mount of a mazer bowl. All Souls College, Oxon.

1530.—Apostle spoon. Rev. T. Staniforth.

1549.—Chalice and paten, with Royal arms of Edward VI. enamelled. St. Antholin's, City.

1549.—Seal-top spoon. R. T. Frere, Esq.

1549.—Mount of a jug. Rev. T. Staniforth.

1553.—Cup and cover (Bisby). Armourers' Company.

1554.—Cylindrical salt and cover. Corpus Christi College, Oxon.

1558.—Alms dish. Exhibited at South Kensington Museum.

1558.—Trefoil leaves. Mount of china jug. Farrer Collection.

1559.—Mount of a stoneware jug. R. T. Frere, Esq.

F S 1558.—Chalice (Burchell). Messrs. Hancock.

1560.—Communion cup. Messrs. Hancock.

1560.—A rose. Two seal-top spoons. Rev. T. Staniforth.

1561.—Chalice. Mrs. Bischoffsheim.

1562.—Delft tankard, silver-mounted. Vintners' Company.

1562.—Cup and cover. Messrs. Sotheby's sale.

1562.—Cup. Exhibited in Dublin.

1562.—Cup and cover. Armourers' Company.

1563.—Chalice. Messrs. Christie's.

1564.—Piece of plate. Messrs. Hancock.

1565.—The "Cockayne" cups. Skinners' Company.

1565.—Twelve spoons, with angular knobs. Mercers' Company.

1567.—Jug and cover (Tyndale). Armourers' Company.

1566.—Great plateau (Covell). Skinners' Company.

1566.—Paten. Messrs. Hancock.

1567.—Twelve engraved plates, the Labours of Hercules. Messrs. Garrard.

T B 1567 (monogram).—Communion cup and cover. Christ's College, Cambridge.

1568.—Mazer bowl inscribed "John Burde made this A.D. 1568." St. Giles' Inquest.

1569 (grapes).—Tall cup and cover (Archbishop Parker). Corpus Christi College, Cambridge.

1569 (falcon, *vide* 1567).—Square salt-cellar and cover. Vintners' Company.

1568.—Chalice and paten (Burchell). Messrs. Hancock.

I R 1569.—Mount of stoneware jug. E. A. Sanford, Esq.

1569.—Chalice with engraved bands (Burchell). Messrs. Hancock.

1569.—(Stag's head, *vide* 1562, and mount of a jug). J. Toovey, Esq.

W I 1570 (and a knot).—Two-handled cup. Chequers Court, Tring.

R D 1570 (conjoined, *vide* 1553).—Chalice. W. Boore, Esq.

I P 1570.—Two-handled cup. Corpus Christi College, Cambridge.

N S 1571 (interlaced, *vide* 1562). Mount of stoneware jug. J. P. Dexter, Esq.

1571 (a dove, *vide* 1567).—Small tankard (Archbishop Parker). Corpus Christi College, Cambridge.

1572.—Tankard. Messrs. Hancock.

1572.—Mount of earthenware jug. C. Magniac, Esq.

1572.—Piece of plate. Messrs. Hancock.

1572 (eagle displayed, *vide* 1602).—Spoon with seal top. Armourers' Company.

1573 (a crab).—Tankard with strap work, &c. C. A. North, Esq.

1573.—Mount of a horn beaker. St. Giles' Inquest.

1574.—Gilt tankard. Ashmolean Museum.

1574.—Tankard (Legh). Messrs. Hancock.

1573.—Spoon with seal top. Armourers' Company.

1575.—Tankard. Messrs. Hancock.

1577.—Spoon with seal top. Armourers' Company.

1578.—Chalice, engraved belt. Messrs. Hancock.

E S 1578.—Gilt tankard. Baron L. de Rothschild.

P M 1578.—Large tankard. Earl of Breadalbane.

1578 (spread eagle, *vide* 1602).—Salt-cellar. Sir R. Wallace.

1578.—Mount of mazer. Armourers' Company.

H C 1579 (hammer and vice).—Gilt tazza. The Duke of Cambridge.

1579 (three trefoil leaves).—Gilt ewer and salver, set with agates. Duke of Rutland.

R A 1580 (crescent below).—Apostle spoon. Dr. Ashford.

S B 1580 (star top and bottom).—Standing cup. Armourers' Company.

R M 1581.—Gilt salt-cellar and cover. Baron L. de Rothschild.

1581.—Mount of a stoneware jug. T. M. Whitehead, Esq.

1584 (stamped).—Spoon with seal top. Earl of Breadalbane.

1586.—Various spoons, 1586 to 1610.

H C 1588 (a cross between).—Paten. Dr. Ashford.

B P 1588 (monogram).—Mount of a jug. Mr. Ley.

1588.—Salt-cellar surmounted by a statuette. Armourers' Company.

1589.—Gilt cup on a stem. Rev. T. Staniforth.

1589.—Apostle spoon. R. T. Frere, Esq.

1590.—Salver. Merchant Taylors' Company.

1591.—Beaker (Hodson). St. Giles' Inquest.

R W 1592 (on a shield).—Mount of an ostrich egg cup. Corpus Christi College, Cambridge.

1593.—Tankard. Messrs. Hancock.

C B 1594 (mullet and annulet).—Mount of a stoneware jug. H. Owen, Esq.

I B 1595 (rose below).—Ewer and salver (Kitchen). Bristol Corporation.

1595.—Wine cup. Armourers' Company.

1596 (forepart of animal). Gilt tankard. Dr. Ashford.

I H 1596.—Mount of a Persian jug. T. G. Sambrooke, Esq.

1596.—Piece of plate. Messrs. Hancock.

I N 1597 (rose below).—Ewer and salver (Howard). Norwich Corporation.

1597.—Piece of plate. Messrs. Hancock.

T F 1598 (pellet below).—Cup and cover (Dixon). Armourers' Company.

R C 1599 (three pellets below).—Standing cup (Gwalter). Innholders' Company.

1599.—Wine cup on stem. Armourers' Company.

1599.—Cup. Dr. Ashford.

1599.—Spice box. Dr. Ashford.

1600.—Piece of plate. Messrs. Hancock.

1600.—Three goblets on stems. St. Giles' Inquest, Cripplegate.

1602.—Cup (Champernowne). Corpus Christi College, Cambridge.

1602 (spread eagle).—Beaker given in 1604. St. Giles' Inquest.

1602.—Piece of plate. Messrs. Hancock.

1603.—Cup. Messrs. Hancock.

1604.—Various spoons, 1604 to 1639.

R W 1606 (pellet below).—Rosewater dish. Clothworkers' Company.

1606.—Wine cup (Helme). Armourers' Company.

1606.—Salt-cellar in form of a temple. R. N. Grenville, Esq.

1607.—Pair of flagons (Stewart). Trinity College, Cambridge.

1607.—Apostle spoon. Rev. T. Staniforth.

1608.—Cup and cover (Leycroft.) Armourers' Company.

1608.—Cup and cover (Maxfield). Armourers' Company.

1609.—Spoons, various.

1609.—Cup. Messrs. Christie.

1609.—Ewer. Dasent Collection.

1607.—Seal-top spoons. Armourers' Company.

1608.—Seal-top spoon. Armourers' Company.

1610.—Spoon. Rev. T. Staniforth.

1611.—Piece of plate. Messrs. Hancock.

1611.—Cup (Reeves). Carpenters' Company.

1611.—Cup. Exhibited at South Kensington Museum.

1612.—Piece of plate. Messrs. Hancock.

1613.—Apostle spoon. Messrs. Hancock.

1613.—Spice box. Sir T. W. Holburne.

1613.—Seal-top spoon. R. T. Frere, Esq.

R B 1614.—Gilt salt-cellar. Innholders' Company.

1614.—Salver. Rev. J. Moore.

1616.—Cup (Johnson). Corpus Christi College, Cambridge.

1615.—Spoons, various. Armourers' Company.

1615.—Cup on stem. Armourers' Company.

1617.—Cup on stem. St. Giles' Inquest.

1617.—Various spoons.

1617.—Apostle spoon. R. T. Frere, Esq.

1615.—Cup (Neville). Trinity College, Cambridge.

1613.—Small tazza (Burchell). Messrs. Hancock.

1615.—Tripod candlestick. Messrs. Spink.

1618.—Apostle spoon. R. T. Frere, Esq.

1619.—Chalice and paten (Bridges). St. Antholin's Parish.

1618.—Apostle spoon. Messrs. Hancock.

1619.—Piece of plate. Messrs. Hancock.

1620.—Piece of plate. Messrs. Hancock.

1621.—Piece of plate. Messrs. Hancock.

1621.—Seal-top spoon. R. T. Frere, Esq.

1622.—Cup with legend. G. Munday, Esq.

1622.—Communion cup (Price). St. Antholin's Parish.

1624.—Piece of plate. Messrs. Hancock.

1625.—Standing cup. Messrs. Hancock.

1627.—Apostle spoons. Messrs. Hancock.

1628.—Seal-top spoons, various.

R A 1629.—Salt-cellar. Dasent Collection.

1631.—Chalice and cover (Bromsgrove). St. Antholin's Parish plate.

1631.—Communion cup. Messrs. Garrard.

1633.—Piece of plate. Messrs. Hancock.

1634.—Spoon. R. T. Frere, Esq.

W S 1634.—Two cups (White). Haberdashers' Company.

1635.—Plateau (Bainbrigge). Christ's College, Cambridge.

1635.—Piece of plate. Messrs. Hancock.

C D 1636.—Apostle spoon. Rev. T. Staniforth.

1637.—Gilt cup, "Fides ex Charitate," &c. Haberdashers' Company.

1638.—Communion cup (Wastfelde). Earl of Ashburnham. And many other important pieces, elsewhere.

1638.—Gilt salt-cellar. Mercers' Company.

1638.—Various spoons, 1623 to 1660.

1638.—Piece of plate. Messrs. Hancock.

1638.—Plateau. Messrs. Hancock.

G D 1638.—Tankard. Messrs. Hancock.

1639.—Goblet. Messrs. Hancock.

D W 1639.—Gilt cup (Bateman). Skinners' Company.

1639.—Bowl. Dasent Collection.

1639.—Spoons. Dr. Ashford.

1639.—Spoons. Rev. T. Staniforth.

1640.—Spoons. Rev. T. Staniforth.

1641.—Wine cup on stem. Armourers' Company.

R M 1641.—Cup and cover. Viscount Clifden.

1642.—Paten. Rev. T. Staniforth.

A lapse of two years, no examples having come under our notice.

1645.—Communion flagon. St. Antholin's Church.

I R 1646 (between a crown and leopard's head).—Tankard. Skinners' Company.

1646.—Piece of plate. Messrs. Hancock.

1649.—Pint tankard. Messrs. Hancock.

1649.—Salver. Messrs. Christie.

1650.—Tankard (Moore). Armourers' Company.

1652.—Various spoons, 1624 to 1660.

1652.—Gilt cup (Fauconberg). The late Paul Butler, Esq.

1652.—Spoons, various.

1652.—Piece of plate. Messrs. Hancock.

1653.—Communion cup (Barber). Earl of Breadalbane.

1654.—Tankard. Messrs. Hancock.

1655.—The Blacksmith's cup, "By hammer and hand, all arts do stand." F. Millbancke, Esq., M.P.

I H 1655.—Piece of plate. Messrs. Hancock.

E C 1656.—College cup. R. Temple Frere, Esq.

1656.—Plain chalice (Burchell). Messrs. Hancock.

E D 1656.—The "Chariett" tankard. Innholders' Company.

H I 1657 (conjoined).—College cups with two handles. Cloth-workers' Company.

1657.—Porringer (Burchell). Messrs. Hancock.

P B 1658.—The "Osborne" cup. Innholders' Company.

H N 1659.—Mount of a jug. Rev. T. Staniforth.

1660.—Plain Communion cup. Messrs. Hancock.

1660.—Ewer and salver, presented by the Earl of Kent in 1662, the year of the Act of Uniformity. Trinity College, Cambridge.

T G 1660.—Dish and candlesticks. Christ Church College, Oxon.

1660.—Two-handled cup and cover. Messrs. Hancock.

1660.—Flat-top tankard. Messrs. Hancock.

1661.—Tankard. Messrs. Hancock.

1661.—Various spoons. Staniforth, Ashforth, and Frere Collections.

1661.—Pair of gilt patens. Trinity College, Cambridge.

I W 1662.—Tankard. The late Paul Butler, Esq.

T P 1662.—Cup and cover. Queen's College, Oxon.

W H 1662.—Large salver (Marlborough). Earl Spencer.

1663.—Porringer. Messrs. Hancock.

1663.—Various spoons.

1663.—Communion flagon. Messrs. Hancock.

1663.—Paten. Messrs. Hancock.

1664.—Two-handled cup and cover. Lady Scott.

1664.—Communion cup. G. Munday, Esq.

1664.—Two rat-tail spoons. Wheelwrights' Company.

1665.—The "Hanbury" cup. Goldsmiths' Company.

1665.—Tankard. Joseph Mills, Esq.

1665.—Piece of plate. Messrs. Hancock.

G S 1665 (a crozier between).—Porringer. R. T. Frere, Esq.

1666.—Spoon. Rev. T. Staniforth.

1666.—Tankard. Messrs. Hancock.

1667.—Two-handled cup and cover. Duke of Devonshire.

1667.—Piece of plate. Messrs. Hancock.

1668.—Piece of plate. Messrs. Hancock.

1668.—Small paten. W. Boore, Esq.

1669.—The "Creyghton" cup. Dr. Ashford.

1669.—Piece of plate. Messrs. Hancock.

1669.—Piece of plate. Messrs. Hancock.

1669.—Tankard. Messrs. Hancock.

1664.—Two-handled cup and cover. Mrs. Bischoffsheim

1671. Cup with cherub's head. Mrs. Bischoffsheim.

1671.—Sugar castor. Messrs. Hancock.

1672.—Tankard. Messrs. Hancock.

1672.—Loving cup and cover. Grocers' Company.

1673.—Tankard with flat cover. Armourers' Company.

1673.—The "Crane" alms-dish. Trinity College, Cambridge.

1673.—Tankard. Messrs. Hancock.

1674.—Rat-tail spoon. Messrs. Hancock.

1674.—College cup, two handles. Messrs. Hancock.

1674.—Two-handled cup and cover. Lady Du Cane.

1675.—Cup. Sale at Christie's.

1676.—Large tankard. Lady Du Cane.

1676.—Piece of plate. Messrs. Hancock.

1676.—Piece of plate. Messrs. Hancock.

1676. Rosewater dish. Fishmongers' Company.

1677.—Spoons. Rev. T. Staniforth.

1677.—Piece of plate. Messrs. Hancock.

1677.—Piece of plate. Messrs. Hancock.

1677.—Piece of plate. Messrs. Hancock.

1677.—Piece of plate. Messrs. Hancock.

1678.—Piece of plate. Messrs. Hancock.

1678.—Piece of plate. Messrs. Hancock.

1678.—Tankard. Messrs. Garrard.

1679.—Two-handled cup. The late Paul Butler, Esq.

1679.—Tankard. Messrs. Hancock.

1679.—(R. Timbrell).—Porringer. R. T. Frere, Esq.

1679.—Tankard. W. Boore, Esq.

1679.—Tankard. Chester Corporation.

1680.—Tankard. Messrs. Hancock.

1680.—Tankard. Messrs. Hancock.

1680.—The Beckford Flagons. Clothworkers' Company.

1680.—Alms-dish. All Souls' College, Oxon.

1681.—Large cistern, 2,000 ounces. Duke of Rutland.

1681.—Tankard (Lewis). Fishmongers' Company.

1681.—Porringer. R. T. Frere, Esq.

1681.—Cup. Messrs. Hancock.

1681.—Piece of plate. Messrs. Hancock.

1681.—Cup. Messrs. Hancock.

1681. (Scarlett.)—Various spoons.

1682.—Piece of plate. Messrs. Hancock.

1682.—Standing cup. Messrs. Hancock.

1682.—Piece of plate. Messrs. Hancock.

1682.—Pint tankard. Messrs. Hancock.

1682.—Toilet service. Messrs. Lambert.

1682.—Tankard. Trinity College, Cambridge.

1682.—Tankard (Bateman). Wheelwrights' Company.

1682.—Loving cup (Stockton). Innholders' Company.

1683.—Alms-dish (Frisdick). St. Antholin's Parish.

1683.—Two-handled cup. R. T. Frere, Esq.

1683.—Tazza (Classical subject). Sir W. C. Trevelyan, Bart.

1683.—Tankard. Clothworkers' Company.

1683.—Tankard. Messrs. Hancock.

1683.—Piece of plate. Messrs. Hancock.

1683.—Piece of plate. Messrs. Hancock.

1683.—Tankard (Chinese figures). Earl of Breadalbane.

1683.—Two-handled cup. Messrs. Christie's sale.

1683.—Various spoons.

1683.—Spoon. Rev. T. Staniforth.

1683.—Spoon. Rev. T. Staniforth.

1684.—Plain cup. R. T. Frere, Esq.

1684.—Spoon. Rev. T. Staniforth.

1684.—Covered bowl. Sir T. W. Holburne.

1684.—Tankard. Dr. Ashford.

1684.—Two-handled cup. R. T. Frere, Esq.

1684.—Two-handled cup. R. T. Frere, Esq.

1684.—Tankard. E. Edwards, Esq.

1684.—Spoon. Rev. T. Staniforth.

1684.—Porringer. Dr. Ashford.

1684.—Two-handled cup. Messrs. Christie.

1684.—Spoon. Dr. Ashford.

1684.—Two-handled cup. Messrs. Hancock.

1684.—Piece of plate. Messrs. Hancock.

1684.—Piece of plate. Messrs. Hancock.

1684.—Piece of plate. Messrs. Hancock.

1685.—Octagonal salt-cellar. Mercers' Company.

1685.—Large tankard. Messrs. Hancock.

1685.—Circular salt-cellars. Messrs. Hancock.

1685.—Pair of flagons (Burchell). Messrs. Hancock.

1685.—Bowl repoussé. Rev. T. Staniforth.

1685.—Monteith and tankard. Skinners' Company.

1685.—Salver. E. Stone, Esq.

1685.—Tankard with its tray. Lady Scott.

1686.—Porringer. R. T. Frere, Esq.

1686.—Two-handled cup. Dr. Ashford.

1686.—Piece of plate. Messrs. Hancock.

1687.—The "Gamble" cup. All Souls' College, Oxon.

1687.—Piece of plate. Messrs. Hancock.

1688.—Piece of plate. Messrs. Hancock.

1688.—Piece of plate. Messrs. Hancock.

1688.—Piece of plate. Messrs. Hancock.

1688.—Two-handled cup. Mrs. Bischoffsheim.

1688. (W. Gamble.)—Pair of sconces. Mr. Bischoffsheim.

1689.—Piece of plate. Messrs. Hancock.

1689.—Tankard. Dasent Collection.

1689.—Pair candlesticks. J. James, Esq.

1690.—Tankard. Clothworkers' Company.

1690. (R. Timbrell.)—Cup. Messrs. Hancock.

1690.—Piece of plate. Messrs. Hancock.

1690.—Tankard. Messrs. Hancock.

1690.—Piece of plate. Messrs. Hancock.

1691. (P. Harache, sen.)—Two-handled cup. R. T. Frere, Esq.

1691.—Pair of jardinières. Duke of Westminster.

1691.—Two-handled cup. Messrs. Hancock.

1691.—Piece of plate. Messrs. Hancock.

1691.—Two-handled cup. Mrs. Bischoffsheim.

1691.—The "Firebrace bowl." Trinity College, Cambridge.

1691.—Pair of sconces (Bertie). Mrs. Bischoffsheim.

1692.—Six rat-tail spoons. Mrs. Bischoffsheim.

1692.—Piece of plate. Messrs. Hancock.

1692.—Piece of plate. Messrs. Hancock.

1693.—Pair of sconces. General P. W. Phillipps Treby.

1693. (Nelme.)—Piece of plate. Messrs. Hancock.

1693.—Piece of plate. Messrs. Hancock.

1694.—Two spoons. Rev. T. Staniforth.

1694.—Cup and cover. John Johnson, Esq.

1694.—Set of castors. Dasent Collection.

1694.—Cup. Anon.

1694.—Piece of plate. Messrs. Hancock.

1694.—Piece of plate. Messrs. Hancock.

1694.—Piece of plate. Messrs. Hancock.

1694.—Piece of plate. Messrs. Hancock.

1695.—Snuffers and tray. Messrs. Hancock.

1695.—Piece of plate. Messrs. Hancock.

1695. (W. Scarlett.)—Various spoons. Staniforth and other Collections.

1695.—Tankard. Anon.

1696.—Various spoons. Staniforth and other Collections.

1696.—Two-handled cup. R. T. Frere, Esq.

1696.—Porringer (Burchell). Messrs. Hancock.

1695.—Pair of fluted candlesticks. Messrs. Hancock.

1696.—Tankard. Messrs. Hancock.

Note.—The makers' names which follow are alphabetically arranged in the Goldsmiths' books, and are usually entered according to the dates of entry, so that by a reference to our list of makers' marks an exact representation of the actual marks will be found. Bearing in mind that from 1697 to 1720, for the New Standard, the two first letters of the *Surname* were adopted, to which were added a figure of Britannia and the lion's head *erased*, seen in profile, and that after 1720 the initial letters of both *Christian* and *Surname* were used for the Old Standard, with the lion passant and leopard's head, full-faced. In many instances the makers' marks both for the Old and New Standards are entered in juxtaposition.

In 1697 the names of the makers appear for the first time in the Company's books.

The date of entry at the Hall follows the name of the plate-worker.

£ A	1697–8. Jno. Ladyman, 1697.—Spoons to 1713. Staniforth Collection.
B O	1697–8. Jno. Bodington, 1697—Cup and cover. Hunt and Roskell.
E D B A	1697–8. Wm. Denny and Jno. Backe, 1697.—Cup and pair of large pricket candlesticks. Duke of Manchester. Exhibited 1862, South Kensington Museum.
C O	1697–8. Robt. Cooper, 1697.—Mug, fluted base. W. Boore, Esq.
R O	1697–8. Hugh Roberts, 1697.—Monteith. Earl of Breadalbane.
C H	1697–8. J. Chartier, 1697.—Two-handled cup. R. T. Frere, Esq.
H A	1697–8. Peter Harache, senr., 1697.—Gilt helmet-shaped ewer, weight 69 oz. Duke of Devonshire.
W A	1697–8. Josh. Ward, 1697.—Piece of plate. Hancocks.
S V	1697–8. Jno. Sutton, 1697.—Piece of plate. Hancocks.
B R	1697–8. Jonathan Bradley, 1697.—Piece of plate. Hancocks.
B O	1697–8. Jno. Bodington (mitre above), 1697.—"Boyle" cup and cover. Trinity College, Cambridge.
Sc	1697–8. Willm. Scarlett, 1697.—Rat-tail spoon. Mrs. Bischoffsheim.
W I	1698–9. David Willaume, 1697.—Pair of gilt ice-pails, with leaves in relief. Duke of Devonshire.
ANe	1698–9. Anty. Nelme, 1697.—The "Phesaunt" cup. Trinity College, Cambridge.
W A	1698–9. Benjn. Watts, 1698.—Rat-tail spoon. W. W. E. Wynne, Esq. Wrexham Exhibition.
R U	1698–9. Jno. Ruslen, 1697.—Monteith. Fishmongers' Company. Exhibited South Kensington Museum 1862.
Pa	1698–9. Humphy. Payne, 1697.—Tumbler. R. T. Frere, Esq.
Do	1698–9. Jno. Downes, 1698.—Rat-tail spoon. Hancocks.
B I	1698–9. Josh. Bird, 1697.—Pair candlesticks. Anonymous.

S T 1698–9. Josh. Stokes, 1697.—Two-handled cup. R. Temple Frere, Esq.

Sc 1698–9. Willm. Scarlett, 1697.—A piece of plate. Hancocks.

A N 1698–9. Willm. Andrewes, 1697.—A piece of plate. Hancocks.

Gi 1698–9. John Gibbons, 1698.—A piece of plate. Hancocks.

S Q 1698–9. Geo. Squire, 1697.—A piece of plate. Hancocks.

Co 1698–9. Laurence Colds, 1697.—A piece of plate. Hancocks.

R U 1698–9. John Ruslen, 1697.—A piece of plate. Hancocks.

L A 1698–9. Jno. Laughton, 1697.—A piece of plate. Hancocks.

£ A 1698–9. Jno. Ladyman, 1698.—A piece of plate. Hancocks.

Sy 1698–9. Richd. Syngin, 1697.—Pair of octagonal candlesticks. Hancocks.

S H 1699–0. Joseph Sheene, 1697.—Porringer (Burchell). Hancocks.

E D B A 1699–0. W. Denny and J. Backe, 1697.—Pair of tazzas with punched ornaments. Lake Price, Esq.

Sc 1699–0. W. Scarlett, 1697.—Spoons. Staniforth and Ashford Collections.

M I 1699–0. Wm. Middleton, 1697.—Two-handled cup. R. Temple Frere, Esq.

B O 1699–0. Jno. Bodington, 1697.—Two-handled cup and cover. W. Boore, Esq.

A N 1699–0. Wm. Andrews, 1697.—Two-handled cup. R. T. Frere, Esq.

ANe 1699–0. Anty. Nelme, 1697.—Two-handled cup. R. T. Frere, Esq.

Ti 1699–0. Robt. Timbrell, 1697.—Pair of fine Monteiths, given in 1700. Mercers' Company. Exhibited South Kensington Museum 1862.

Ho 1699–0. Saml. Hood, 1697.—Monteith. Rev. T. Staniforth.

Ke 1699–0. Willm. Keatt, 1697.—The "Alston" tankard. Trinity College, Cambridge.

C H 1699–0. Jno. Chartier, 1698, fleur-de-lis above.—Piece of plate. Hancocks.

C O 1699–0. Stephen Coleman, 1697, spoon above letters.—Piece of plate. Hancocks.

Sc 1700. Willm. Scarlett, 1697.—Rat-tail spoon. Mrs. Bischoffsheim.

P Y 1700. Benjn. Pyne, 1697.—The "Bellot" tankard. Trinity College, Cambridge.

Fa 1700–1. Jno. Fawdery, 1697.—Small Monteith. Vintners' Company. Exhibited South Kensington Museum 1862.

ANe 1700–1. Anty. Nelme, 1697.—Monteith, given by J. Church in 1700. — Merchant Taylors' Company. Exhibited South Kensington Museum 1862. Reproduced in electro at the same.

Ia 1700–1. Jno. Jackson, 1697.—Monteith. Earl of Breadalbane.

N I 1700–1. R. Nightingale, 1697.—Pair of gilt chocolate cups and covers chased with animals. Lord Crewe. Exhibited South Kensington Museum 1862.

V N 1700–1. V not in Goldsmiths' Books.—Two-handled cup. R. T. Frere, Esq.

C H 1700–1. Jno. Chadwick, 1697.—Tazza. W. Boore, Esq.

H A 1700–1. Peter Harache, 1698.—Wine fountain and cistern, fluted; weight together, 720 ozs. Earl Spencer. Exhibited South Kensington Museum 1862.

An 1700–1. Wm. Andrews, 1627.—A piece of plate. Hancocks.

Lu 1700–1. Wm. Lukin, 1699.—Tankard. Hancocks.

De 1700–1. Wm. Denny, 1697.—Piece of plate. Hancocks.

P A 1700–1. Mark Paillet, 1698.—Piece of plate. Hancocks.

Ia 1700–1. Jno. Jackson, 1697.—Piece of plate. Hancocks.

H A 1700–1. Peter Harache, junr., as before.—Gilt helmet-shaped ewer, engraved with Royal Arms, of William III. Lord Willoughby de Eresby. Exhibited South Kensington Museum 1862.

G A 1701. Wm. Gamble, 1697.—Monteith (Duke of Sussex). Lord Hastings.

Lu 1701–2. Wm. Lukin, 1699.—Tankard. Hancocks.

M A 1701–2. Willoughby Masham, 1701.—Waiter. Chester Corporation.

G O 1701–2. Jno. Goode, 1701.—Pair of massive flagons. 647 ozs. Earl Spencer. Exhibited South Kensington Museum 1862.

H A 1701–2. Peter Harache, 1698.—Ice cistern, 1,900 ozs. Earl Spencer. Exhibited South Kensington Museum, 1862.

H A 1701–2. Peter Harache, 1698.—Pair of ewers and salvers; weight, 500 ozs. Earl Spencer. Exhibited South Kensington Museum 1862.

D E 1701–2. Willm. Denny, 1697.—Tankard. Dasent Collection.

L E 1701–2. Ralph Leeke, 1698.—Cup and tazza. W. Boore, Esq.

W I 1701–2. David Willaume, 1697.—Great ewer and salver. Marquis of Abercorn. Exhibited South Kensington Museum 1862.

L E 1701–2. Geo. Lewis, 1699.—Pair of candlesticks. Garrards.

P Y 1701–2. Benjn. Pyne, 1697.—Piece of plate. Hancocks.

Wa 1701–2. Benj. Watts, 1698.—Spoon. Hancocks.

Ti 1701–2. John Tiffin, 1701.—Mitre above. Hancocks.

W A 1701–2. Josh. Ward, 1697.—Tankard. Earl of Breadalbane.

P E 1701–2. Wm. Petley, 1699.—Spoon. Rev. T. Staniforth.

Ro 1701–2. Philip Rolles, 1697.—Two-handled cup. R. T. Frere, Esq.

W A 1701–2. Josh. Ward, 1697.—Two-handled cup and cover. General P. W. Phillipps Treby.

P L 1701–2. Pierre Platel, 1699.—Elegant gold ewer, helmet shaped, and a salver to match, scroll borders. Duke of Devonshire.

P E 1701–2. Robert Peake, 1697.—Tankard. Mrs. Bischoffsheim.

Wa 1701–2. White Walshe, 1698.—Tankard and cover Hancocks.

D O 1702–3. John Downes, 1697.—Tankard and cover. Hancocks.

B A 1702–3. Wm. Bambridge, 1697.—Piece of plate. Hancocks.

C O 1702–3. Robt. Cooper, 1697.—Piece of plate. Hancocks.

G A 1702–3. Willm. Gamble, 1697.—Pair of two-handled cups. Mrs. Bischoffsheim.

S M 1702–3. John Smith, 1697.—Three castors, gadroon borders. Lady Scott.

C H 1702–3. Jas. Chadwick, 1697.—Piece of plate. Hancocks.

Fa 1702–3. John Fawdery, 1697.—Monteith (ex dono Duncombe). Vintners' Company. Exhibited 1862. Reproduced in electro at South Kensington Museum.

M E 1702–3. Lewis Mettayer, 1700.—Gilt helmet-shaped ewer, engraved with Royal Arms and motto "Semper Eadem." Lord Willoughby de Eresby. Exhibited South Kensington Museum 1862.

F 1702–3. Fawdery, 1697.—Two-handled cup. Dr. and Mrs. Ashford.

L O 1702–3. Natl. Lock, 1698.—Two-handled cup. R. T. Frere, Esq.

D O 1702–3. Jno. Downes, 1698.—Two-handled cup. R. T. Frere, Esq.

L E 1702–3. Geo. Lewis, 1698.—Candlesticks. Garrards.

E A 1702–3. Jno. East, 1697.—Tankard. Anonymous.

Co 1703–4. Rob. Cooper, 1697.—Two-handled cup. R. T. Frere, Esq.

ANe 1703–4. Anty. Nelme, 1700.—Oval tureen, fluted pattern. Lord Bateman.

Gi 1703–4. Jno. Gibbons, 1700.—Cup. Garrards.

Gr 1703–4. Richd. Greene, 1703.—Pint tankard. Hancocks.

P E 1703–4. Robt. Peake, 1697.—Tankard. Mrs. Bischoffsheim.

F A 1703–4. Thos. Farren, 1703.—Tankard. Hancocks.

W A 1703–4. Saml. Wastell, 1701.—Pieces of plate. Hancocks.

M A 1704–5. Willoughby Masham, 1701.—Piece of plate. Hancocks.

Lo 1704–5. Nat. Lock, 1698.—Piece of plate. Hancocks.

Wi 1704–5. Wimans, 1697.—Porringer (Burchell). Hancocks.

L A 1704–5. John Ladyman, 1698.—Spoon. Rev. T. Staniforth.

S I 1704–5. Fras. Singleton, 1697.—Two-handled cup. R. T. Frere, Esq.

Gr 1704–5. Richd. Greene, 1703.—Two-handled cup. R. T. Frere, Esq.

Le 1704–5. Saml. Lee, 1701.—Rat-tail spoon. C. A. North, Esq.

Re 1704–5. Jno. Read, 1704.—Sugar-basin. E. Newman, Esq.

F A 1704–5. Wm. Fawdery, 1700.—Gilt paten. St. John the Baptist and St. Antholin's, Watling Street.

Hu 1705–6. Rich. Hutchinson, 1699.—Two-handled cup. R. T. Frere, Esq.

Ad 1705–6. Chas. Adam, 1702.—Sugar-castor. Dr. and Mrs. Ashford.

An 1705–6. Wm. Andrewes, 1698.—Two-handled cup. R. T. Frere, Esq.

Pa 1705–6. Humphy. Payne, 1698.—Two-handled cup. H. Smythe, Esq.

W A 1705–6. Benjn. Watts, 1698.—Cup. C. A. North Collection.

H A 1705–6. Peter Harache, junr., 1698.—Fine waiter, 176 ozs. Hancocks.

H A 1705–6. Peter Harache, junr., 1698.—Helmet-shaped ewer. J. T. Kaye, Vintners' Company. Exhibited South Kensington Museum 1862.

D E 1705–6. Willm. Denny, 1700.—Piece of plate. Hancocks.

R O 1705–6. Dog couchant over the letters. Alexr. Roode, 1700.—Piece of plate. Hancocks.

S V 1705–6. John Sutton, 1697.—Piece of plate. Hancocks.

Ti 1705–6. Robt. Timbrell, 1697.—Chased bowl. W. Benson, Esq.

A S 1706–7. Thos. Ash, 1697.—Candlesticks. Garrards.

W I 1706–7. David Willaume, 1697.—Set castors. Anonymous.

W E 1706–7. Matthew West, 1697.—Two-handled cup. R. T. Frere, Esq.

Co 1706–7. John Cory, 1698.—Set of castors. Anonymous.

LE	1706–7.	John Leach, 1698.—Ewer with the bust of Queen Anne and the Marlborough arms. Mrs. Bischoffsheim.
S V	1706–7.	John Sutton, 1697.—Piece of plate. Hancocks.
L E	1706–7.	Timothy Ley, 1698.—Piece of plate. Hancocks.
Ab	1706–7.	Jno. Abbott, 1706.—Piece of plate. Hancocks.
M A	1706–7.	Wm. Matthew, 1700.—Piece of plate. Hancocks.
Ie	1707–8.	Thos. Jenkins, 1697.—Monteith. Vintners' Company. Exhibited South Kensington Museum 1862.
F A	1707–8.	Wm. Fawdery, 1700.—"Cumberland" coffee-pot. Trinity College, Cambridge. Exhibited South Kensington Museum 1862.
Ro	1707–8.	Philip Roker, 1697.—Two-handled cup and cover. Mrs. Bischoffsheim.
W I	1707–8.	David Willaume, 1697.—Kettle, stand, and tankard. Hancocks.
S H	1707–8.	Alice Sheene, 1700.—Tankard. Mrs. Bischoffsheim.
L O	1707–8.	Robt. Lovell, 1702.—Piece of plate. Hancocks.
Gi	1707–8.	Jno. Gibbons, 1700.—Piece of plate. Hancocks.
SL	1707–8.	Danl. Sleamaker, 1704.—Piece of plate. Hancocks.
Ra	1708–9.	Jno. Rand, 1703.—Gilt two-handled cup and cover. Mrs. Bischoffsheim.
Ti	1708–9.	Geo. Titterton, 1697.—Tankard (Burchell). Hancocks.
Sy	1708–9.	Richd. Syngin, 1697.—Two-handled jug. Mrs. Bischoffsheim.
Io	1708–9.	Lawrence Jones, 1697.—Large gravy spoon. Mrs. Bischoffsheim.
GR	1708–9.	Richd. Greene, 1703.—Two-handled cup. R. T. Frere, Esq.
Lu	1708–9.	Wm. Lukin, 1699.—Tazza. W. Boore, Esq.
B E	1708–9.	Bn. Bentley, 1698.—Two-handled cup. R. T. Frere, Esq.
FL	1708–9.	Willm. Fleming, 1700.—Cup. Dasent Collection.

W I 1708–9. David Willaume, 1697.—Milk jug. Brett Collection.

Ga 1707–8. Fras. Garthorne, 1697.—Three fine castors chased. Lake Price, Esq.

R U 1708–9. John Ruslen, 1697.—At the "Golden Cup," Swithin's Lane. Lake Price, Esq.

C O 1708–9. Robt. Cooper, 1697.—Salt-cellars. Hancocks

Sp 1709–0. Thos. Spackman, 1700.—Six rat-tail spoons (Burchell). Hancocks.

Ba 1709–0. Richd. Bayley, 1708.—Piece of plate. Hancocks.

Ad 1709–0. Chas. Adam, 1702.—Piece of plate. Hancocks.

Gr 1709–0. Richd. Greene, 1703.—Two-handled cup. R. T. Frere, Esq.

C O 1709–0. Robt. Cooper, 1697.—Two-handled cup. R. T. Frere, Esq.

Lo 1709–0. Seth Lofthouse, 1697.—Two-handled cup. R. T. Frere, Esq.

Lo 1709–0. Nathl. Lock, 1698.—Two-handled cup. R. T. Frere, Esq.

S A 1710. Thos. Sadler, 1701.—Rat-tail spoon. C. A. North, Esq.

Bi 1710. Jos. Bird, 1701.—Candlestick. Garrards.

P A 1710. Simon Pantin, 1701.—Sugar-castor. R. T. Frere, Esq.

P L 1710. Pierre Platel, 1699, in the Pell Mell.—Piece of plate. Hancocks.

Ne 1710. Anty. Nelme, 1700.—Piece of plate. Hancocks.

P Y 1710. Benjn. Pyne, 1700.—Bell-shaped Communion cup. W. Boore, Esq.

P A 1711–2. Simon Pantin, 1701.—The "Verney" cup and cover. Trinity College, Cambridge.

S L 1711–2. Danl. Sleamaker, 1704.—Coffee-pot. Mrs. Bischoffsheim.

M A 1711–2. Jacob Margas, 1706.—On an ewer. Hancocks.

P L 1711–2. Pierre Platel, 1699.—Four candlesticks. Garrards.

S L 1711–2. Gabriel Sleath, 1706.—Piece of plate. Hancocks.

P A 1711–2. Mark Paillet, 1698.—Four circular stands. W. Maskell, Esq.

P L 1711–2. Pierre Platel, 1699.—Two-handled cup and cover. Mrs. Bischoffsheim.

Ash 1711–2. Thomas Ash, 1697.—Tea-caddie. Messrs. Phillips.

Lo 1712–3. Matthew Lofthouse, 1705.—Tankard. All Souls' College, Oxford. Exhibited South Kensington Museum 1862.

T B 1712–3. Robt. Timbrell, 1697.—Tankard, with its stand.* Brett Collection.

F A 1712–3. Thos. Farren, 1707.—Salver with Royal Arms. Dr. and Mrs. Ashford.

Lo 1712–3. Nathl. Lock, 1698.—Two-handled cup. R. T. Frere, Esq.

S A 1712–3. Thos. Sadler, 1701.—Spoon. Rev. T. Staniforth.

B E 1712–3. Benjn. Bentley, 1698.—Salt-cellar. Garrards.

Gr 1712–3. Richd. Greene, 1703.—Tankard. W. Boore, Esq.

Pa 1712–3. Humpy. Payne, 1701.—Piece of plate. Hancocks.

P E 1712–3. Edmd. Pearce, 1704.—Piece of plate. Hancocks.

Fl 1713–4. Willm. Fleming, 1697.—Two-handled cup. R. T. Frere, Esq.

Co 1713–4. L. Colds, 1697.—Set of candlesticks. W. Boore, Esq.

W I 1713–4. David Willaume, 1697.—Piece of plate. Hancocks.

L O 1713–4. Seth Lofthouse, 1697.—Piece of plate. Hancocks.

Yo 1713–4. Edward York, 1705.—Piece of plate. Hancocks.

N E 1713–4. Anthony Nelme, 1697, no shield.—Piece of plate. Hancocks.

Vi 1714–5. Edwd. Vincent.—Pepper-castor. R. T. Frere, Esq.

Yo 1714–5. Edwd. York, 1705.—Four baluster candlesticks. Mrs. Bischoffsheim.

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* Stands, like small tazzas, were used to support the tankards on the table and prevent stains on the cloth, and to serve the tankards to guests. Their actual use when separated from the tankards became unknown, but they were found useful for other purposes; they are found sometimes without a stem, like a small waiter. It has been conjectured they were used at the Sacrament, but the fact of their being found accompanying the tankard and bearing the identical hall-marks and style of ornamentation places their original use beyond a doubt, and an ingenious collector may hope to find a stand to suit his old tankard and make it complete.

Lo	1714–5. Seth Lofthouse, 1697.—Two-handled cup. R. T. Frere, Esq.
P O	1714–5. Thos. Port, 1713.—Tankard. Anonymous.
L O	1714–5. Natl. Lock, 1697.—Piece of plate. Hancocks.
Ti	1714–5. Robt. Timbrell, 1697.—Piece of plate. Hancocks.
S H	1714–5. Alice Sheene, 1700.—Monteith. Mrs. Bischoffsheim.
L A	1714–5. George Lambe, 1713.—Rat-tail gravy spoon (Burchell). Hancocks.
P E	1715–6. Edmd. Pearce, 1704.—Piece of plate. Hancocks.
S A	1715–6. Thos. Sadler, 1701.—Piece of plate. Hancocks.
H A	1715–6. Paul Hanet, 1715.—Piece of plate. Hancocks.
M E	1715–6. Lewis Mettayer, 1700.—Piece of plate. Hancocks.
Ba	1715–6. Richd. Bayley, 1698.—Piece of plate. Hancocks.
L O	1715–6. Wm. Looker, 1713 (two pellets above).—Cup. R. T. Frere, Esq.
Lo	1715–6. Natl. Lock, 1698.—Two-handled cup. R. T. Frere, Esq.
L I	1715–6. Isaac Liger, 1704.—Spoons and forks. Anonymous.
P Y	1715–6. Benjn. Pyne, 1697.—The "Morpeth" cup and cover. Trinity College, Cambridge.
W I	1716–7. David Willaume, 1697.—Two-handled cup. R. T. Frere, Esq.
P A	1716–7. Simon Pantin, 1701.—Tyg with three handles. Sir Henry Tufton.
B E	1716–7. Joseph Bell, 1716.—Piece of plate. Hancocks.
L O	1716–7. Natl. Lock, 1698.—Piece of plate. Hancocks.
Se	1716–7. Jas. Seabrook, 1714.—Piece of plate. Hancocks.
C O	1716–7. Augustin Courtauld, 1708.—Piece of plate. Hancocks.
F L	1716–7. Wm. Fleming, 1697.—Piece of plate. Hancocks.
Pa	1716–7. Humphrey Payne, 1701.—Two standing cups, given by Sir Jno. Smith. Salters' Company. Exhibited South Kensington Museum 1862.
M A	1717–8. Jacob Margas, 1706.—Piece of plate. Hancocks.
I E	1717–8. Edwd. Jennings, 1709.—Piece of plate. Hancocks.
F A	1717–8. Thoms. Farren, 1707.—Piece of plate. Hancocks.

L O 1717–8. Mattw. Lofthouse, 1705.—Two-handled cup. R. T. Frere, Esq.

T A 1717–8. Anne Tanqueray, 1713.—Waiter. Brett Collection.

L A 1717–8. Paul de Lamerie, 1712.—Gold two-handled cup. Berkeley Castle.

L A 1717–8. Paul de Lamerie, 1712.—Cup and cover. Duke of Devonshire.—This piece has the Britannia stamped twice, close together.

Io 1717–8. Glover Johnson, 1712.—Piece of plate. Hancocks.

F A 1717–8. John Farnell, 1714.—Piece of plate. Hancocks.

Fr 1716–7. Jas. Fraillon, 1710.—Pair of octagonal candlesticks. Anonymous.

J A 1718–9. Chas. Jackson, 1714.—Piece of plate. Hancocks.

M E 1718–9. Lewis Mettayer, 1700.—Tankard. Hancocks.

B E 1718–9. Wm. Bellassyse, 1716.—Tankard. Hancocks.

C L 1718–9. Jonah Clifton, 1703.—Piece of plate. Hancocks.

F A 1718–9. Thos. Farren, 1707.—Two-handled cup. R. T. Frere, Esq.

W I 1718–9. David Willaume, 1697.—Basin and cover. Sir W. Stirling. Exhibited South Kensington Museum 1862.

Ma 1718–9. Thos. Mason, 1716.—Salver. Garrards.

Ba 1718–9. Richd. Bayley, 1708.—Two-handled cup. R. T. Frere, Esq.

P L 1718–9. F. Plymley, 1715.—Sugar-basin. J. James, Esq.

Ho 1718–9. Hodgkis, 1718.—Very large flagons. Mercers' Company.

D A 1719–0. Wm. Darkeratt, 1718.—Tankard. Hancocks.

C L 1719–0. Jos. Clare, 1713.—Piece of plate. Hancocks.

Ba 1719–0. Richd. Bayley, 1708.—Piece of plate. Hancocks.

Fl 1719–0. Wm. Fleming, 1697.—Piece of plate. Hancocks.

P L 1719–0. Pierre Platel, 1619.—Piece of plate. Hancocks.

I A 1719–0. Chas. Jackson, 1714.—Gravy spoon. Trinity College, Cambridge.

N E 1719–0. Anty. Nelme, 1697.—A set of four bowl dishes. Mrs. Bischoffsheim.

Lo 1719–0. Wm. Looker, 1713.—Two-handled cup. R. Temple Frere, Esq.

Ab 1719–0. Jno. Abbott, 1706.—Two-handled cup. R. Temple Frere, Esq.

C L 1719–0. Jos. Clare, 1713.—Spoon. Rev. T. Staniforth.

Hi 1719–0. Robt. Hill, 1716.—Tankard. Lady Du Cane.

Wh 1719–0. Jno. White, 1719.—Bowl dishes. Anonymous.

B A 1720–1. Richd. Bayley, 1708.—Two-handled cup. R. T. Frere, Esq.

I S 1720–1. Thos. Issod, 1700.—Two-handled cup. R. T. Frere, Esq.

P E 1720–1. Jno. Pero, 1717.—Pair of cups. Anonymous.

E C 1720–1. Jno. Eckfourd, 1698.—Tankard. Hancocks.

G V 1720–1. Not in Goldsmiths' Book (the V being omitted or torn out).—Piece of plate. Hancocks.

G A 1720–1. Willm. Gamble, 1697.—Small plain tankard. Mrs. Bischoffsheim.

P H 1720–1. Paul Hanet, 1717.—Two rat-tail spoons (Goliffe). Hancocks.

Old Standard resumed with Initials of Christian and Surname, but both allowed; the New Standard denoted by N.S.

C O 1721–2. N.S. Augn. Courtauld, 1708.—Salver. Lamberts.

Co 1721–2. N. S. Jno. Cory, 1697.—Pair of candlesticks. Lamberts.

I C 1721–2. O. S. Jos. Clare, 1720.—Mug. Lamberts.

Gr 1721–2. N. S. Rd. Greene, 1703.—Tankard. H. S. L'Estrange, Esq.

P Y 1721–2. N. S. Benjn. Pyne, 1697.—Ewer. Hancocks.

M O 1721–2. Jas. Morson, 1716. N. S.—Plate. Hancocks.

J G 1721–2. Jas. Goodwin, 1721. O. S.—Plate. Hancocks.

A R 1721–2. Peter Archambo, 1720. N. S.—Eight-lobed salver. (Hon. W. King.) Trinity College, Cambridge. Exhibited South Kensington Museum 1862.

P R 1722–3. Philip Roker, 1720.—Tankard. Anonymous.

W M 1722–3. Willm. Matthews, 1 20.—Plate. Hancocks.

B N 1722–3. Bowles Nash, 1721.—Salver. Trinity College, Cambridge.

R A P O 1722–3. Hugh Arnett and Pocock, 1720. N. S.—Two-handled cup. Hancocks.

A H M P 1722–3. Arnett and Pocock, 1720. O. S.—Two-handled cup. R. T. Frere, Esq.

T F 1722–3. Thos. Folkingham, 1720. O. S.—Two-handled cup. R. T. Frere, Esq.

A B 1723–4. Abm. Buteux, 1721.—Pepper-castor. Brett Collection.

Pa 1723–4. Wm. Paradise, 1718. N. S.—Communion cup. Christie's Sale Rooms.

A R 1723–4. Peter Archambo.—Saucepan. Anonymous.

Di 1723–4. Arthur Dicken, 1720. N. S.—At the Angel, Strand. Hancocks.

I G 1723–4. Jas. Gould, 1722.—At "Three Golden Lions," 1, Gutter Lane. Hancocks.

I E 1723–4. John East, 1721.—Large tankard. Armourers' Company.

S L 1723–4. Samuel Lea, 1721.—Rat-tail spoon (Burchell). Hancocks.

T F 1723–4. Thos. Folkingham, 1720.—Candlestick. Messrs. Garrard.

T T 1724–5. Thos. Tearle, 1720.—Plain jug, corded neck. Mrs. Bischoffsheim.

C I 1724–5. Chas. Jackson, 1720.—Piece of plate. Hancocks.

Gi 1724–5. Richd. Gines, 1720.—Piece of plate. Hancocks.

I E 1724–5. Jno. Edwards, 1724.—Piece of plate. Hancocks.

H P 1725–6. Humphrey Payne, 1720.—Tankard. W. Munday, Esq.

I B 1725–6. Jno. Bignell, 1720.—Piece of plate. Hancocks.

W S 1725–6. Wm. Spackman, 1723.—Piece of plate. Hancocks.

M G 1725–6. Meshach Godwin, 1722.—Plateau. Sotheby's Rooms.

G I 1725–6. Geo. Jones, 1724.—Plate. Hancocks.

I G 1726–7. Jas. Gould, 1722.—Taper candlestick. Mrs. Bischoffsheim.

I W 1726–7. Jno. White, 1724.—"Lechmere" ale jug. Trinity College, Cambridge.

W I 1726–7. David Willaume, 1697. N. S.—"Sandwich" cup and cover. Trinity College, Cambridge.

A O 1726–7. Abrm. De Oliveyra, 1724.—Hanging lamp. Lady S. Des Vœux.

W A 1726–7. Willm. Atkinson, 1725. O. S.—A piece of plate. Hancocks.

E G 1726–7. Edwd. Gibbon, 1723.—A piece of plate. Hancocks.

T P 1726–7. Monogram, it also occurs on the copper plate before 1697.—A piece of plate. Hancocks.

E W 1726–7. Edwd. Wood, 1722.—Sugar-basin. Brett Collection.

L A 1726–7. Paul de Lamerie, 1712. N. S.—Salver. Hunt and Roskell.

W I 1727. David Willaume, 1697. N. S.—Waiter. Chester Corporation.

P A 1727–8. Peter Archambo, 1722. O. S.—Hancocks.

I C 1727–8. Jonah Clifton, 1720.—Plate. Hancocks.

H A 1727–8. Paul Hanet, 1715. N. S.—Plate. Hancocks.

L A 1727–8. Paul de Lamerie, 1712. N. S.—Plate. Hancocks.

J T 1727–8. John Tuite, 1721.—Plate. Hancocks.

I R 1727–8. Jno. Richardson, 1723. O. S.—Spoon. Anon.

M L 1728–9. Mattw. Lofthouse, 1721.—Jug with corded neck. Mrs. Bischoffsheim.

I L 1728–9. Jno. Liger, 1728.—Gilt toilet-set of sixteen pieces, engraved with classical subjects. Earl Stamford and Warrington. Exhibited South Kensington Museum 1862.

E P 1728–9. Edwd. Peacock, 1724.—Saucepan. Trinity College, Cambridge.

I L 1728–9. Jno. Liger, 1728, at the Pearl, Hemmings Row. Hancocks.

N E 1728–9. Fras. Nelme, 1722. His father's mark.—Plate. Hancocks.

W D 1728–9. W. Darkeratt, 1720.—Cup. R. T. Frere, Esq.

G S 1728–9. Geo. Squire, 1720.—Two-handled cup and covers. Corporation of Doncaster. Exhibited South Kensington Museum 1862.

I N 1729–0. Jno. Newton, 1726.—Two octagonal tea-caddies. Hancocks.

I E 1729–0. Jno. Eckford, 1725.—Octagonal salver. Trinity College, Cambridge.

P A 1729–0. Peter Archambo, 1722.—The "Booth" Coffee-pot. Trinity College, Cambridge.

H P 1729–0. Humphrey Payne, 1720.—Cup. A. Jarvis, Esq.

A C 1729–0. Augn. Courtauld, 1729.—Two-handled cup. South Kensington Museum.

E P 1729–0. Edwd. Pocock, 1728.—Tea-pot. Rev. T. Staniforth.

S W 1729–0. Starling Wilford, 1729.—Plate. Hancocks.

E C 1729–0. Edwd. Cornock, 1723.—Plate. Hancocks.

C M 1729–0. Chas. Martin, 1729, at ye "Rose and Crown," Field Lane.—Piece of plate. Hancocks.

P P 1729–0. Phillip Phillis, 1720.—Piece of plate. Hancocks.

E V 1729–0. No V in Goldsmiths' Books (a leaf being torn out).—"Husbands" cup and cover. Trinity College, Cambridge.

L A 1730–1. Paul Lamerie, 1712. N. S.—Chocolate-pot. W. A. T. Amherst, Esq.

P A 1730–1. P. Archambo, 1722. O.S.—Set of six sconces, chased with classical subjects, weight about 100 ozs. each. Earl Stamford and Warrington. Exhibited South Kensington Museum 1862.

L A 1730–1. P. Lamerie. N. S.—Branches of candlesticks. Duke of Westminster.

C A 1730–1. Chas. Alchorne, 1729, at the "Three Candlesticks," in Foster Lane.—Pair of candlesticks. Anonymous.

I L 1730–1. John Liger, 1729.—Pair of gilt sugar-boxes. Earl of Stamford and Warrington. Exhibited South Kensington Museum 1862.

J T 1730–1. Jno. Tuite, 1721.—Pair of candlesticks. Hancocks.

L A 1730–1. Not in Goldsmiths' Books. N. S.—Plate. Hancocks.

G I 1730–1. Geo. Jones, 1724.—Piece of plate. Hancocks.

H P 1730–1. Humphrey Payne, 1720.—Piece of plate. Hancocks.

R L 1730–1. Robt. Lucas.—Pepper-castor. Dr. and Mrs. Ashford.

S P 1730–1. Sarah Parr, 1720. — "Bourchier" coffee-pot. Trinity College, Cambridge.

G W 1730–1. Geo. Wickes, 1721.—Four gilt maces. Corporation of Exeter. Exhibited South Kensington Museum 1862.

P P 1730–1. Phillip Phillis, 1720.—"Montague" candle-sticks. Trinity College, Cambridge.

GR 1730–1. Richd. Green, 1703.—Gilt two-handled cup and cover. Mrs. Bischoffsheim.

G S 1731–2. Gabriel Sleath, 1720.—Piece of plate. Hancocks.

J S 1731–2. Jos. Sanders, 1730.—Piece of plate. Hancocks.

T M 1731–2. Thos. Mason, 1720.—Piece of plate. Hancocks.

G B 1731–2. Geo. Boothby, 1720.—Piece of plate. Hancocks.

J S 1731–2. Jos. Sanders, 1730, "Hon. P. and T. King." —Salver. Trinity College, Cambridge.

E W 1731–2. Edwd. Wood, 1722.—Six salt-cellars. Earl of Breadalbane.

R B 1731–2. Richd. Beale, 1731.—Two-handled cup. Garrards.

M L 1731–2. Mary Lofthouse, 1731.—Plate. Hancocks.

C M 1732–3. Chas. Martin, 1720.—Coffee-pot. Lake Price, Esq.

S W 1732–3. Saml. Welder, 1720. — Cruet-frame. Trinity College, Cambridge.

C H 1731–2. Charles Hatfield, 1727.—Large-shaped salver (Legh). Hancocks.

B G 1732–3. Benj. Godfrey, 1731.—Plate. Hancocks.

E P 1732–3. Edwd. Pocock, 1728.—Tankard. Hancocks.

I W 1732–3. Jno. White, 1724.—Tankard. Hancocks.

L C 1732–3. Louis Cuny, 1721.—Gilt tea-kettle, melon-shaped, engraved borders with lamp and triangular stand. Windsor Castle.

A C 1732–3. Augn. Courtauld, 1729.—Gilt milk-pot and cover on three feet. Earl of Home.

P L 1732–3. Paul de Lamerie, 1732. O. S.—Pair of large gilt tankards. Earl Stamford and Warrington.

W D 1732–3. W. Darkeratt, 1731, at the "Rose," Strand.—Cup. Dr. and Mrs. Ashford.

I G 1733–4. John Gamon, 1728.—Pepper-castor. Cloth workers' Company.

P L 1733–4. Paul de Lamerie, 1732. O. S.—Large spoon. Dr. Dasent.

P L 1733–4. Paul de Lamerie, 1732. O. S.—Basket, wicker pattern. J. D. Gardner, Esq.

E P 1733–4. Edwd. Pocock, 1728.—Very fine tea equipage or centre piece. Burnet Collection.

J S 1733–4. Jos. Sanders, 1730.—Two small salvers. Trinity College, Cambridge.

P C 1733–4. Paul Crespin, 1720.—Piece of plate. Hancocks.

A C 1733–4. Augn. Courtauld, 1729.—Piece of plate. Hancocks.

T E 1733–4. Thos. England, 1728.—Piece of plate. Hancocks.

P L 1733–4. Paul de Lamerie, 1732. O. S.— Tea-kettle. Brett Collection.

I W 1733–4. Jas. Wilks, 1728.—Gravy-spoon. Trinity College, Cambridge.

W I 1734–5. Willm. Justis, 1731.—Cup with cover, which also forms a stand. Dr. and Mrs. Ashford.

T R 1734–5. Thos. Rush, 1724.—The gilt "Walpole" mace. Corporation of Norwich.

I S 1734–5. Jno. Le Sage, 1722.—Spoon. Rev. T. Staniforth.

R B 1734–5. Richd. Beale, 1731.—"Bower and Parker" tankards. Trinity College, Cambridge.

D W 1735–6. Dennis Wilks, 1737.—Pair of sauce-boats. R. T. Frere, Esq.

G H 1735–6. Geo. Hindmarsh, 1731.—Salver. Lady Du Cane.

J S 1733–4. Jos. Sanders, Carey Lane, 1730.—Octagonal standing salt on stem and foot, and three projecting scrolls at top of a form well known of the middle of the 17th century. It has a Greek inscription. This salt was made by J. Sanders from the design of an earlier piece presented to the College in 1655 by Dr. J. Duport, which was probably melted. There are several examples made by Sanders for the College, viz. three salvers, a set of six candle-

sticks, &c. from 1730 to 1733. Trinity College, Cambridge.

R B 1736–7. Robt. Brown, 1736.—Tankard. Vintners' Company. Exhibited at South Kensington Museum, 1862.

I G 1736–7. Jas. Gould, 1733, at ye "Three Golden Lions," Gutter Lane. Hancocks.

C M 1736–7. Chas. Martin, 1729, at ye "Rose and Crown," Field Lane. Hancocks.

L P 1736–7. Lewis Pantin, 1733.—Pair of gilt candle-sticks. Hancocks.

I W 1736–7. Jno. Wisdom, 1723.—Pair of square waiters. Earl of Breadalbane.

A V 1736–7. Not in Goldsmiths' Book.—The "Sunbury" cup and cover. Trinity College, Cambridge.

E W 1736–7. Edwd. Wood, 1735.—Four salts, lion's head and claw feet. Trinity College, Cambridge.

R A 1736–7. Robt. Abercrombie, 1731.—Triangular waiter. Lord Hatherley.

C K 1737–8. Mitre above, Chas. Kandler, 1727.—Two-handled cup and cover. Hancocks.

B S 1737–8. Benjn. Sanders, 1737.—Saucepan. Trinity College, Cambrige.

H
C A 1737–8. Chs. Aldridge and Hy. Green, 1737.—Piece of
G plate. Hancocks.

D W 1737–8. David Willaume, 1728.—Piece of plate. Hancocks.

C C 1737–8. Christian Claris, 1727.—Sugar-basket. Bohn Collection.

S W 1737–8. Saml. Wood, 1733.—Cruet-frame. Mrs. Bischoffsheim.

R A 1738–9. Robt. Abercromby, 1731.—Piece of plate. Hancocks.

The marks since the restoration of the Old Standard in 1720 having become confused and uncertain, arising from the use of their ordinary initials or others, which in many instances did not identify them, this want of uniformity was remedied by a clause in the Act of 1739, which came into operation in May, ordering all makers to

destroy their existing marks of every kind, and adopt the initials of Christian and Surname of different forms to those previously used.

R G. T C 1739–0. R. Gurney and T. Cooke, 1739.—The "Foley" tankard. Trinity College, Cambridge.

W G 1739–0. Willm. Gould, 1739.—Chamber candle-stick. Trinity College, Cambridge.

J S 1739–0. Jas. Shruder, 1739.—Tea-kettle. Trinity College, Cambridge.

F P 1739–0. Fras. Pages, 1739.—Piece of plate. Hancocks.

H M 1739–0. Henry Miller, 1720.—Piece of plate. Hancocks.

P C 1739–0. Paul Crespin, 1739.—Inkstand, shell-shaped, with various shells in relief, beautifully executed, the handle in form of a piece of coral. Duke of Devonshire.

P L 1739–0. Paul de Lamerie, 1739.—Two-handled cup and cover with wreaths and masks. Goldsmiths' Company. Exhibited 1862, reproduced South Kensington Museum.

F J 1739–0. (Doubtful mark) not in Goldsmiths' Book.—Pair of massive spoons, modelled with figures and animals. Mrs. Bischoffsheim.

R B 1740–1. Richd. Bayley, 1739.—Pint mug. Hancocks.

J G 1740–1. Jas. Gould, 1739, candle-stick maker.—Pair of candle-sticks. Trinity College, Cambridge.

W H 1740–1. Wm. Hunter, 1739.—Cake-basket. All Souls' College, Oxford. Exhibited South Kensington Museum 1862.

W
T W
W 1740–1. Thos. Whipham and W. Williams, 1740.—Plate. Hancocks.

T F 1740–1. Thos. Farren, 1739.—Piece of plate. Hancocks.

P L 1740–1. Paul de Lamerie, 1739.—Two-handled cup and cover. Clothworkers' Company. Exhibited South Kensington Museum 1862.

R G 1740–1. Richd. Gosling, 1739.—Tankard. Dr. and Mrs. Ashford.

T T 1740–1 and 1741–2. Thomas Tearle, 1739.—Pair of gilt vases and covers, one bears the date of 1741–2, with scroll handles and terminal figures of Pan and Syrinx, on the bodies the Company's

arms and emblems, &c., the covers surmounted by pine-apples. Goldsmith's Company. Exhibited South Kensington Museum 1862.

J P 1741–2. John Pollock, 1739.—Piece of plate. Hancocks.

J S 1741–2. Jos. Sanders, 1739.—Piece of plate. Hancocks.

P L 1741–2. Paul de Lamerie, 1739.—Very fine gilt ewer, and salver repoussé with classical and marine subjects. Goldsmiths' Company. Exhibited South Kensington Museum 1862.

P L 1741–2. Paul de Lamerie, 1739.—Oval dish, 19 × 14. Trinity College, Cambridge.

P L 1741–2. Paul de Lamerie, 1739.—Saucepan. Lamberts.

J R 1741–2. Jno. Robinson, 1739.—Salver. Dr. and Mrs. Ashford.

S W 1742. Saml. Wells, 1740.—Pint mug. Hancocks.

P L 1742–3. Paul de Lamerie, 1739.—Standing cup and cover. Hunt and Roskell.

P L 1742–3. Paul de Lamerie, 1739.—Milk-jug. Dr. and Mrs. Ashford.

P G 1742–3. Phillips Garden, 1739.—Four candle-sticks. Trinity College, Cambridge.

J C 1743–4. Jno. Cafe, 1742.—Chamber candle-sticks. Trinity College, Cambridge.

J S 1743–4. Jas. Shruder, 1739.—Piece of plate. Hancocks.

D W 1743–4. David Willaume, 1739.—Piece of plate. Hancocks.

T R 1743–4. Thos. Rush, 1739.—Piece of plate. Hancocks.

J P 1743–4. Jno. Pollock, 1739.—Punch-ladle. Burnet Collection.

J King 1743–4. Jeremh. King, 1723.—Various spoons with name in full, as before.

N S 1743–4. Nicholas Sprimont, 1742.—Pair of gilt oval dessert dishes, diameter 11 ins. by 9 ins., finely modelled with shells, coral, &c. (v. p. 89). Her Majesty the Queen, Windsor Castle. Exhibited South Kensington Museum 1862.

E F 1744–5. Edwd. Feline, 1739.—Pair of candle-sticks. Trinity College, Cambridge.

H M 1744–5. Heny. Morris, 1739.—Cake-basket. Dr. and Mrs. Ashford.

R A 1744–5. Robt. Abercrombie, 1739.—Small waiter. Earl of Breadalbane.

R A 1744–5. Robt. Abercrombie, 1739.—Large salver. Lady Du Cane.

E W 1744–5. Edwd. Wood, 1740.—Four salt-cellars, lions head and claws feet. Mr. Greene.

H M 1745–6. Henry Morris, 1739.—Bread-basket, pierced sides. Mrs. Bischoffsheim.

W P 1745–6. Willm. Peaston, 1745.—Piece of plate. Hancocks.

T
R G 1745–6. Cooke and Gurney, 1739.—Tankard. Hancocks.
C

J W 1745–6. Jno. Wirgman, 1745.—Kettle. Hancocks.

D M 1746–7. Dorothy Mills and Thos. Sarbitt, 1746.—Pepper-
T S castor. Lady Du Cane.

H M 1746–7. Hugh Mills, 1745.—The "Lost" salver. Trinity College, Cambridge.

J S 1746–7. J. Shruder, 1739.—Coffee-pot. Trinity College, Cambridge.

W W 1746–7. Wm. Williams, 1744.—The "Vernon" tankard. Trinity College, Cambridge.

E C 1746–7. Elias Cachart, 1742.—Piece of plate. Hancocks.

W G 1747–8. Wm. Grundy, 1748.—Two-handled cup. Fishmongers' Company. Exhibited South Kensington Museum 1862.

P L 1747–8. Paul de Lamerie, 1732.—Pair of caddies, silver-mounted. J. D. Gardner, Esq. Exhibited South Kensington Museum 1862.

W W 1747–8. Wm. Williams, 1744.—Piece of plate. Hancocks.

R B 1747–8. Richd. Bayley, 1739.—Piece of plate. Hancocks.

S T 1748–9. Saml. Taylor, 1744.—Tea-caddies. W. Edkins, Esq.

H M 1748–9. Hugh Mills, 1745.—Pair of candle-sticks. Trinity College, Cambridge.

P T 1748–9. Peter Taylor, 1740.—Tankard. Hancocks.

S H 1748–9. Saml. Herbert, 1748.—Piece of plate. Hancocks.

H B 1748–9. Henry Brind, 1742.—Punch-bowl. Anonymous.

H B 1749–0. Geo. Methuen, 1748. Piece of plate. Hancocks.

P L 1750–1. Paul de Lamerie, 1739.—Cruet-frame. J. D. Gardner, Esq. Exhibited South Kensington Museum 1862.

P L 1750–1. Paul de Lamerie, 1739.—Square waiter. W. Boore, Esq.

I R 1750–1. John Rowe, 1749.—Two-handled cup. Cloth-workers' Company. Exhibited South Kensington Museum 1862.

W P 1750–1. Wm. Peaston, 1745.—Large bowl. Trinity College, Cambridge.

P L 1750–1. Paul de Lamerie, 1739.—Plate. Hancocks.

F W 1751–2. Fuller White, 1744.—The "Paulett" tankard. Trinity College, Cambridge.

J M 1751–2. Jas. Morrison, 1744.—The "Gowland" salver. Trinity College, Cambridge.

P A M 1751–2. P. Archambo and P. Meure, 1749.—Tankard. Hancocks.

E C 1751–2. Elias Cachart, 1742.—Table-spoons, &c. Anonymous.

S H B 1751–2. Saml. Herbert and Co., 1750.—Perforated sugar-basket. Mrs. Hodgson.

R I 1752–3. Robt. Innes, 1742.—Plain tankard. Hancocks.

I Q 1752–3. John Quantock, 1734.—Sconce. Lady S. Des Voeux.

E W 1752–3. Edwd. Wakelin, Panton Street, 1747.—Plate. Hancocks.

F W 1752–3. Fuller White, 1744.—Plate. Hancocks.

W C 1752–3. Wm. Cripps, Compton Street, 1743.—Plate. Hancocks.

J P 1752–3. Jno. Pollock, 1739.—Two-handled cup. R. T. Frere, Esq.

M F 1752–3. Mordecai Fox, 1746.—Quart mug. Earl of Breadalbane.

R P 1752–3. Not entered in Goldsmiths' Book.—Cruet-frame Trinity College, Cambridge.

W P 1752–3. Wm. Peaston, 1745.—Small waiter. Earl of Breadalbane.

J W 1753–4. Jno. Wirgman, 1751.—A mug. John Jarvis, Esq.

D P 1753–4. Danl. Piers, 1746.—Dinner service. Marquis of Ely.

D M 1753–4. Dorothy Mills, 1752.—Plate. Hancocks.

M F 1753–4. Mordecai Fox, 1746.—Plate. Hancocks.

J P 1753–4. John Payne, 1751.—Plate. Hancocks.

P G 1753–4. Phillips Garden, 1739.—The "Rous" cup and cover. Trinity College, Cambridge.

M F 1754–5. Magdalen Feline, 1753. — Two sauce-boats. Trinity College, Cambridge.

P C 1754–5. Paul Crespin, 1739.—Piece of plate. Hancocks.

D S 1754–5. Dorothy Sarbit, 1753.—Piece of plate. Hancocks.

J J 1754–5. Jno. Jacobs, 1739.—Pair of waiters. G. F. Bailey, Esq.

J S 1754–5. Jno. Swift, 1739.—Waiter. Anonymous.

T R G C 1754–5. Rd. Gurney and T. Cooke, 1750.—Coffee-pot. Anonymous.

M F 1754–5. Mordecai Fox, 1746.—Two caddies. Earl Stamford and Warrington. Exhibited South Kensington Museum 1862.

W G 1754–5. W. Grundy, 1748.—Tumbler. R. T. Frere, Esq.

W P 1754–5. W. Peaston, 1745.—Salver. Lady du Cane.

H S H B 1754–5. Saml. Herbert and Co., 1750.—Bread-basket. Lady Du Cane.

P P 1755–6. Père Pilleau, 1739.—Soup-tureen and cover. Trinity College, Cambridge.

W P 1755–6. Wm. Peaston, 1745.—The "Ashton" salver. Trinity College, Cambridge.

T P 1755–6. Thos. Powell, 1755.—Coffee set. Anonymous.

B B 1755–6. Benjn. Brewood, 1755.—Milk-pot. Sir W. T. Holburne. Exhibited South Kensington Museum 1862.

A V 1755–6. Aymé Videau, 1739.—Oval Salver. Fishmongers' Company. Exhibited South Kensington Museum 1862.

S L — 1755–6. Simon Le Sage, 1754.—Piece of plate. Hancocks.

M F — 1755–6. Magdalen Feline, 1753.—Piece of plate. Hancocks.

E G — 1755–6. Eliza Godfrey, 1741.—Cake-basket. Dr. Ashford.

W / W S / P — 1756–7. Wm. Shaw and Wm. Priest, 1749.—"Sidney Crosby" punch-bowl. Trinity College, Cambridge.

S T — 1756–7. Saml. Taylor, 1744.—Pair of tea-caddies. Paul Butler, Esq. Exhibited South Kensington Museum 1862.

R T — 1756–7. Robt. Tyrill, 1742.—Tea-kettle. J. D. Gardner, Esq. Exhibited South Kensington Museum 1862.

T / R G / C — 1756–7. R. Gurney and Co., 1750.—Pair of butter-boats. Dr. and Mrs. Ashford.

J W — 1756–7. Jno. Wirgman, 1751.—Set of eight gilt spoons. Mrs. Bischoffsheim.

C / T W / W — 1757–8. Thos. Whipham and Chas. Wright, 1757.—The "Fitzgerald" tankard. Trinity College, Cambridge.

T H — 1758–9. Letters crowned. Thomas Harrache. Not in Goldsmiths' Book, which terminates in 1757–8. —Gilt ewer. Octs. E. Coope, Esq. Exhibited South Kensington Museum 1862.

S C — 1758–9. Saml. Courtauld, 1746.—Coffee-pot. Dr. and Mrs. Ashford.

W / W S / P — Willm. Shaw and Wm. Priest, 1749.—Plain tankard. Hancocks.

I C — 1759. J. Collins, 1754.—Taper-stand. Hancocks.

F B / N D — 1759–0. Fras. Butty and N. Dumee, of Clerkenwell Close, 1759.—Lofty tea-urn of fine form and work, weight 120 ozs. Lake Price, Esq.

W P — 1759–0. Wm. Peaston.—Pierced bread-basket. Dr. and Mrs. Ashford.

T H — 1759–0. Thos. Harrache, Pall Mall (crown above letters). —Very elegant sauce-boats, with covers and stands. Regd. Cholmondeley, Esq.

S W	1759–0. (Saml. Whitway).—Tripod pricket candle-sticks. Trinity College, Cambridge.
I C	1759–0. John Cafe.—Eight candle-sticks. Lady Du Cane.
I P E W	1759–0. J. Parker and E. Wakelin.—The "Damer" cup. Trinity College, Cambridge.
W C	1759–0. Wm. Cafe, 1757.—Pair candle-sticks. Trinity College, Cambridge.
S C I C	1759–0. Sebastian and Jas. Crespell.—Tobacco-box and stand, presented by Mr. Rawlinson. (Porson, who was a Fellow of Trinity College, has scratched underneath, Τω Βακχω.) Trinity College, Cambridge.
J C W C	1759–0. Unknown.—Four dessert-spoons. Trinity College, Cambridge.
W T C C	1759–0. Wm. and Thos. Chawner.—Pair of gravy-spoons. Trinity College, Cambridge.
R P	1759–0. Robert Piercy.—Cruet-frame. Trinity College, Cambridge.
R R	1759–0. Robert Rew, 1754.—The "Derby" salver. Trinity College, Cambridge.
J W B P	1760–1. Wm. Bond and Jno. Phipps, 1754.—Salver. Anonymous.
E C	1761–2. Edwd. Capper.*—Pair of Salvers. Lady Du Cane.
T H	1761–2. Thos. Harrache, crown above.—Pair of gilt coronation salvers. Lord Willoughby De Eresby.
C T W W	1762–3. Chas. Whipham and T. Wright, 1757.—The "Hans Sloane" tankard. Trinity College, Cambridge.
W P	1762–3. Wm. Plummer, 1755.—Pierced bread-basket. Trinity College, Cambridge.
L I	1762–3. Lawrence Johnson, 1751.—Seven table-spoons. Trinity College, Cambridge.
E A	1763–4. Edwd. Aldridge.—Cake-basket. Trinity College, Cambridge.

* The book which contained the entries of names from 1757 to 1773 having been required by the Parliamentary Committee in 1773, it is not now to be found at Goldsmiths' Hall; but we are enabled, from the report, to publish the names and addresses of all the plate-workers, the dates being omitted in the report.

T H — 1763–4. Thos. Harrache.—Basin, surmounted by the Prince of Wales feathers, and two spoons made for the Prince of Wales (afterwards Geo. IV.) Windsor Castle, H. M. the Queen. Exhibited South Kensington Museum 1862.

J S — 1763–4. Jas. Smith, 1744.—Milk-jug. Dr. and Mrs. Ashford.

I / I L / S — 1763–4. Jno. Langford and Jno. Sebille.—Ink-stand. H. G. Bohn's Collection.

S C / I C — 1763–4. Sebn. and Jas. Crespell.—Quart mug. Colonel Phillipps Treby.

E A — 1764–5. Edwd. Aldridge.—Spoon. Dr. and Mrs. Ashford.

J / W B / P — 1764–5. Wm. Bond and Jno. Phipps, 1754.—Coffee-pot. Salters' Company. Exhibited 1862. Reproduced South Kensington Museum.

T P — 1764–5. Thos. Powell.—Gold two-handled cup and cover, 17 ozs. Earl of Craven.

C / T W / W — 1765–6. Thos. Whipham and Chs. Wright, 1757.—Two-handled cup and cover. J. G. Fanshawe, Esq. Exhibited South Kensington Museum 1862.

J K — 1765–6. Crowned letters, J. Kineard, 1743.—Tea-kettle (gilt). Lord Bateman.

J S — 1765–6. Jno. Swift, 1739.—Quart tankard. All Souls' College, Oxford. Exhibted South Kensington Museum 1862.

S A — 1765–6. Stephen Ardesoif, 1756.—Tankard. Dr. and Mrs. Ashford.

T H / I C — 1765–6. Thos. Hannam and Jno. Crouch.—Four candlesticks. Anonymous.

R P — 1766–7. Robt Piercy.—Pepper-castor. Dr. and Mrs. Ashford.

T C / W C — 1766–7. Thos. and Willm. Chawner.—Six gilt dessert-spoons. Mrs. Bischoffsheim.

W W — 1766–7. Willm. Wooler, 1750.—Four dessert-spoons. Mrs. Bischoffsheim.

W C — 1767–8. Willm. Cafe, 1757.—Chamber candle-stick. Trinity College, Cambridge.

T P — 1767–8. Thomas Powell, 1758.—Epergne, with eight baskets. Trinity College, Cambridge.

C C	1767–8. Charles Chesterman. — Gravy-spoon. Trinity College, Cambridge.
F B N D	1767–8. Butty and Dumee, 1766.—Epergne with eight baskets. Lady Du Cane.
W G	1767–8. Will. Grundy, 1743.—Coffee-pot. Brett Collection. Exhibited South Kensington Museum, 1862.
G H	1767–8. Geo. Hunter, 1748.—Four salt-cellars. Burnet Collection.
W S	1767–8. Willm. Sheen, 1755.—Butter-boats. Burnet Collection.
H C A G	1768–9. Chas. Aldridge and H. Green.—Four escallops. Trinity College, Cambridge.
W G	1768–9. Willm. Grundy, 1743.—Tankard. Earl of Breadalbane.
W K	1768–9. Willm. Kendrick. — Milk-jug. Dr. and Mrs. Ashford.

It is a remarkable circumstance that we have never met with a piece of plate made between May 1769 and May 1770.

I M	1770–1. John Moore.—Cup with Teniers subjects. Geo. Moffatt, Esq.
S C I C	1770–1. Sebn. and Jas. Crespell.—Gilt ewer. Sir T. W. Holburne.
R D S S	1770–1. Daniel Smith and Robt. Sharp.—Chased coffee-pot. Hancocks.
R D H H	1771–2. Robert and David Hennell.—Six plain oval salts. Trinity College, Cambridge.
S W	1771–2. Sachaverel Wright.—Set of caddies. Bohn Collection.
T H	1771–2. Crowned letters. Thos. Harrache.—Pair of figure candle-sticks. Duke of Westminster.
T H	1771–2. Ditto. Thos. Harrache.—Pair of caskets. Duke of Westminster.
J W	1771–2. Jno. Wirgman.—Two sauce-boats. Mrs. Bischoffsheim.
T H	1771–2. Crowned letters. Thos. Harrache.—Great ewer and salver, made for Queen Charlotte with royal arms. Duke of Westminster.

I P E W	1771–2. J. Parker and E. Wakelin.—The "Cavendish" cup. Trinity College, Cambridge.
E C	1771–2. Edwd. Capper, St. Martin's-le-Grand.—Two column candle-sticks. Merchant Taylors' Company. Exhibited South Kensington Museum 1862.
I C	1772–3. Jno. Carter, Bartholomew Close.—Pair of altar candle-sticks, 31 inches high, with spikes, square pedestals with festoons and rams heads; weight 322 ozs.; presented by the Earl of Derby in 1773. Trinity College, Cambridge.
C W	1772–3. Chas. Wright.—Coffee-pot. Lake Price, Esq.
E C	1772–3. Edwd. Capper.—Salver. Burnett Collection.
I C	1772–3. Jno. Carter.—Candle-sticks. Brett Collection. Exhibited South Kensington Museum 1862.
W R	1772–3. Wm. Reynoldson, 1757.—Two sauce-boats. Lady du Cane.
I C	1773–4. John Collins.—Pair of candle-sticks (Astley). Trinity College, Cambridge.
R R	1773–4. Richd. Rugg.—Salver. Dr. and Mrs. Ashford.
T C	1773–4. Thos. Chawner.—Spoons. Various collections.
C C	1773–4. Catherine Clarke.—Pair of sugar-baskets. Dr. and Mrs. Ashford.
W P	1773–4. Wm. Penstone, 1774.—Pierced cake-basket. W. Edkins, Esq.
H C A G	1773–4. Aldridge and Green.—Sugar-basin. Bohn Collection.
I D	1774–5. John Deacon.—Two-handled cup and cover. Mrs. Bischoffsheim.
C W	1774–5. Chas. Wright, Ave Maria Lane.—Tea-pot. Dr. and Mrs. Ashford.
W C	1774–5. Willm. Chawner.—Two-handled cup. R. T. Frere, Esq.
I W	1774–5. Jno. Weldring.—Tumbler. R. T. Frere, Esq.
P F	1774–5. Philip Freeman, 1773.—Pierced basket. Hancocks.
S M	1775–6. Saml. Massey.—Four salt-cellars. Dr. and Mrs. Ashford.

I C	1775–6. Jno. Carter, 1775.—Candle-sticks. E. Waller, Esq.
C W	1776–7. Chas. Wright.—Oval dish. Trinity College, Cambridge.
I W W T	1776–7. J. Wakelin and W. Taylor, 1776.—The "Greaves" cup and cover, weight 121 ounces. Trinity College, Cambridge.
H C A G	1776–7. Aldridge and Green, 1775.—Ewers and salvers. Clothworkers' Company. Exhibited South Kensington Museum 1862.
T S	1776–7. Thos. Swift.—Pair of butter-boats. Dr. and Mrs. Ashford.
A F	1776–7. Andw. Fogelberg.—Waiter. Earl of Breadalbane.
W G	1776–7. Wm. Grundy, 1776.—Coffee-pot. Dr. and Mrs. Ashford.
I M	1776–7. John Munns, 1753.—Jug and cover, plain. Lake Price, Esq.
I L	1777–8. John Lambe, 1774.—Table service of spoons. Trinity College, Cambridge.
R M R C	1777–8. Robt. Makepeace and R. Carter, 1777.—Pair of candle-sticks (Ricketts). Trinity College, Cambridge.
I S	1777–8. Jas. Stamp, 86, Cheapside, 1774.—Pair of candle-sticks (St. Asaph). Trinity College, Cambridge.
S J	1777–8. Stephen Joyce.—Milk-jug. Dr. and Mrs. Ashford.
A C	1777–8. Anthony Calame, 1764.—Sugar-bason. Dr. and Mrs. Ashford.
R M R C	1777–8. Robt. Makepeace and Richard Carter, 1777.—Pair of circular waiters. Mrs. Bischoffsheim.
W R	1778–9. Wm. Reynolds.—Quart mug. Earl of Breadalbane.
I C T H	1778–9. J. Crouch and T. Hannam—Waiter. W. Edkins, Esq.
I S	1778–9. Jno. Scofield, 1778.—Salver. Hancocks.
C W	1779–0. Chas. Wright, 1775.—The "Mexborough" cup. Trinity College, Cambridge.

C W 1779–0. Chas. Wright, 1775.—Tea-kettle. Trinity College, Cambridge.

C W 1778–9. Chas. Wright.—Two-handled cup and cover, which also forms a stand as usual. The late Paul Butler. Exhibited South Kensington Museum 1862.

W E 1780–1. Willm. Eley.—Cream-jug. Dr. and Mrs. Ashford.

I W
W T 1780–1. J. Wakelin and W. Taylor, 1776. Kettle, lamp, and stand. Anonymous.

B M 1780–1. Briscoe and Morrison.—Cream-jug. Dr. and Mrs. Ashford.

C H 1781–2. Charles Hill.—Spoon. Dr. and Mrs. Ashford.

D S
R S 1781–2. Danl. Smith and Robt. Sharp, 1780.—Pair of tankards. Trinity College, Oxford. Exhibited South Kensington Museum 1862.

W B 1781–2. Walter Brind, Foster Lane, 1781.—Chased beaker. Hancocks.

D S
R S 1782–3. Danl. Smith and Robt. Sharp, 1780.—Tankard. All Souls' College, Oxford. Exhibited South Kensington Museum, 1862.

G W 1782–3. Gabriel Wirgman.—Pair of gilt cups. Earl of Breadalbane.

E F 1782–3. Edwd. Fernell, 1780.—Plain tankard. Hancocks.

R C 1783–4. Richd. Crossley, 1782.—Sauce-ladle. Trinity College, Cambridge.

H B 1783–4. Hester Bateman, 1776.—Cream-jug. Dr. and Mrs. Ashford.

T C 1784–5. Thos. Chawner.—Cruet frame; this piece has the King's head incuse. Trinity College, Cambridge.

I D 1784–5. Jno. Drysdale, repeated thrice.—Two-handled cup. Dr. and Mrs. Ashford.

T E 1784–5. Thos. Evans.—Spoon. Dr. and Mrs. Ashford.

I W
W T 1784–5. J. Wakelin and W. Taylor, 1776–1792.—Waiter. This has five stamps: 1. Leopard's head crowned; 2. Lion passant; 3. Date letter [i]; 4. King's head *incuse* on octagonal stamp; 5. Makers. Mrs. Bischoffsheim.

I S 1785. J. Scofield, 1778. Coffee-urn with tap. Duty mark of the King's head *incuse*. Mrs. Bischoffsheim.

H B 1785–6. Hester Bateman, 1776.—Cake-basket. Dr. and Mrs. Ashford.

G S 1785–6. Geo. Smith, 1774.—Spoons. Various Collections.

W S 1785–6. Wm. Simons, spoon-maker.—Spoon. Dr. and Mrs. Ashford.

H C A G 1785–6. Chas. Aldridge and H. Green, 1775.—Two-handled loving cup and cover. Presented by Alexander Brander in 1792. Wheelwrights' Company.

R C 1785–6. Richd. Crossley, 1782.—Various spoons. Anonymous.

I L 1785–6. Jno. Lambe, 1783.—Large tankard (Dilke). Trinity College, Oxford. Exhibited South Kensington Museum 1862.

I B 1786–7. Jno. Bridge (Rundell and Bridge).—Gilt cups, designed by Flaxman with ivory plaques. Windsor. Exhibited South Kensington Museum 1862.

H G 1787–8. Henry Greenway, 1775.—Barge-master's badge. Clothworkers' Company. Exhibited South Kensington Museum 1862.

P B 1788–9. Peter Bateman.—Tea-pot. Dr. and Mrs. Ashford.

I B 1789–0. J. Bridge (Rundell and Bridge).—Tea service. J. Falcke, Esq. Exhibited South Kensington Museum 1862.

T R 1792–3. Thos. Renou, 1792.—Candle-stick. Dr. and Mrs. Ashford.

P S 1792–3. Paul Storr, 30, Church Street, Soho, 1793.—Lamp and stand. —— Christie, Esq.

R S 1792–3. Robt. Sharp, 1789.—Candle-sticks. Salters' Company. Exhibited South Kensington Museum 1862.

W P I P 1794–5. Wm. Pitts and J. Preedy.—Epergne and plateau. Mercers' Company. Exhibited South Kensington Museum 1862.

R G 1795 Robert Gaze, 1795.—Coffee-pot. G. F. Bailey, Esq

I S 1796–7. Jas. Sutton (?) (Rundell and Bridge), 1780.—Pair of two-handled vases and covers. Merchant Taylors' Company. Exhibited South Kensington Museum 1862.

P S 1796–7. Paul Storr, 20 Air Street, Piccadilly, 1796.—Large kettle. Jos. Fleming, Esq.

R H
D H 1797–8. Robt and David Hennell, 1795.—Fish dish. Rev. T. Staniforth.

W E
W F 1798–9. W. Eley and W. Fearn, 1797.—Marrow-spoon. Trinity College, Cambridge.

J E 1798–9. John Emes, 1798.—Fish-slice. Anonymous.

P S 1799–0. Paul Storr, 1796.—Pair large cups. Hunt and Roskell.

TABLE OF MAKERS' MARKS,

Stamped from the identical punches on a copper plate preserved at Goldsmiths' Hall, from the date of the Goldsmiths' order of the 23rd February 1675, until the 15th April 1697, when the new or Britannia standard was adopted, and the maker's initials changed from the christian and surname to the two first letters of the surname. At the bottom of the plaque is written: "*On the above* PLATE *are the* MARKS *from* WORKMEN *taken at this* OFFICE *prior to the fifteenth of April, A.D.* 1697, *of which not any other entry is to be found.*" This change in the method of marking prevents our tracing many of those which follow afterwards in the Goldsmiths' books.

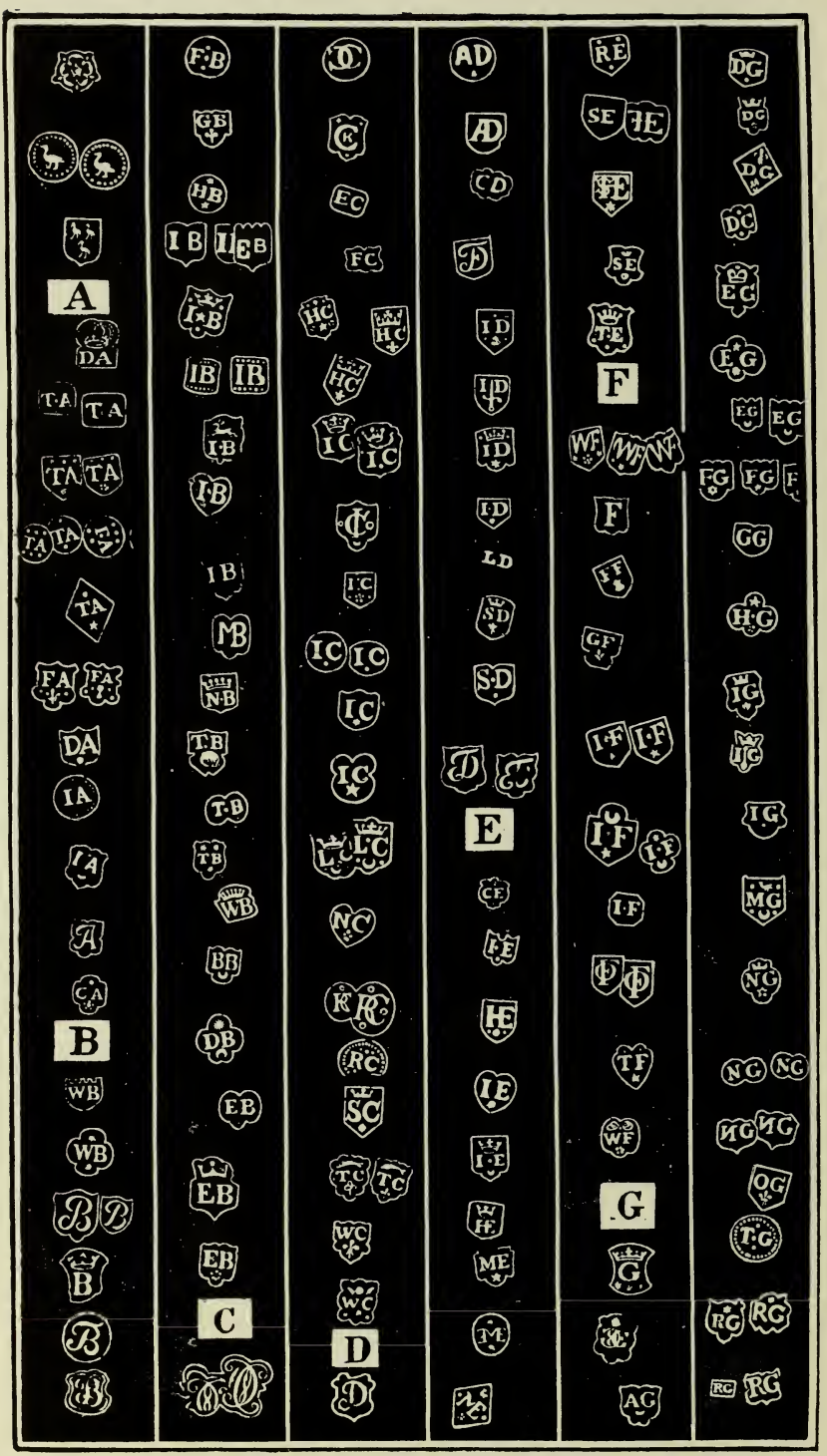
The marks were stamped irregularly from top to bottom of the plate, and when one was imperfectly struck, a second was placed by its side, and, in some instances, reversed. For the convenience of reference the marks are here arranged alphabetically, with the imperfections as they occur on the plate. It may be noticed that the initials of a widow or female successor are always placed within a lozenge-shaped escutcheon; unfortunately the names are wanting.

A work, entitled, "The Touchstone for Gold and Silver Wares," written in 1677, informs us that "They (the Goldsmiths) have also made, in a part of their Hall, a place, called by them the Assay Office, wherein is kept, for publick view, a table or tables artificially made in columns, that is to say, one column of hardened lead, another of parchment or velom, and several of the same sorts. In the lead columns are struck or entred the workers' marks (which are generally the first two letters of their christian and surnames), and right against them, in the parchment columns, are writ and entred the owners' names, according to the intent of the words in the statute (2 Hen. VI. 14), to wit, 'And that the sign of every goldsmith be known to the wardens of the craft,' which said warden's duty is to see that the marks be plain and of a fit size, and not one like another, and to require the thus entering the said marks, and also the setting them clear and visible on all gold and silver work, not only on every work, but also on every part thereof that is wrought apart, and afterwards soldered and made fast thereto in finishing the same." For two centuries or more this plan was adopted, but, unfortunately,

none of the tables are preserved. It is, however, clear that some, if not all, were in existence in the writer's time, and not destroyed in the great fire of 1666, but, like the Exchequer records hereafter spoken of, they were not thought worthy of being kept, and probably sold as waste materials; this is much to be regretted, as no record of makers exists previous to the date of this copper plate in 1697.

In Belgium many of these copper plates have been carefully preserved, and electrotype copies have recently been supplied to the South Kensington Museum of ten copper plates of the celebrated Goldsmiths' Guild of Ghent, on which the makers' marks are stamped, and the names engraved against them, from 1484 to 1707. The goldsmiths of Belgium in the 15th century had no rivals in Europe, being patronised by the Dukes of Burgundy; and their works, ornamented with niello, enamel, chasing, and engraving, were not surpassed by any other country in Europe. The inventories of the jewels of the Dukes of Burgundy bear witness of their excellence. The goldsmiths' art was hereditary; they were at the same time modellers, painters, and architects. Among these may be mentioned, Van Houten, Van Ravenscoot, Du Schoenen, Vilaine, and Corneille de Bonte *le gentil gantois*. The silver collar of the Beffroi, with an escutcheon representing the fair *pucelle de Gand* caressing the lion of Flanders, is in the Hotel de Ville; and a collector at Ghent is the fortunate possessor of a Gothic silver casket, dated 1486, with the stamp of Corneille de Bonte, his initials, and in the centre an ermine (in Flemish *Bonte*) a pun upon his name; he was deacon of the guild from 1487 to 1500. There are also two copies of copper plaques from the Guild of Goldsmiths of Bruges, with names of plate-workers from 1567 to 1636 Others from different guilds are to follow, through the perseverance of Mr. Weale.

The makers' marks which follow were stamped at random on the copper plate, in lines from top to bottom, under each other, commencing with the earliest date of entry at the left-hand corner, as shown in the frontispiece to the two last editions of our "HALL MARKS ON PLATE," taken accurately from a photograph of the original at Goldsmiths' Hall; but the initials of the second, or surnames, are here arranged alphabetically for easy reference.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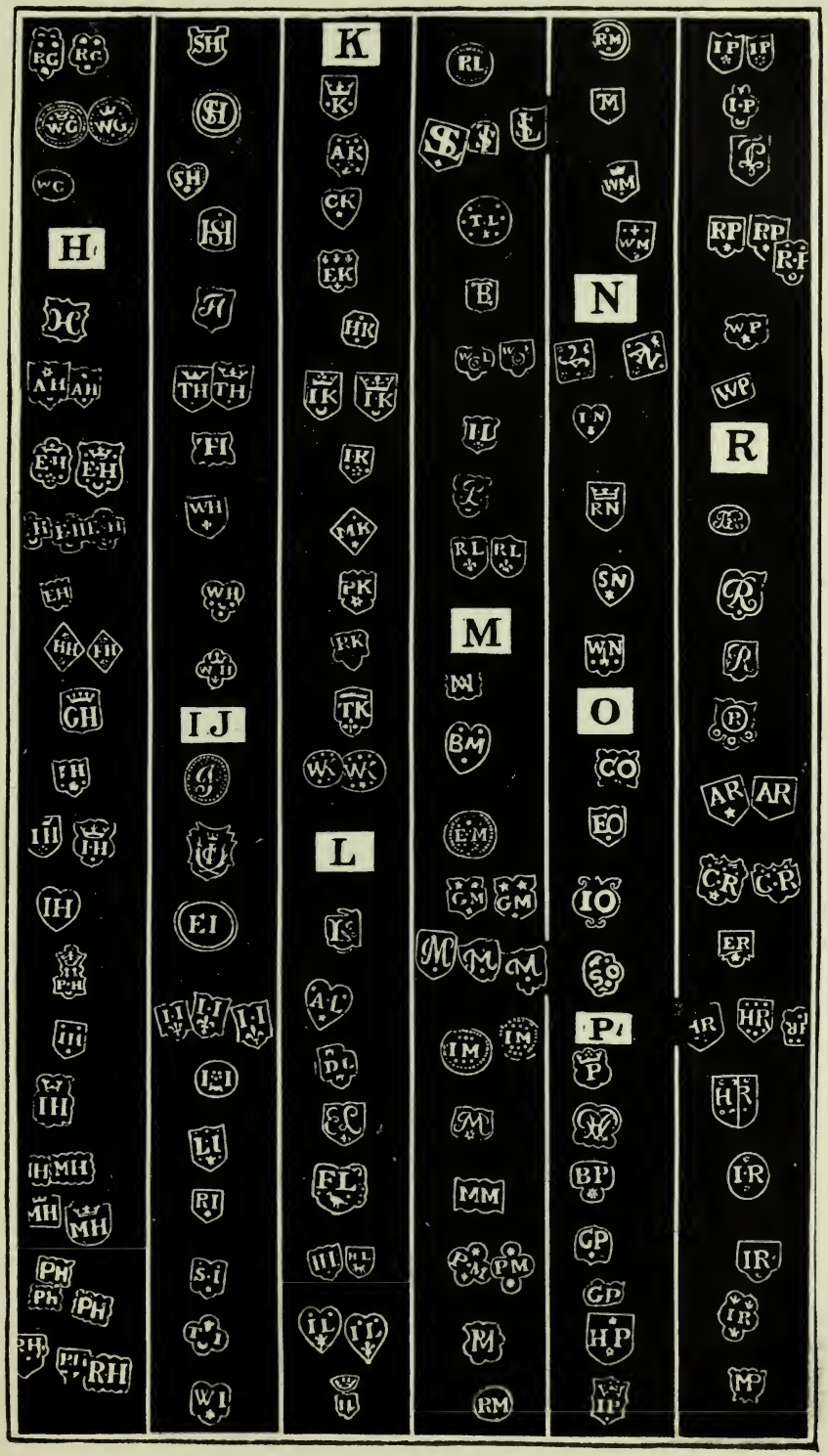
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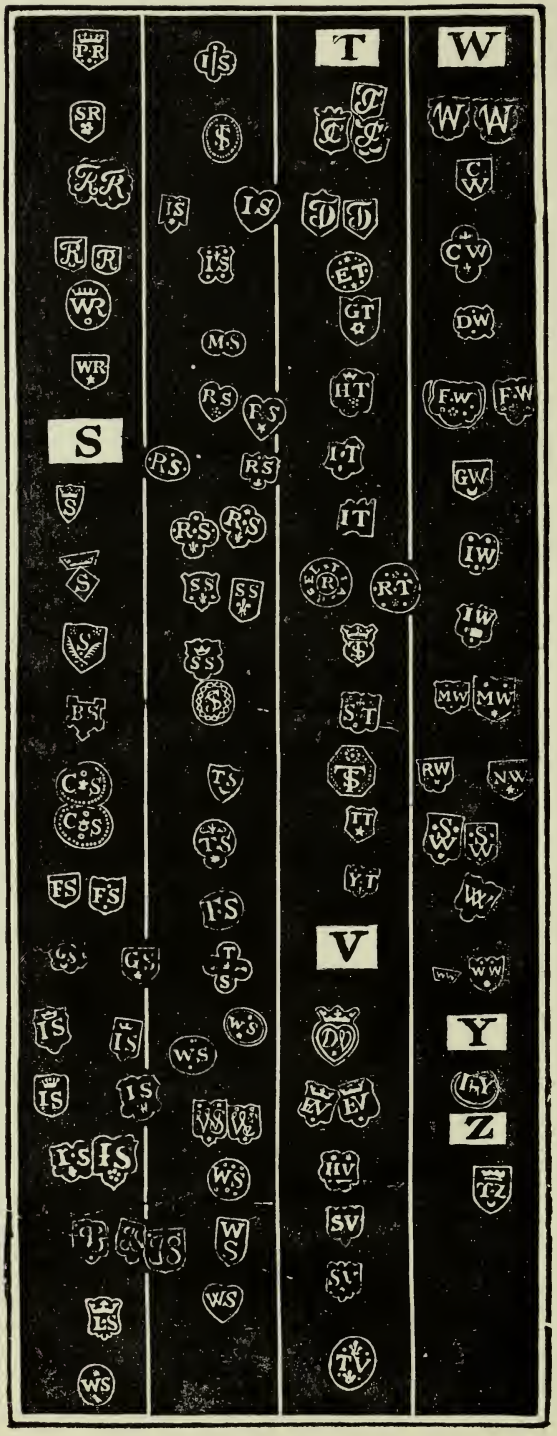
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ENTRIES OF PLATE-WORKERS' MARKS.

Copied from the Records at Goldsmiths' Hall.

A leather case at Goldsmiths' Hall contains five volumes, in which the following entries of *Makers' Marks* are written.

Titles.	Dates.	Remarks.
A. Vol. 1.	15 April 1697 to 25 May 1739	Large plate workers. (The letter V is wanting.)
Vol. 2.	Ditto	Small workers only.
B. Vol. 1.	30 May 1739 to 1758.	Large plate workers. The titles state that the entries are to 1769, but only three occur after 1758.
Vol. 2.	Ditto	Small workers.
C. Vol. 3.	1758 to 1773	Contains small workers only. Vols. 1 and 2, which contained the names and marks of the large plate workers from 1758 to 1773 are missing. They were evidently in existence in 1773, the year when the Parliamentary return was made; but were probably never returned to the Hall, or are since lost.

SEPARATE BOOKS, GOLDSMITHS' HALL.

Vols. 1, 2, 3.	1774 to 1805	These books contain the marks of large and small plate workers in alphabetical order, but not separated as before. The extracts we have made belong, apparently, from their size, to the former.

It must be borne in mind that the accompanying list contains only the names of the actual manufacturers, the names of the goldsmiths to whose order the pieces were made not being recorded. Very few of the goldsmiths were workers themselves, although they probably

furnished designs. There are necessarily in every piece of decorative plate three parties to whom the credit of production must be ascribed, viz. the *artist* who designs it, the *plate-worker* who makes it, and the *goldsmith* who sells it and becomes the publisher. In very few instances does the name of the artist transpire; the plate-worker is compelled by law to place the initials of his name on his work, being responsible alone to the Goldsmiths' Company for its quality. The goldsmith rarely places his name, but reaps the benefit by its sale and establishes his reputation thereby. He is the patron of the work, remunerates the artist for the design according to its merit, and pays the plate-worker for its production, and it is at his risk whether he obtains a remunerative price for his outlay; his name and connexion give him the opportunity of an advantageous sale, which neither the artist nor the plate-worker may possess. Hence all three conduce to a successful result attained in its appreciation by an enlightened purchaser. But at the same time it is to be regretted that many of the sumptuous pieces of plate we occasionally meet with, make no sign and render it impossible to give credit where it is due, and the name of the artist sinks into oblivion. The grand and massive examples issued by Rundell and Bridge, for George IV. and other noble personages, were many of them designed by Chas. Stothard and J. Flaxman, but it is only by their excellence they can be identified.

Nearly all the celebrated plate-workers from 1685 to the first quarter of the following century, who added so much to the perfection and beauty of the English plate of this period, were of French origin, and were probably Protestants who quitted France after the Revocation of the Edict of Nantes on the 18th October 1685, having become proficients in their trade under the celebrated goldsmiths of the reign of Louis XIV. The result of this despotic act was that 400,000 Protestants, among the most industrious and intelligent of the nation, quitted France and took refuge in Great Britain, Holland, Prussia, Switzerland, and America. Being composed largely of merchants, manufacturers, and skilled artisans, they carried with them their knowledge, taste, and aptitude for business. England in particular gained immensely in perfecting the arts of goldsmith's work, and plate, silk, glass, &c. Their names are revealed to us solely by the entries in the Goldsmiths' books, and the excellence of their workmanship derived from specimens which have been preserved to our time. They do not all appear to have been gold or silver smiths themselves, in the usual acceptation of the terms as keeping shops

for the purpose of sale; consequently their names have been hitherto unknown to the public, their employers gaining the credit of their beautiful productions. The following are some of the artist workmen, or actual plate-workers, with dates of entry at Goldsmiths' Hall on depositing their marks; their nationality will be apparent by their names:—

1685. Pierre Harache, Suffolk Street, near Charing Cross.
1697. Danl. Garnier, Pall Mall.
1697. David Willaume, St. James's Street.
1697. Mark Paillet, Hemmings Row.
1698. Pierre Harache, junr., Compton Street, Soho.
1699. Pierre Platel, in Pall Mall.
1700. Lewis Mettayer, Pall Mall.
1701. Simon Pantin, St. Martin's Lane.
1703. Louys Cuny, Panton Street.
1707. Pierre Le Cheaube, in Pall Mall.
1707. Jean Petrij, Pall Mall.
1707. Philip Rainaud, Suffolk Street.
1708. Augustin Courtauld, Church Street, St. Martin's Lane.
1710. James Fraillon, Maiden Lane, Covent Garden.
1712. Paul de Lamerie, Windmill Street.
1714. Isaac Riboulau, St. Martin's Lane.
1715. Paul Hanet, Great St. Andrew's Street, St. Giles.
1716. Wm. Bellassyse, Monkwell Street, and at Holborn, in 1723.
1717. John Guerrie, Strand.
1720. Paul Crespin, Compton Street, Soho.
1721. Abraham Buteux, Green Street, Lester Fields.
1722. John Le Sage, Great Suffolk Street.
1722. Isaac Cornasseau, Drury Lane.
1723. John Chartier, Hemming's Row.
1723. Simon Jouet, Maiden Lane.
1724. Abm. De Oliveyra, St. Helen's.
1725. Louis Laroche, 7 Dials.
1726. Pierre Bouteiller, St. Martin's Court.
1738. Jas. B. Langlois, St. Andrew's Street.
1739. Aymé Videau, Green Street.
1742. Nicholas Sprimont, Compton Street, Soho.

A. Vol. I.—Large Plate Workers from 15th April 1697 to 25th May 1739.

Note.—The letters O.S. denote Old Standard, N.S. New Standard.

A.

Allen, Thos., Gutter-lane, Apr. 1697.

Ash, Thos., Steyning-lane, Apr. 1697.

Andrews, Wm., Mugwell-st., Apr. 1697.

Archbold, Fras., Ffoster-la., Apr. 1697.

Aubin, Hy., Princes-court, Lothbury, 10 June 1700.

Adam, Chas., Foster-lane, 1 Feb. 1702.

Archer, Andrew, Fleet-st., 27 Oct. 1703, and Bride-lane, Aug. 7, 1710.

Abbott, Jno., Birchin-lane, 5 July 1706.

Atkinson, Chr., Foster-la., 23 Oct. 1707.

Arnett, Hugh, Foster-lane, 15 Feb. 1719. Continued by Pocock, Ed., 22 June 1720.

Archambo, Ptr., "Golden Cup," Green-street, 9 Mar. 1720; to Hemings-row, N.S., 2 Nov. 1722. With PA crowned.

Atkinson, Wm., "Golden Cup," New Fish Street-hill, N.S., 31 May 1725.

Atkinson, Wm., ditto, O.S., ditto.

Alchorne, Chas., Foster-lane, at "The 3 Candlesticks," O.S., 9 Oct. 1729.

Archambo, Peter, Green-street, O.S., 2 Nov. 1722.

Allen, Jos., and another, St. Swithin's-lane, 9 Mar. 1729.

Abercrombie, Robt., St. Martin's-le-Grand, 5 Oct. 1731.

Arnell, Hugh, King-st., Soho, 24 Mar. 1734.

Abercrombie, Robt. and Hindmarsh Geo., Christopher's-court, St. Martin's-le-Grand, 11 May 1731.

B.

Brown, Moses, Russell-street, Covent-garden, Apr. 1697.

Bird, Jos., Foster-lane, Apr. 1697, and a similar mark in O.E. letters.

Bodington, Jno., Foster-lane, Apr. 1697.

Bodington, Edmd., Foster-lane, O.S., 5 July 1727.

Braford, Benj., Lawrence Poutney la., Apr. 1697.

Bambridge, Wm., Whitechapel, Apr. 1697.

Brydon, Thos., St. Martin's-le-Grand, Apr. 1697.

Bradley, Jnthn., Carey-lane, Apr. 1697.

Barnard, Jno., Gutter-lane, 12 Oct. 1720.

Brassey, Jno., Lumber-st., Apr. 1697.

Brockes, Edward, Derby, Apr. 1697.

Brett, Wm., Norris-street, St. James's (the letters on a bottle), Apr. 1697.

Billingsley, Fras., Covent-garden, Apr. 1697.

Bentley, Benj., no address, 25 Nov. 1698.

Bull, Wm., Haymarket, 19 Jan. 1698.

Broake, Jno., Gutter-lane, 8 July 1699.

Bone, Ishmael, Abchurch-lane, 19 Oct. 1699.

Backe, Jno., Lumbard-st., 1 Nov. 1700. For O.S. IB in 1720.

Bigge, Richd., Sweethings-lane, 23 Nov. 1700.

Blackford, Anty., Lombard-st., 12 June 1702.

Barnes, Wm., Without Ludgate, 20 July 1702.

Barbitt, Jos., New-st., Covent-garden, 1 Oct. 1703. For O.S. IB crowned, 1720.

Bromley, Jno., Foster-lane, O.S., 27 Oct. 1720.

Beschefer, Jas., Lester-fields, 4 Oct. 1704.

Betts, Jno., Holbourn, O.S., 9 Aug. 1720.

Burridge, Thos., Foster-lane, 5 Apr. 1706.

Bainbridge, Mary, Oat-lane, 21 Apr. 1707.

Brush, Phillip, Lombard-street, 3 May 1707.

Bayley, Richd., Foster-lane, 29 Mar. 1708.

Bayley, Richd., Foster-lane, O.S., 16 July 1720.

Bevault, Thos., Foster-lane, 24 Dec. 1712.

Boult, Michael, Cheapsyde, 20 May 1713. For O.S. MB in Apr. 1720.

Beale, Geo., Distaff-lane, 1 June 1713.

Beesley, Hy., Nicholas-lane, 23 July 1714.

Bland, Natnl., Noble-st., 10 Jan. 1714.

Blakcley, Benj., Strand, 10 Oct. 1715. For O.S. BB in 1720.

Barnet, Edwd., Tooley-st., 18 Nov. 1715.

Burridge, Thos., Foster-lane, N.S., 17 July 1717.

Burridge, J., Foster-lane, O.S., 24 June 1720.

Bell, Jos., Cannon-street, 1 Oct. 1716.

Bellassyse, Wm., Monkwell-st., 16 Mar. 1716.

Barbitt, J., New-street, Covent-garden, 27 July 1717.

Bellamy, Wm., Foster-lane, 1 Oct. 1717.

Bignell, Jno., Stainen-lane, N.S., 24 May 1718.

Bignell, Jno., ditto, O.S., 27 June 1720.

Bamford, Thos., Guter-lane, 1719 and for O.S. TB in 1720.

Boothby, Geo.,at ye Parrot in ye Strand, N.S., 1 Mar. 1720.

Ditto, ditto, O.S., 14 Aug. 1720.

Brydon, Geo., Maiden-lane, N.S., 12 Apr. 1720.

Ditto, ditto, O.S., 8 July 1720.

Boult, Michl., Cheapside, 20 June 1720.

Blackborow, Saml., Mugwell-st., 17 Jan. 1720.

Buteux, Abm., Green-st., Lester-fields, 13 May 1721, for both Standards.

Brumhall, Jno., Upper Moorfields, 13 May 1721.

Bellassyse, Wm., Holbourn, 3 July 1723.

Burne, Jas., Bedfordbury, 4 Mar. 1724, for both Standards.

Bird, Jos., Foster-lane, 19 June 1724.

Brome, Geo., Fetter-lane, 31 Oct. 1726.

Bouteiller, Pierre, Martin's-court, 13 Feb. 1727.

Bennett, Edwd., Littel Britten, 27 Mar. 1727.

Brokesby, Abel, St. Anne's-lane, 14 Aug. 1727.

Bentley, Benj., Tooley-st., 31 Jan. 1728.

Potts, Thos., Bolt-ct., Fleet-st., 26 Feb. 1728.

Bates, Saml., Gutter-lane, 28 Oct. 1728.

Berthet, Eraye, at ye sine of The Gold Ring, Charing Cross, 31 Oct. 1728.

Bates, Aaron, Feild-lane, 7 Oct. 1730.

Buteux, Eliz., Norris-st., St. James, 15 Nov. 1731.

Bennett, Edwd., Noble-st., 25 June 1731.

Bennett, Peter, Little Britain, 6 Mar. 1731.

Beale, Richd., at ye Unicorn in Heneretta-street, 1 Oct. 1731.

Brooker, Jas., at ye Golden Snaill in Fleet-street, 21 Oct. 1734.

Barbe, Jno., West-street, Seven Dials, 16 Jan. 1735.

Bryan, Jno., Panner-ally, Newgate-st., 18 Nov. 1735.

Brown, Robt., Piccadilly, 8 Oct. 1736.

Bradshaw, Bennett & R. Tyrill, at ye Golden Ball, Oxford Chapel, 21 Mar. 1737.

Barrett, Jno., Castle-st. (a foreiner), 26 May 1737.

Baskerville, Geo., Shandoy-st., 9 Feb. 1738.

Blakeley, Benj., Russell-st., July 1738.

Bates, Hen., Widegate-st., 12 July 1738.

Brugnier, Phil., St. Martin's-la., Lesterfields, 19 Mar. 1738.

C.

Cory, Jno., Fleet-street, Apr. 1697.

Chadwick, Jas., Maiden-lane, Apr. 1697.

Colds, Lawrence, Foster-lane, Apr. 1697.

Canner, Christr., Gutter-lane, Apr. 1697.

Cooper, Robt., Strand, Apr. 1697.

Cole, Jno., Silver-street, Apr. 1697.

Coleman, Stephn., Little Britain, Apr. 1697.

Courthope, Edwd., Bishopsgate, Apr. 1697.

Crutchfield, Jnthn., Garlick-hill, 27 Sept. 1697.

Cove, Jno., Bristol, 4 Jan. 1698.

Cox, Geo., Carey-lane, 6 Apr. 1698.

Chartier, Jno., Hemings-row. N.S., Apr. 1698.

Ditto, ditto, O.S., 10 July 1723.

Collins, Hy., Maiden-lane, Apr. 1698.

Cooke, Jno., Strand, 11 May 1699.

Corbet, Thos., St. Martin's-lane, 12 Dec. 1699.

Cope, Jno., Oate-lane, 25 June 1701.

Corosey, Jno., Foster-lane, N.S., 9 Aug. 1701.

Ditto, ditto, O.S., ditto, 1720.

Cooper, Matt., Foster-lane, N.S., 2 May 1702.

Ditto, ditto, O.S., 13 July 1720.

Charnelhouse, Wm., Gutter-lane, 19 June 1703.

Clifton, Jonah, Tower-st., 25 Nov. 1703.

Ditto, ditto, O.S., 8 Oct. 1720.

Cuny, Louys, Panton-st., 1 Dec. 1703.

Chamberlen, Jno., Maiden-lane, 2 Mar. 1704.

Crutcher, Jno., East Smithfield, 29 June 1706.

Cornock, Ed., Carey-lane, 14 July 1707.

Ditto, ditto, O.S., 25 Nov. 1723.

Le Cheaube Pierre in ye Pell Mell, 21 Nov. 1707.

Clifton, Jno., Foster-lane, 21 Oct. 1708.

Courtauld, Aug., St. Martin's-lane, 23 Dec. 1708.

Clausen, Nich.,Orange-st., Lester-fields, 10 June 1709.

Clausen, Nich., Orange-st., ditto, O.S., 29 July 1720.

Clarke, Hen., Foster-lane, 28 June 1709.

Clarke, Hen., Foster-lane, O.S., 1720.

Clare, Jos., Wood-street, 25 Sept. 1713.

Clare, Jos., Wood-st., O.S., 23 June 1720.

Cunningham, Dan., Long-acre, 11 Feb. 1716.

Cunningham, Dan., Long-acre, O.S., 4 July 1720.

Corporon, Jno., Princes-st., 2 Apr. 1716.

Clarke, Hen., St. Anne's-lane, O.S., 7 Mar. 1722.

Clarke, Richd., Minories, 21 Oct. 1708.

Canner,Chris.,Maiden-lane, 30 May 1716.

Canner, Chris., Foster-lane, O.S., 8 July 1720.

Crespin, Paul, Compton-st., Soho, 1720.

Crespin, Paul, Compton-st., Soho., O.S., 1720.

Clare, Jos., Lumber-st., O.S., 15 Dec. 1721.

Clarke, Jno., Foster-lane, N.S., 20 July 1722.

Clarke, Jno., Foster-lane, O.S., 2 July 1722.

Cornasseau, Isaac, at ye Acorne, Drewrey-lane, N.S., 1722.

Ditto, in Drewrey-lane, O.S., 1722.

Conen, Edwd., Carey-lane, 8 Dec. 1724.

Coker, Ebenezer, Clerkenwell, 27 Mar. 1738.

Cooper, Matthew, Minories, O.S., 30 June 1725.

Cooper, Matthew, Minories, N.S., 9 Sept. 1725.

Callard, Isaac, King-st., St. Giles, N.S., 7 Feb. 1726.

Callard, Isaac, King-st., St. Giles, O.S., 7 Feb. 1726.

Clark, Thos., Ball-alley, 2 Mar. 1725.

Le Chouabe, Peter, Glashouse-st., 27 June 1726.

Cooke, Thos., Foster-lane, 7 June 1727.

Claris, Christian, James-st., Covent-garden, 16 Jan. 1727.

Cooke, Thos., and Gurney Richd., at The Golden Cup in Foster-lane, 19 Oct. 1721.

Chapman, Danl., Bunhill-row, 5 Sept. 1729.

Courtauld, Aug., Shandois-st., 7 Oct. 1729.

Chapman, Jno., Noble-st., 9 June 1730.

Causton, Thos., Foster-lane, 7 Dec. 1731.

Gladwin, Thos., Marylebone-st., 1 Aug. 1737.

Coats, Alex., and French, Edw., Bennet's-court, 29 Aug. 1734.

D.

Davenport, Isaac,Gutter-lane,Apr. 1697

Denny, Wm., and Backe, Jno., Dore-court, Lumbard-st., Apr. 1697.

Dell, Sam., Watlin-st., Apr. 1697.

Dighton, Isaac, Gutter-lane, Apr. 1697.

Downes, Jno., Wood-st., Apr. 1697.

Diggle, Jno, In ye Strand, Apr. 1697.

Denny, Wm., "Golden Ball," Swithin's lane, Apr. 1697.

Dalton, Andw., Ball-alley, Lombard-st., April 1708.

Dalton, Isaac, St. Martin's-le-Grand, 10 Dec. 1711.

Daniel, Josiah, Wood-st., 21 Feb. 1714.

Darkeratt, Wm., "Acorn," Foster-lane, 10 Jan. 1718.

Dicken, Artr., "Angel," Strand, 18 June 1720.

Darkeratt, Wm., "Acron," Foster-lane, O.S., 12 Aug. 1720.

Dymond, Ed., St. Mary Hill, N.S., 1 Dec. 1722.

Dymond, Ed., ditto, O.S., 1 Dec. 1722.

Dell, Hy., "Crown and Dolphin," Moor-street, 1722.

Darkeratt, Wm., "Rose," Strand, 23 June 1724.

David, Fleurant, Green-st., N.S., June 1724.

Ditto, in Lester-fields, O.S., June 1724.

Drake, Wescombe, "Golden Ball," Norton Folgate, June 1724.

Darkeratt,Wm., "Rose," Strand, 1 Apr. 1731.

Dupont, Louis, Wardour-st., 20 Sept. 1736.

E.

East, Jno., Foster-lane, Apr. 1697.

Edwards, Jno., Gutter-lane, Apr. 1697.

Edgar, Jas., Gutter-lane, Apr. 1697.

Eckfourd, Jno.,Drury-lane, 31 Dec. 1698.

Eckford, Jno., Drury-lane 1720.

Edmonds, Stepn., Pall Mall, 13 June 1700.

Ewesdin, Thos., St. Martin's-le-Grand, 6 May 1713.

England, Wm., and Vaen, Jno., Bow-lane, Cheapside, 22 July 1714.

Edwards, Richd., Gutter-lane, N.S., 13 Aug. 1716.

Edwards, Richd., Gutter-lane, O.S., 25 Nov. 1723.

Edwards, Jno., and Pitches, Geo., St. Swithin's-lane, near Lumber-street, 6 Dec. 1723, N.S.

Edwards, Jno., St. Swithin's-lane, N.S., 27 Apr. 1724.

Edwards, Jno., St. Swithin's-lane, O.S., 27 Apr. 1724.

Eckford, Jno., Jun., 3 Tun-court O.S., 23 June 1725.

Eckford, Jno., Jun., 3 Tun-court., N.S., 23 June 1725.

England, Thos., Long-acre, N.S., 26 Aug. 1725.

England, Thos., Long-acre, O.S., 26 Aug. 1725.

Edwards, Griffith, Hemlock-court, 8 Jan. 1732.

East, John, no address, 24 May 1721.

F.

Fawdery, Jno., Foster-lane, Apr. 1697.

Francis, Wm., St. Martin's-lane. Apr. 1697.

Fleming, Wm., Cripplegate Without, 1697.

Fawdery, Wm., Goldsmith-street, 28 July 1700.

Fletcher, Jno., Silver-street, Apr. 1700.

Field, Josh., Maiden-lane, 3 Dec. 1701.

Fordham, Wm., Lumbard-street, 31 Jan. 1706.

Folkingham, Thos., Sweethings-lane, 3 Feb. 1706.

Fawler, Thos., Bull and Mouth-street, 3 Sept. 1707.

Frensham, Josh., Shoe-la., 12 Sept. 1707.

Farren, Thos., Swecthing-lane, 16 Oct. 1707.

Flight, Jno., Foster-lane, 5 June 1710.

Fraillon, Jas., Maiden-lane, Ct. Gdn., 17 Jan. 1710.

Farnell, Jno., St. Anne's-lane, 26 June 1714.

Farnell, Jno., St. Anne's-lane, O.S., 20 June 1720.

Fawdery, Wm., Gold-st., 28 July 1720.

Folkingham, Thos., Sweethings-lane, O.S., 6 Feb. 1720.

Feline, Edwd., Rose-street, Covent Garden, 25 Sept. 1720.

Fraillon, Jas., Lanchester-st., Strand, 6 Mar. 1723.

Fletcher, Bernard, Staining-lane, 17 Sept. 1725.

Flavill, Jno., Maiden-lane, at the "Maiden Head," 5 Apr. 1726.

Foster, Jacob, "at the sign of ye Pearl and Crown," Southwark, 5 Oct. 1725.

Fawdery, Hester, Goldsmith-street, 28 Sept. 1727.

Fraillon, Blanche, Lanchester-court, Strand, 28 Sept. 1727.

Frith, Ralph, at the sine of ye "Golden Cup," Shoreditch, N.S., 24 June 1728.

Frith, Ralph, "at the sine of ye Golden Cup," Shoreditch, O.S., 24 June 1728.

Fawdery, Jno., Hemenes-row, 27 Feb. 1729.

Fleeher, Edith, Foster-la., 27 Feb. 1729.

Fossey, Jno., at ye "Hand and Seale," in Gutter-lane, 9 Jan. 1733.

French, E., and Coats, Alex., Bennets-court, Exeter Change, 29 Aug. 1734.

French, Ed., Bennets-court, Aug. 1734.

G.

Garnier, Danl., Pall Mall, Apr. 1697.

Gamble, Wm., Foster-lane, Apr. 1697.

Garthorne, Frans., Sweethins-lane, Apr. 1697.

Garthorne, Geo., Keyre-lane, Apr. 1697.

Gibson, Wm., Carey-lane, Apr. 1697.

Gibson, Ed., Bishopsgate-st., Apr. 1697.

Grant, Dorothy, Southwark, Apr. 1697.

Gimber, Wm., Ratcliff Highway, Apr. 1697.

Greene, Nat., St. Martin's-lane, 1698.

Gibbons, Jno., Foster-la., 15 Apr. 1700.

Gossen, Wm., Foster-lane, 13 July 1700.

Greene, Hen., Gold-street, 31 Aug. 1700.

Greene, Hen., Gold-street, O.S., 12 July 1720.

Green, David, Foster-lane, 27 June 1701.

Green, David, Foster-lane, O.S., 22 June, 1720.

Goode, Jno., Hemmings-row, 25 July 1701.

Green, Richd., Foster-la., 15 Apr. 1703.

Gillingham, Geo., "Black Lion," Strand, 7 June 1703.

Goodwin, Jas., Foster-la., 27 Mar. 1710.

Goodwin, Jas., Foster-la., 27 Mar. 1710.

Gines, Richd., Lumbard-st., 7 Oct. 1714.

Gines, Richd., Lumbard-street, O.S., 21 June 1720.

Guerrie, Jno., "att ye Miter," Strand, 5 Jan. 1717.

Gerrard, Christr., Portgall-street, 7 Nov. 1719.

Gerrard, Christr., Portgall-st., O.S., 2 July 1720.

Gillingham, Geo., Guilford-street, 25 Sept. 1718.

Gibbon, Edwd., Aldersgate-street, 6 Aug. 1719.

Gines, Richd., Lumbard-street, 17 Sept. 1717.

Gladwin, Thos., "at ye Spotted Dog," in Lumbard-street, 4 Dec. 1719.

Goodwin, Jas., Nobell-st., O.S., 4 Sept. 1721.

Gillingham, Geo., Giltspur-street, 4 Sept. 1721.

Gulliver, Natl., Gutter-la., 12 Sept. 1722.

Gulliver, Nat., Gutter-lane, O.S., 12 Sept. 1722.

Gould, Jas., "at ye Golden Lion," in Gutter-lane, 19 Nov. 1722.

Gould, Jas., do., do., O.S., 19 Nov. 1722.

Godwin, Meshach, Fauster-lane, 16 Jan. 1722.

Godwin, Meshach, do., O.S., 16 Jan. 1723.

Gibbon, Edwd., Lad-lane, 31 Aug. 1723.

Goddard, Phil., Fountain-court, 23 Jan. 1723. N.S.

Goddard, Phil., do., Cheapside, O.S., 3 Jan. 1723.

Gibbons, Jno., Red Lion-sq., 2 Mar. 1723.

Gorsuch, Jno., Leetle East Cheap, 6 Apr. 1726.

Green, Richd., Foster-lane, 19 Oct. 1726.

Gamon, Jno., Gutter-lane, 22 Mar. 1728.

Gorham, Jno., Gutter-ln., 11 Dec. 1728.

Goodwin, Eliz., Noble-st., 2 Dec. 1729.

Godwin, Benj., Gutter-ln., 15 Jan. 1730.

Gorham, Jno., at ye "Blackmoor's Head," in Gutter-lane, 8 Sept. 1730.

Abercrombie, Rob., and Hindmarsh, Geo., Christopher's-ct., St. Martin's-le-Grand, May 1731.

Griffith, Jefy., Stayning-lane, 18 Feb. 1731.

Godfrey, Benjn., at ye "Hand-Ring and Crown," Norris-street, Haymarket, 3 Oct. 1732.

Gibbons, Chas., St. Martin's-le-Grand, 19 Oct. 1732.

Gould, Wm., at ye "Wheat Sheff," in Gutter-lane, 20 Oct. 1732.

Gould, Jas., "att ye 3 Golden Lions," in Gutter-lane, Oct. 1732.

Gahegan, Jno., Three Dove-court, St. Martin's-le-Grand, 17 July 1734.

Gould, Wm., "att ye Candlestick," in Foster-lane, 24 July 1734.

Gurney, Rd., and Cook, Thos., "att ye Golden Cup," Foster-lane, 23 Dec. 1734.

Garrard, Wm., Staining-lane, 1 Apr. 1735.

Green, Sam., Ball-alley, Lombard-st., 8 June 1721.

Gladwin, Thos., Marylebone-street, 1 Aug. 1737.

H.

Harache, Pierre, Suffolk-street, near Charing Cross, Apr. 1697.

Hood, Sam., Maiden-lane, Apr. 1697.

Hood, Sam., Maiden-lane, Apr. 1697.

Havers, Geo. Lilly Pot-lane, Apr. 1697.

Hodson, Jno., Wapping, Apr. 1697.

Hawkes, Saml., Bishopsgate-street, Apr. 1697.

Hoyte, Frances, Glostershire, Apr. 1697.

Harris, Ben., Temple Bar, Apr. 1697.

Harache Peeter, junr., Compton-street, near St. Anne's Ch., Soho, 25 Oct. 1698.

Hely, Jno., St. Martin's-lane, 11 Mar. 1699.

Hanks, Job, Gutter-lane, 20 May 1699.

Hutchinson, Richd., Colchester, 13 Dec. 1699.

Hinton, Wm., Red Cross-street, 7 Oct. 1704.

Hudson, Alex., Bull and Mouth-street, 22 Nov. 1704.

Holland, Thos., Fleet-st., 23 Sept. 1707.

Holaday, Ed., Grafton-st., 1 Nov. 1709.

Humphrey, Jno., St. Martin's-le-Grand, 26 Jan. 1710.

Holland, Josh., Foster-la., 22 Aug. 1711.

Holland, Josh., Foster-lane, O.S., July 1720.

Holland, Jno., Foster-lane, 23 Nov. 1711.

Holland, Jno., Bishopsgate, O.S., 2 July 1720.

Hitchcock Sam., Gutter-lane, 24 Nov. 1712.

Hitchcock, Sam., Gutter-lane, O.S., 19 Oct. 1720.

Hanet, Paul, Gt. St. Andrews-street, 7 Mar. 1715.

Hanet, Paul, ditto, O.S., 24 May 1721.

Hill, Rob., St. Swithings-lane, 13 Jan. 1716.

Harris, Jno., Fostar-lane, 21 Mar. 1716.

Hanet, Paul, Great St. Andrew-street, 17 Sept. 1717.

Hudell, René, Green-street, 5 Mar. 1718.

Holaday, Sarah, Grafton-street, 22 July 1719.

Hickman, Edmd., Foster-lane, 21 Aug. 1719.

Hodgkis, Dove-court, St. Martin's, 11 Sept. 1719.

Hall, Edwd., Maiden-lane, 14 Jan. 1720.

Hall, Edwd., Maiden-lane, O.S., 14 Jan. 1720.

Hopkins, Jno., "att ye Rose and Crown," in St. Bride's-lane, Jan. 1720.

Ditto, O.S., Jan. 1720.

Hutton, Saml., "att ye Crown," in Noble-street, 7 Oct. 1724.

Ditto, ditto, O.S., 7 Jan. 1725.

Holaday, Sarh., Grafton-street, 15 June 1725.

Healy, Josh., Foster-lane, 19 Aug. 1725.

Healy, Josh., Foster-lane, 19 Aug. 1725.

Hatfield, Chas., "att ye Golden Ball," in St. Martin's-lane, 21 June 1727.

Ditto, ditto, O.S., 21 June 1727.

Hutchinson, Rd., Colchester, 28 June 1727.

Hill, Caleb, Clerkenwell, 17 Sept. 1728.

Hodges, Geo., Charles-st., St. James', N.S., 12 Sept. 1728.

Hodges, Geo., Charles-street, O.S., 12 Sept. 1728.

Hitchcock, Sam., Gutter-lane, 5 Oct. 1730.

Hindmarsh, Geo., St. Martin's-le-Grand, 6 July 1731.

Herbert, Hy., "3 Crowns," Lester Fields, 18 Jan. 1734.

Hutton, Sam., "att the Hat and Feather," in Goswell-st., 15 May 1734.

Harwood, Jno., Basing-lne., 29 July1734.

Hill, Ann, Albermarle-street, July 1734.

Hebert, Hy., Lester Fields, 24 Dec. 1735.

Hindmarsh, Geo., Blackfriars, Dec.1735.

Hamon Lewis, Great Newport-street, 18 Mar. 1735.

Hilland, Christn., Earl-st., 20 Apr. 1736.

Hennell, David, Gutter-lane, 23 June 1736.

Hamon, Lewis, Church-street, Soho, 4 Aug. 1738.

Hayford, Dan, Bartlemy Close, 1 May 1739.

Hopkins, Wm., Hatton Garden, 25 May 1739.

I.

Issod, Thos., Fleet-street, Apr. 1697.

Jenkins, Thos., Essex-street, Apr. 1697.

Jones, Lawrence, Old Bayley, Apr. 1697.

Jackson, Jno., Fleet-street, Apr. 1697.

Jefferys, Sam., Wapping Old Stayres, Apr. 1697.

Issod, Joyce, Fleet-street, Apr. 1697.

Jones, Ed., Foster-lane, Apr. 1697.

Ironside, Ed., Lumbard-st., Apr. 1697.

Juson, Wm., Foster-lane, 6 July 1704.

Jennings, Ed., Tower-street, Seven Dials, 26 Jan. 1709.

Johnson, Glover, Junr., Maiden-lane, 4 Aug. 1712.

Johnson, Glover, Junr., Maiden-lane, O.S., 27 June 1720.

Jackson, Chas., Cannon-street, 2 Apr. 1714.

Jackson, Chas., Cannon-street, O.S., 6 July 1720.

Jay, Hen., Ball-alley, Lombard-street, July 1720.

Jones, Jno., Foster-lane, 5 Dec. 1719.

Jennings, Ed., Little Britain, 30 June 1720.

Jennings, Ed., Little Britain, O.S., 1 July 1720.

East, Jno. (see letter E), 24 May 1721.

Jolland, Anthony, Staining-lane, 27 Jan. 1721.

Jones, Geo., Foster-lane, 19 Feb. 1724.

Jones, Jno., Maiden-lane, N.S., 27 Mar. 1723.

Jones, Jno., Maiden-lane, O.S., 27 Mar. 1723.

Jouet, Simon, Maiden-lane, Mar. 1723.

Johnson, Mary, Noble-st., 17 Aug. 1727.

Impey, Dike, Staining-lane, Aug. 1727.

Jones, Jno., Rotherhithe, 24 Mar. 1729.

Jenkins, Jas., Gutter-lane, 26 Apr. 1731.

Justis, Wm., Staining-lane, Apr. 1731.

Jones, Jno., St. Martin's-le-Grand, "att the Rose and Crown," 3 Jan. 1733.

Jacob, Jno., Heming's-row, 3 May 1734.

Impey, Dike, Noble-steeet, 6 Apr. 1736.

Jackson, Thos., Noble-st., 7 Dec. 1736.

Jenkins, Jas., Aldersgate, 15 Jan. 1738.

K.

Keatt, Wm., Foster-lane, Apr. 1697.

Keatt, Wm., East Smithfield, Apr. 1697.

Kirke, Jonah, Cannon-street, Apr. 1697.

Keble, Robt., Forster-lane, 14 July 1710.

Kempton, Robt., Foster-lane, 12 June 1710.

Keigwin, Jno., Snow-hill, 31 Aug. 1710.

Killmaine, David, Snow-hill, 14 Sept. 1715.

King, Jeremiah, Carey-lane, 11 Sept. 1723.

King, Jeremiah, Carey-lane, O.S., 11 Sept. 1723.

Kandler, Chas. } St. Martin's-lane, 29
Murray, Jas. } Aug. 1727.

Murray, J. and } St. Martin's-lane, O.S.,
Kandler, Ch. } 29 Aug. 1727.

Kandler, Chas., St. Martin's-lane, 29 Aug. 1727, N.S.

Kidney, Wm., 6 Bells-court, Foster-lane, 7 June 1734.

Kandler, Fred., German-st., O.S., St. James's, 10 Sept. 1735.

Ditto, ditto, N.S.

King, Jeremiah, Foster-la., 5 June 1736.

L.

Langlois, Jas. B., St. Andrew's-st., 6 Apr. 1738.

Ley, Timothy, Fenchurch-st., Apr. 1697.

Lock, Natl., Cripplegate, 24 Jan. 1698.

Ladyman, Jno., Sherborn-lan., Apr. 1697.

Laughton, Jno., Maiden-lane, Apr. 1697.

Lofthouse, Seth, Bishopsgate, Ap. 1697.

Leach, Jno., Distaff-lane, Apr. 1697.

Lambe, Jnthn., "On London Bridge," Apr. 1697.

Leeke, Ralph, Covent-garden, Apr. 1697.

Lukin, Wm., Gutter-lane, 31 July 1699.

Lewis, Geo., New Exchange, Strand, 22 Dec. 1699.

Lee, Saml., Newgate-st., 14 Aug. 1701.

Lee, Sam., Newgate-st., O.S., 1 July 1720.

Lovell, Robt., Maiden-lane, 8 Mar. 1702.

Liger, Isaac, Heming's-row, 2 Oct. 1704.

Liger, Isaac, Heming's-row, O.S., 5 Sept. 1720.

Lofthouse, Mattw., Temple-bar, 28 June 1705.

Lofthouse, Mattw., Temple-bar, O.S., 26 Jan. 1721.

Lea, Sam., Hemming's-row, O.S., 12 Dec. 1721.

De Lamerie, Paul, Windmill-street, near the Haymarket, 5 Feb. 1712.

Lambe, Geo., Heming's-row, 10 June 1713.

Looker, Wm., Carey-lane, 12 June 1713.

Looker, Wm., St. Anne's-lane, O.S., 6 July 1720.

Ludlow, Jno., Without Aldgate, 15 Oct. 1713.

Ludlow, Jno., Ball-alley, Lumber-st., O.S., 22 June 1720.

Langford, Thos., Lumbard-st., 25 Mar. 1715.

Ley, Petley, Within Aldgate, 30 June 1715.

Lingard, Jno., Maiden-lane, 10 Jan. 1719.

Lingard, Jno., Fish-st., 28 June 1718.

Lingard, Jno., Maiden-lane, O.S., 10 Jan. 1719.

Lambe, Jane, Shandos-st., O.S., June 1729.

Lambe, Jane, Shandos-st., N.S., Jan. 1719.

Le Sage, Jno., Old-st., 26 July 1722.

Lukin, Wm., Strand, 10 June 1725.

Laroche, Louis, "Lomber Cow," 19 Nov. 1725, corner of Seven Dials.

Lucas, Robt., Lombard-st., 13 Mar. 1726.

Laundry, Sam., Gutter-lane, 20 Oct. 1727.

Laundry, Sam., Gutter-lane, 20 Oct. 1727

Liger, Jno., "at ye sign of ye Pearl," in Heming's-row, 9 Dec. 1730.

Lofthouse, Mary, Maiden-lane, 30 Mar. 1731.

Laundry, Sam., and Griffith, Jeffy., in Staining-lane, 2 June 1731.

De Lamerie, Paul, "att ye Golden Ball," Windmill-st., St. James's, O.S., 17 Mar. 1732.

M.

Matthew, Wm., Foster-lane, Apr. 1697.

Matthew, Wm., George-alley, Lombard-street, Apr. 20, 1700.

Madden, Matt., Lumbard-st., Apr. 1697.

Moore, Andw., Bridewell, Apr. 1697.

Middleton, Wm., Leadenhall-st., Apr. 1697.

Mettayer, Lewis, in Pell Mell, 18 Dec. 1700.

Mettayer, Lewis, in Pall Mall, O.S., 26 Aug. 1720.

Masham, Willoughby, Newgate-st., 24 May 1701.

Madden, Jnthn., Lombard-st., 2 Dec. 1702.

Margas, Jacob, St. Martin's-lane, 19 Aug. 1706.

Mathew, Mary, George-alley, 28 May 1707.

Matthew, Jno., Ball-alley, 13 Sep. 1710.

Malyn, Isaac, Gutter-lane, 24 Nov. 1710

Mountfort, Hezh., Red Lion-court, 15 Jan. 1711.

Mathew, Wm., Minories, 17 Mar. 1711.

Mathew, Wm., Minories, O.S., 20 June 1720.

Mann, Thos., Foster-lane, 25 Nov. 1713.

Mann, Thos., Foster-lane, O.S., 1 July 1720.

Miller, Henry, Bow-lane, 14 July 1714.

Miller, Henry, Noble-street, O.S., 4 July 1720.

Margas, Saml., St. Martin's-lane, 14 Feb. 1714.

Margas, Saml., King-st., Covent-garden, O.S., 8 Mar. 1720.

Morson, Jas., Foster-lane, 17 Oct. 1716.

Morson, Jas., Foster-lane, O.S., 20 June 1720.

Mason, Thos., Sherborn-lane, 19 Nov. 1716.

Mason, Thos., Sherborn-lane, O.S., 1 July 1720.

Millington, Jno., Butcherhall-lane, 22 Sept. 1718.

Millington, Jno., ditto, O.S., 23 June 1720.

Motherby, Jno., "Bullingmouth-st.," 22 Feb. 1718.

Morse, Thos., "at ye Spotted Dog," in Lomber-street, 5 Sept. 1718.

Morse, Thos., ditto, O.S., Sept. 1720.

Margas, Jacob, St. Martin's-lane, O.S., Sept. 1720.

Maitland, Jas., "The Grasshopper," corner of Suffolk-st., June 1728.

Matthews, Wm., Clerkenwell, June 1728.

Montgomery, Jno., Cambridge-st., Feb. 1729.

Maidman, Ralph, Noble-st., 31 May 1731.

Merry, Thos., St. John-st., 1 Sept. 1731.

Mason, Thos., Shereborn-lane, 28 Sept. 1733.

Manners, Jas., "att ye Rose," in ye Strand, 26 Apr. 1734.

Mann, Thos., Clerkenwell, 29 Nov. 1736.

Mowden, David, "The Crown and Seal," in Noble-street, 12 Mar. 1738.

Martin, Chas., "at ye Rose and Crown" in Field-lane, 23 Jan. 1729.

Millington, Jno., Bishopsgate, 18 June 1728.

N.

Nelme, Anty., Ave Mary-lane Apr. 1697.

Nelme, Fras., ditto, 20 Mar. 1722.

Nightingale, Rich., Shoe-lane, Apr. 1697.

Newton, Jnthn., Lad-lane, 17 Oct. 1711.

Newton, Jnthn., Lumbard-st., 1 May 1718.

Newton, Jno., Lumbard-st., O.S., 6 Aug. 1720.

Nash, Bowles, St. Martin's-le-Grand, 7 Mar. 1720.

Nash, Bowles, ditto, O.S., 7 June 1721.

Nicholl, Michl., Staining-lane, 4 Apr. 1723.

Newton, Jno., Staining-lane, Apr. 1726.

Nash, Gawen, Wood-st., 23 Nov. 1726.

O.

Overing, Chas., Carey-lane, Apr. 1697.

Oyle, Philip, Cheapside, 9 Oct. 1699.

Owen, Wm., Cheapside, O.S., 14 Mar. 1723.

Owing, Jno., Noble-st., 6 Jan. 1724.

Ditto, ditto, 20 Feb. 1725.

De Oliveyra, Abm., St. Helen's, Bishopsgate-st., n.d. 1725.

P.

Parr, Thos., Wood-street, Apr. 1697.

Parr, Sarah, Cheapside, O.S., 1720.

Penford, Jno., Foster-lane, Apr. 1697.

Penstone, Wm., Foster-lane, Apr. 1697.

Pyne, Benj., St. Martin's-le-Grand, Apr. 1697.

Pyne, Benj., St. Martin's-le-Grand, Apr. 1697.

Penstone, Hy., Gracechurch-st., Apr. 1697.

Pincking, Israel, St. James-st., Apr. 1697.

Peake, Robt., Noble-st., Apr. 1697.

Pearce, Jas., Newgate-st., 22 Apr. 1698.

Paillet, Mark, Hemming's-row, 22 Apr. 1698.

Porter, Jno., Strand, 21 Oct. 1698.

Petley, Wm., Blowbladder-st., 16 June 1699.

Platel, Pierre, in Pall Mall, 28 June 1699.

Player, Gabriel, Ratcliff, 3 Aug. 1700.

Prockter, Edmd., St. Ann's-lane, 8 Oct. 1700.

Pantin, Saml., St. Martin's-lane, 23 June 1701.

Payne, Humphrey, Gutter-lane, 3 Dec. 1701.

Ditto, ditto, n.d.

Ditto, ditto, O.S., n.d., 1720

Pickering, Matt., Mugwell-st., 23 Sept. 1703.

Phillips, Jno., Foster-lane, 13 Feb. 1717.

Pearce, Edmd., Strand, New Exchange, 1 Feb. 1704.

Pearce, Edmd., ditto, O.S., 28 July 1720.

Peele, Thos., Jewin-st., 2 Mar. 1704.

Petrij, Jean, Pall Mall, 21 Nov. 1707.

Prichard, Thos., Drury-lane, 30 Nov. 1709.

Pearson, Wm., Ball-alley, 21 Jan. 1710.

Pearson, Wm., Ball-alley, O.S., 24 Jan. 1720.

Peacock, Edwd., Strand, 14 Nov. 1710.

Port, Thos., Queen-st., 3 June 1713.

Plymley, Fras., Nicholas-lane, 12 Oct. 1715.

Pearson, Wm., Ball-alley, 21 May 1717.

Petley, Wm., Blowbladder-st., 22 July 1717.

Parr, Thos., Cheapside, 19 Aug. 1717.

Pero, Jno., Strand, 24 Aug. 1717.

Pantin, Simon, Castle-st., 16 Sept. 1717.

Penstone, Wm., Foster-lane, 4 Oct. 1717.

Paradise, Wm., Lad-lane, 7 July 1718.

Phillip, Phillis, Cannon-st., 20 Feb. 1720.

Ditto, ditto, O.S., 24 July 1720.

Paradise, Wm., Lad-lane, O.S., 24 June 1720.

Petley, Wm., Blowbladder-st., O.S., 24 June 1720.

Pantin, Simon, Castle-st., O.S., 30 June 1720.

Pilleau, Peré, Chandois-st., 30 June 1720.

Peacock, Ed., no address, 5 Sept. 1724.

Price, Harvey, Wine-st., now Flower-de-Luce-court, 10 Feb. 1726.

Perier, Chas., Macclesfield-st., 6 Jan. 1727.

Perier, Chas., ditto, O.S., 6 Jan. 1727.

Pocock, Ed., Foster-lane, 11 Dec. 1728.

Pantin, Simon, Jr., Castle-st., 4 Feb. 1729.

Pages, Fras., Orange-st., 4 Feb. 1729.

Pargeter, Rd., Fetter-lane, 13 Oct. 1730.

Pantin, Simon, Jr., Green-st., 23 Feb. 1731.

Perier, Chas., King-st., Covent-garden, 21 June 1731.

Pero, Jno., Suffolk-st., 23 Nov. 1732.

Parr, Thos., Cheapside, 9 Feb. 1733.

Pantin, Lewis, Castle-st., 21 Mar. 1733.

Pantin, Mary, Green-st., 14 Aug. 733.

Pollock, Jno., Longacker, 16 Oct. 1734.

Platel, Phillip, "Black Moor's head," corner of York-bdgs., Strand, 25 Nov. 1737.

Pye, Thos., Carey-lane, 17 July 1738.

Pertt, Rob., Newgate-st., 21 July 1738.

Pont, Jno., Staining-lane, 19 Mar. 1739.

Potts, Thos., Bolt-court, Fleet-st., 26 Feb. 1728.

R.

Roberts, Hugh, Newgate-st., Apr. 1697.

Readshaw, Josh., "att ye Golden Ball" in St. Ann's-lane, Apr. 1697.

Ruslen, Jno., "att ye Golden Cup" in Swithin's-lane, Apr. 1697.

Roman, Ann, Water-lane, Apr. 7.

Roode, Alex., Cannon-st., Apr. 1697.

Raven, Andw., St. Martin's-le-Grand Apr. 1697.

Rolles, Phil., Strand, Apr. 1697.

Riley, Chris., Strand, Apr. 1697.

Roker, Phil., Sherborne-lane, Apr. 1697.

Read. Jno., and Sleamaker, Dan., Lawrence Pountney-lane, 17 Oct. 1701.

Russell, Abm., St. Ann's-lane, 24 July 1702

Rand, Jno., Lombard-st., 13 Jan. 1704.

Read, Jno., Lawrence-Pountney-lane, 22 July 1704.

Rolles, Phil., Jr., Strand, 20 Aug. 1705.

Rolles, Phil., Strand, O.S., 28 Sept. 1720.

Rainaud, Phil., Suffolk-st., 14 Feb. 1707.

Rainaud, P., ditto, O.S., 26 Oct. 1720.

Roe, Ebenezer, Maiden-la., 20 May, 1709.

Roode, Gundry, Stayning-lane, 1 Mar. 1709.

Roode, Gundry, ditto, O.S., 21 May 1721.

Rood, Jas., Bow-lane, 27 Oct. 1710.

Roe, Nat., Foster-lane, 1710.

Raine. Richd., Fleet-st., 21 June 1712.

Robinson, Phil., Fleet-st., 10 Mar. 1713.

Roker, Phil., Long Acker, 7 Apr. 1720.

Roker, Phil., ditto, O.S., 17 Aug. 1720.

Rood Mary, Maiden-lane, n.d., 1720.

Rood, Mary, Maiden-lane, O.S., 2 Dec. 1721.

Robinson, Phil., Fleet-street, 29 Apr. 1723.

Richardson, Jno., Gutter-lane, 8 July 1723.

Richardson, Jno., Gutter-lane, O.S., 8 July 1723.

Robinson Jonhn., "att ye sign of the Golden Crown," Orange-st., 4 Nov. 1723.

Robinson, Jonhn., ditto, O.S., ditto.

Riboulan, Isaac, St. Martin's-lane, 16 July 1714.

Riboulau, Isaac, Ditto, O.S., 1720.

Rush, Thos., "att ye Acorne," Fetter-lane, 25 Nov. 1724.

Reeve, Wm., "Blackmoors Head," Minories, 14 May 1731.

Rongent Etienne, "ye Golden Cup," St. Anne's, Soho, n.d., 1731.

Roode Gundry, Golden-lane, 9 Sept. 1737.

Robinson, Jno., Porter-street, Soho, 9 Feb. 1738.

S.

Sutton, Jno., Lombard-st., Apr. 1697.

Spackman, Jno., Charing Cross, Apr. 1697.

Scarlett, Wm., Foster-lane, Apr. 1697.

Scarlett, Wm., Foster-lane, O.S., 29 June 1720.

Stokes, Jos., Southwark, Apr. 1697.

Singleton, Fras., Foster-lane, Apr. 1697.

Syngin, Richd., Carey-lane, Apr. 1697.

Stockar, Jno., Strand, 1 July 1710.

Smith, Jno., Holbourn, 1 July 1710.

Sheene, Jos., Lombard-st., July 1710.

Snelling, Jno., Holbourn, Apr. 1697.

Smithsend, Jno., Minories, Apr. 1697.

Shepherd, Jno., Gutter-lane, Apr. 1697.

Sheene, Alice, Lombard-st., 29 Apr. 1700.

Spackman, Thos., Foster-lane, 25 May 1700.

Smith, Saml., Swething-lane, 27 Sept. 1700.

Sadler, Thos., Foster-lane, 25 Aug. 1701.

Sadler, Thos., ditto, O.S., n.d., 1720.

Spring, Wm., Strand, 30 Aug. 1701.

Ditto, ditto, 1701.

Sleamaker, Dan., Swethings-lane, 15 Aug. 1704.

Stockar, Jno. M., and Peacock, Edwd., in the Strand, 20 Oct. 1705.

Stevenson, Ambrose, Barbican, 1 Feb. 1706.

Stevenson, Amb., ditto, O.S., 22 June 1720.

Sleath, Gabriel, Gutter-lane, 14 Mar. 1706.

Sleath, Gab., ditto, O.S., 17 June 1720.

Smith, Jos., Foster-lane, 11 Apr. 1707.

Sutton, Thos., Mugwell-st., 7 Jan. 1711.

Seabrook, Jas., Wood-st., 11 Oct. 1714.

Seabrook, Jas., ditto, O.S., 22 July 1720.

Spackman, Wm., Lilypot-lane, 1 Nov. 1714.

Street, Wm., Staining-lane, 26 Feb. 1717.

Street, Wm., ditto, O.S., 23 June, 1720.

Sanders, Jno., Oring-street, 5 July 1717.

Le Sage, Jno. Hugh, Long Acre, 11 Oct. 1718.

Shermer, Thos., Foster-lane, 12 Sept. 1717.

Smith, Jas., Foster-lane, 22 Apr. 1718.

Smith, Jas., ditto, O.S., 23 Aug. 1720.

Saunders, Hugh, St. Bride's-lane, 23 June, 1718.

Scarlett, Richd., Foster-lane, 24 Sept. 1719.

Scarlett, Rd., ditto, O.S., 24 June, 1720.

Smith, Saml., Gutter-lane, 26 Sept. 1719.

Steward, Jos., Maiden-lane, 7 Nov. 1719.

Steward, Jos., ditto, O.S., 7 Sept. 1720.

Sanders, Jno., no address, O.S., 27 June 1720.

Smith, Jno., Little Britten, 6 July 1720.

Spackman, Wm., Lillypot-lane, O.S., 14 July 1720.

Squire, Geo., "att ye Golden Angel," in Fleet-street, 15 Sept. 1720.

Squire, Geo., ditto, O.S., 25 Nov. 1720.

Spring, Hugh, Forstar-lane, 22 Dec. 1721.

Scarlett, Wm., Foster-lane, 25 Sept. 1722

Spring, Hugh, Forstar-lane, 27 Oct. 1722.

Soame, Wm., Friday-street, 19 Jan. 1723.

Soame, Wm., ditto, n.d. 1723.

Scarlett, Richd., Foster-lane, 11 Sept. 1723.

Spackman, Wm., no address, 1723.

Spackman, Wm., ditto, n.d., 1723.

Simon, Peter, Earl-street, 14 May 1725

Simon Peter, Earl-street, 14 May 1725.

Scarlett, Wm., Foster-lane, 18 Oct. 1725.

Soame, Wm., Cheapside, 23 Aug. 1732.

Slater, Jas., Great Trinety-lane, 1732.

Shaw, Wm., Gerrard-street, 16 Jan. 1727.

Smith, Jos., Clerkenwell, 3 May 1728.

Shaw, Wm., Gerrard-street, 16 Jan. 1728.

Savage, Jas., Fetter-lane, 23 May 1728.

Sanders, Benj., Staining-lane, 1 Apr. 1737.

Spilsbury, Fras., Foster-lane, 24 July 1729.

Sanders, Jos., Carey-lane, 7 Dec. 1730.

Smith, Geo., Gutter-lane, 28 Feb. 1732.

Sprage, Chas., Chapel-court, 4 Feb. 1734.

Shruder, Jas., Wardour-street, 1 Aug. 1737.

Soame, Wm., Cheapside, 11 Feb. 1738.

T.

 Townsend, Edmd., Cripplegate, Apr. 1697.

 Timbrell, Robt., Sherborne-lane, Apr. 1697.

Timbrell, Rob., Sherborne-lane, Apr. 1697.

Treherne, Ben., St. Martin's-lane, Apr. 1697.

Titterton, Geo., Temple Bar, Apr. 1697.

Thorne, Sam., Cannon-street, Apr. 1697.

Thriscross, Smithfield Bars, Apr. 1697.

Tiffin, Jno., Watling-st., 12 May 1701.

Twell, Wm., Gutter-lane, 28 Mar. 1709.

Turner, Fras., St. Ann's-lane, 5 Apr. 1709.

Turner, Fras., ditto, O.S., 5 Aug. 1720.

Turbitt, Wm., Foster-lane, 7 July 1710.

 Truss, Wm., Foster-lane, 7 July 1710.

Tanqueray, D., Green-st., 23 Dec. 1713.

Tanqueray, D., Pall Mall, O.S., 12 Aug. 1720.

Tanqueray, Ann, ditto, 1720.

Tearle, Thos., Foster-lane, 9 Feb. 1719.

Tearle, Thos., Foster-lane, O.S., 30 June 1720.

Turner, Ed., St. Ann's-lane, 25 Feb. 1720.

Truss, Wm., Reading, 22 Sept. 1721.

Truss, Wm., ditto, O.S., 1721.

Tuite, Jno., Blackfriars, removed to Litchfield-street, O.S., n.d., 1721.

Tabart, Peter, Wendisau (Windsor), N.S., 7 July 1725.

Tabart, Peter, ditto, O.S., 1725.

 Toone, Wm., Cripplegate, 3 Nov. 1725.

 Tayler, Jno, Gutter-lane, 6 June 1728.

 Tayler, Jno., ditto, 14 Jan. 1734.

 Townsend, Thos., St. Martin's-lane, Sept. 1738.

Note.—No entries under U and V, leaf wanting.

W.

 Williams, Chas., Lamb-alley, Apr. 1697.

 Williams, C., ditto, Apr. 1697.

 West, Matw., Foster-lane, Apr. 1697.

 Willaume, David, Pall Mall, Apr. 1697.

 Ward, Jos., Water-lane, Apr. 1697.

 Wimans, Foster-lane, Apr. 1697.

 Wimans, ditto, Apr. 1697.

 Watts, Benjn., Carey-lane, 21 Nov. 1698.

 Watts, Ben., ditto, O.S., "att the Golden Snail," Fleet-st. 7 Sept. 1720.

 Walsh, White, no address, 25 Nov. 1698.

 Wastell, Sam., Finch-lane, 20 Oct. 1701.

 Waterhouse, Thos., Silver-street, 22 July 1702.

 Warham, Wm., Shear-lane, 12 Nov. 1703.

 Wisdom, Jno., Watlin-st., 17 June 1704.

 Warham, Wm., Jr., Chancery-lane, 7 Apr. 1705.

 Wall, Thos., Lombard-street, 25 Sept. 1708.

 Wethered, Jas., Catherine-street, 24 Sept. 1709.

 Watts, Rd., Maden-lane, 10 Feb. 1710.

 Watts, Rd., Gutter-lane, O.S., 24 June 1720.

 Williams, Rd., Gutter-lane, 11 Apr. 1712.

 Welder, Sam., Gutter-lane, 11 Aug. 1714.

 Wilford, Starling, ditto, 17 Jan. 1717.

 Ditto, ditto, O.S., 30 Jan. 1720.

 Wisdom, Jno., Watling-st., 7 Aug. 1717.

 Ward, Jos., St. Paul's Church Yard, 19 Sept, 1717.

 Welder, Sam., Gutter-lane, 30 Sept. 1717.

White, Jno., Arundale-st., 10 Dec. 1719.

White, Jno., ditto, O.S., 4 Jan. 1724.

Williams, David, St. James', O.S., 27 July 1720.

Welder, Saml., "Oxford City," Gutter-lane, O.S., 23 July 1720.

Wisdome, Jno., Watling-street, O.S., 26 Aug. 1720.

Wright, Thos., Maiden-lane, 6 Sept. 1721.

Wickes, Geo., Threedneedle-street, 3 Feb. 1721, N.S.

Wickes, Geo., ditto, O.S., 3 Feb. 1721.

Wood, Ed., Puddle Dock, 18 Aug. 1722.

Wood, Ed., ditto, 1722.

Wilks, Jas., Golden-lane, 31 Dec. 1722.

Williams, Robt., "att ye Golden Unicorn," King-street, Westminster, 2 Oct. 1726.

Ditto, ditto, ditto.

Weir, Geo., Hemings-row, 27 July 1727.

Ditto, ditto, ditto.

Willaume, David, St. James'-street, 2 Apr. 1723.

Willaume, David, ditto, 2 Apr. 1728.

Wichehaller, Deptford, 2 Apr. 1728, O.S.

Wilkes, Jas., St. Mary Ax, 2 Apr. 1728.

Wilford, Starling (Livin in Sene Pulkas Parshe), 22 Apr. 1729.

Welder, Sam., Foster-lane, 1 Oct. 1729.

Woodward, Wm., Fenchurch-street, 20 Aug. 1731.

Wood, Sam., Gutter-lane, 3 July 1733.

Walker, Bowyer, "near the two pumps," in St. Thomas', Southwark, 10 Apr. 1735.

Weekes, Geo., Panton-st., 30 June 1735.

Wood, Ed., Carey-lane, 26 Aug. 1735.

West, Ben., Carey-lane, 14 Jan. 1737.

Whipham, Thos., Foster-lane, 20 June 1737.

Wilks, Dennis, Old-street, 29 Sept. 1737.

Wood, Sam., Gutter-lane, 29 Sept. 1737.

West, Wm., Lester Fields, 8 Aug. 1738.

Y.

Yorke, Edwd., Holborn, 3 July 1705.

Yerbury, Danl., Bread-st., 29 Feb. 1715.

Young, Geo., Glasshouse-street, O.S., 18 Mar. 1722.

Yorke, Edw., King-street, Westminster, O.S., 26 Nov. 1730.

Young, Wm., St. Andrews-street, O.S., 31 Mar. 1735.

Z.

Zouch, Richd., Chequer-court, near Charing Cross, 31 Mar. 1735.

B. Vol. I.—Large Plate Workers from 30th May 1739 to 30th September 1769.

A.

Abercromby, Rob., St. Martin's-le-Grand, 23 June 1739.

Ditto, ditto.

Archambo, Peter, "att ye Golden cup," in Coventry-street, 27 June 1739.

Aldridge, Ed., Lillypot-lane, 29 June 1739; removed to Foster-lane, 20 Apr. 1743.

Allen, Jos., and Fox, Mordecai, "att ye Sun, ' St. Swithin's-lane, 21 Aug. 1739.

Ashley Jereh., Green-st., 12 Nov. 1740.

Alexander, Wm., "att ye Anchor and Key," Wood-street, 15 Mar. 1742.

Andrews, Rob., Gutter-lane, 8 Nov. 1745.

Archambo, Peter, and Meure, Peter, "att ye Golden Cup," Coventry-street, 18 Jan. 1749.

Alderhead, Jno., Bishopsgate, 23 Apr. 1750.

Aldridge, Ed., and Stamper, Jno., no address, 20 July 1753.

Annesley, Arthur, Heathcock-street, 23 Mar. 1758.

Ardesoif, Stepn., Fountain-ct., Strand, 14 Sept. 1756.

B.

Barbitt, J., New-street, Covent Garden, 18 June 1739.

Bayley, Rd., Foster-lane, 19 June 1739.

Beale, Rd., Henrietta-st., 22 June 1739.

Boothby, Geo., "The Parrot," at Temple Bar, 22 June 1739.

Bennett, Peter, Goswell-st., 22 June 1739.

Bryan, Jno., Bunhill-row, 22 June 1739.

Barbe, Jno., West-street, Seven Dials, 25 June 1739.

Ditto, St. Andrew's-street, 1742.

Brown, Robt., Piccadilly, 26 June 1739.

Bennett, Ed., on London Bridge, 28 June 1739.

Ditto, ditto, ditto.

Bennett Bradshaw and Co., Oxford Chapel, 2 July 1739.

Blakeley, Ben., Russell-st., Covent-garden, 2 July 1739.

Barrett, Jno., Fether's-court, Holborn, 5 June 1739.

Brugnier, Phil., Martin-st., 12 July 1739.

Ditto, "att the Star," Bedford-st., 22 Jan. 1752.

Bamford, Thos., Foster-la., 18 July 1739.

Bates, Hen., Widegate-st., 19 July 1739.

Berthellot, Jno., Peter-st., Holborn, 26 July 1739.

Ditto, Long-lane, 23 Mar. 1741.

Bellassyse, Chas., Eagle-st., Lyon-square, 21 July 1740.

Brind, Hen., Foster-lane, 6 May 1742.

Betham, Jas., Staning-lane, 6 Dec. 1743.

Bates, Sam., Foster-lane, 6 Mar. 1744.

Bagnall, Wm., West Smithfield, 6 June 1744.

Baskerville. Geo., Cock-ct., 26 July 1745.

Barker, Jos., Strand, 17 Apr., 1746.

Berthellot, Jno., Cow-cross, 30 Nov. 1750.

Brind, Walter, Foster-lane, 7 Feb. 1749.

Bindon, Geo., Theobald's-ct., 13 Dec. 1749.

Brind, Walter, Foster-lane, 11 Oct. 1757.

Bailey, Henry, Foster-lane, 14 June 1750.

Baker, Geo., Bell-ct., Foster-la., 31 July 1750.

Bayley, Jno., Wood-st., 21 Mar. 1751.

Brodier, Mat., Newport-alley, 11 Apr. 1751.

Beare, Thos., Drury-lane, 18 Dec. 1751.

Bond, Wm., Foster-lane, 31 July 1753.

Ditto, ditto, ditto.

Bond, Wm., and Phipps, Jno., Foster-lane, 3 May 1754.

Buttall, Sarah, Minories, 10 May 1754.

Butcher, Wm., Boshagate-st., 20 Jan. 1755.

Baskerville, Geo., and Sampel, Wm., Clare-market, 27 Jan. 1755.

Brewood, Ben., Gough-sq., 9 Aug. 1755.

Beezley, Thos., London-wall, 4 Dec. 1755.

Bennett, Ed., Jun., on London-bridge, 26 Jun. 1756.

Ditto, ditto, ditto.

Black, Louis, Haymarket, 11 Dec. 1761.

Bell, Jos., Carey-st., 25 Oct. 1756.

Bell, David, Ironmonger-row, 30 Nov. 1756.

Barry, Jno., Paternoster-row, 25 Mar. 1758.

Burton, Robt., Noble-st., 3 Apr. 1758.

Bennett, Ed., Jun., Tueley-st., 7 July 1758.

Bumfris, Thos., and Jackson, Orlando. Little Trinity-lane, 6 May 1766.

C.

Callard, Isaac, "at ye Crown" in Tatnum-court-road, 20 June 1739.

Cartwright. Ben., "at ye Crown and Pearl," Bartholomew-close, 20 June 1739.

Ditto, ditto, ditto.

Coker, Ebenezer, Clerkenwell, 25 June 1739.

Clark, Chas., Bunhill-row, 7 July 1739.

Crespin, Paul, "att ye Golden Ball," Compton-st., Soho, 4 July 1739.

Ditto, ditto, ditto.

Ditto, ditto, N.S., 4 July 1740.

Courtauld, Augn. Shandois-st., 6 July 1739.

Cann, Jno., Bridgwater-gardens, 8 Mar. 1740.

Chartier, Danl., Heming's-row, 23 Mar. 1740.

Callard, Paul, King-st., Soho, 8 Jan. 1751.

Cafe, Jno., Foster-lane, 21 Aug. 1740.

Cafe, Jno., Foster-lane, 13 Dec. 1742.

Chesterman, Chas., Clare-market, 6 July 1741.

Crump, Fras., Newcastle-st., 9 Nov. 1741.

Ditto, ditto, 9 Nov. 1750.

Cachart, Elias, Long Acker, 17 June 1742.

Cripps, Wm., "att ye Crown and Golden Ball," Compton-st., 31 Aug. 1743.

Courtauld, Sam., Shandois-st., 6 Oct. 1746.

Carlton, Thos., Old Bailey, 22 June 1744.

Carman, Jno., New-st., 4 July 1748.

Ditto, Holborn, 30 Sept. 1752.

Cooper, Ben., Burmingham, 27 Feb. 1748.

Campar, Geo., Cripplegate, 7 Nov. 1749.

Cox, Robt., Albin, Fetter-lane, 10 July 1752.

Ditto, Little Britain. 17 Dec. 1755.

Ditto, ditto, ditto.

Chesterman, Chas., Carey-lane, 2 Oct. 1752.

Corry, Hen., Aldersgate-st. 6 Apr. 1754.

Cartwright, Ben., Smithfield, 22 Apr. 1754.

Collins, J., Hind-ct., Fleet-st., 17 May 1754.

Collier, Thos., Foster-lane, 5 July 1754.

Caldecott, Wm., Silver-st., 8 Mar. 1756.

Crump, Fras., Gutter-lane, 26 Mar. 1756.

Cartwright, Ben., "at ye King's Arms and Snuffers" in ye Strand, 7 Sept. 1756.

Congreve, Thos., Borough, 18 Sept. 1756.

Crespin, Paul, Compton-st., 22 Jan. 1757.

Cafe, Wm., Gutter-lane, 16 Aug. 1757.

Cripps, Mark, "at ye Golden Ball," St. James'-st., 25 Apr. 1767.

D.

Daintrey, Marmaduke, Noble-st., 20 June 1739.

Ditto, Crown, Old-st., 30 May 1747.

Dupont, Lewis, Compton-st., 2 July 1739.

Duke, Isaac, Witch-street, Drury-lane, 15 June 1743.

Dowdall, Ed., Clerkenwell, 6 Dec. 1748.

Daniell, Jabez, Carey-lane, 28 July 1749.

Doweall, Ed., Clerkenwell, 8 Nov. 1751.

Dutton, Hy., Green-st., 16 Dec. 1754.

Dobson, Prior, and Williams, Paternoster-row, 10 Feb. 1755.

Delmestre, Jno., Whitechapel, 12 May 1755.

Dobson, Ed., Flect-st., 9 Sept. 1755.

Doxsey, Thos., Bishopsgate-st., 16 Dec. 1756.

Darvill, Ed., Watling-st., 23 Mar. 1757.

Davis, Tompson, Holborn, 30 Nov. 1757.

Ditto, ditto, ditto.

Davis, Theophilus, "at ye sign of ye Handpen," King-st., Seven Dials, 17 Apr. 1758.

E.

Eckford, Jno., Red Cross-st., 20 June 1739.

Edwards, Griffith, Hemlock-ct., 4 July 1739.

England, Thos., Flect-ditch, 30 July 1739.

Edwards, Jno., Swithin's-lane, 9 Aug. 1739.

Ditto, ditto, 1 Nov. 1753.

F.

Fossy, Juthu., Wood-st., 15 June 1739.

Farren, Thos., Sweethings-lane, 15 June 1739.

Feline, Ed., King-st., Covent-garden, 15 June 1739.

Le Francois, Abm., Porter-st., Soho, 1 Dec. 1740.

Fray, Jno., 3 Crown-court, 4 Jan. 1748.

Farren, Ann., Swithens-lane, 19 Dec. 1743.

Fox, Mordecai, Swithin's-lane, 21 Jan. 1746.

Feline, Magdalen, Covent-gdn., 15 May 1753.

Fueter, D. C., Chelsea, next door to the Man in ye Moon, 8 Dec. 1753.

Fray, Jno., Field-lane, 28 Aug. 1756.

Frost, Jno, Cornhill, 30 Aug. 1757.

Ditto, ditto, ditto.

G.

Gould, Jas., Gutter-lane, at ye Candlestick, 30 May 1739.

Ditto, ditto, 6 June 1743.

Gamon, Jno., Staining-lane, 15 June 1739.

Gould, Wm., Foster-lane, 15 June 1739.

Ditto, ditto, 1 June 1748.

Godfrey, Ben., Haymarket, 18 June 1739.

Ditto, ditto, ditto.

Godfrey, Eliza, ditto, 29 June 1741.

Garrard, Wm., Noble-st., 21 June 1739.

Garden, Phillips, Gutter-lane, 23 June 1739.

Ditto, ditto, 29 Oct. 1748.

Gorham, Jno., Gutter-lane, 7 Jan. 1757.

Gurney, Richd. & Co., Foster-lane, 28 June 1739.

Ditto, ditto, 30 July 1750.

Gosling, Rd., Barbican, 28 June 1739.

Ditto, Cornhill, 28 June 1739.

Gilpin, Thos., Lincoln's-inn, 2 July 1739

Ditto, ditto, 2 July 1739.

Gamon, Dinah, Staining-lane, 6 Mar. 1740.

Gurden, Ben., Noble-st., 2 May 1740.

Garden, Phillips, St. Paul's Churchyard, 18 Apr. 1751.

Ditto, ditto, ditto.

Gignac, Benj., de karner Greden Kort (Dean's-court), 28 Feb. 1744.

Grundy, Wm., Goff-square, 24 June 1748.

Garrard, Wm., Short's-buildings, 26 May 1749.

Ditto, removed to Noble-st., 10 Oct. 1755.

Gould, Jas., "at ye Golden Bottle" in Avy Mary-lane, 25 Mar. 1741.

Guichard, Louis, King-st., 6 Sept. 1748.

Goldwire, Richd., Oxford-st., 28 Mar. 1753.

Gould, Wm., Old-st., 24 Sept. 1753.

Gillois, Pierre, Wardour-st., 20 Nov. 1754.

Gwillim, Wm., Carey-lane, 6 May 1740.

Griffin, Ben., Bond-st., 27 Jan. 1742.

Grundy, Wm., Fetter-lane, 23 Dec. 1743.

Gwillim, Wm., and Castle, Peter, Carey-lane, 10 Sept. 1744.

II.

Harvey, Jno., "at the Queen's head," Gutter-lane, 18 June 1739.

Harwood, Jno., Bunhill-row, 19 June 1739.

Hamon, Louis, Church-st., Soho, 20 June 1739.

Hutton, Sam., Goswell-st., 21 Jan. 1740.

Hillan, Chas., "att ye Crown and Golden Ball," Compton-st., Soho, 4 June 1741.

Hindmarsh, Geo., Glasshouse-st., 27 June 1739.

Hebert, Hen., Lester-fields, 28 June 1739.

Ditto, "Ye Golding Hart," Dean-st., Soho, 22 Feb. 1747.

Ditto, ditto, ditto.

Holland, Jno., Bishopsgate-st., 4 July 1739.

Hunter, Wm., King-st., Soho, 28 July 1739.

Ditto, ditto, ditto.

Hatfield, Chas., St. Martin's-lane, 10 Aug. 1739.

Hill, Robt., St. Swithin's-lane, 17 Mar. 1739.

Hatfield, Susanah, St. Martin's-lane, 14 Apr. 1740.

Hutton, Sarah, Goswell-st., 20 June 1740.

Hyatt, Jno., Little Britain, 26 Jan. 1741.

Heming, Thos., Piccadilly, 12 June 1745.

Higginbotham, Jno., Rosemary-lane, 22 July 1745.

Harvey, Jno., Gutter-lane, 19 Nov. 1745.

Ditto, ditto, ditto.

Herbert, Sam., Aldersgate-st., 3 Oct. 1747.

Hartley, Eliz., May's-buildings, 6 June 1748.

Hunter, Geo., Noble-st., 7 June 1748.

Haynes, Heny., Little Windmill-st., 13 Oct. 1749.

Homer, Wm., Foster-lane, 8 Aug. 1750.

Harvey, Jno., Gutter-lane, 16 Aug. 1750.

Herbert & Co., Foster-lane, 6 Nov. 1750.

Hunter, Geo., Little Britain, 31 Oct. 1755.

Herne, Louis, and Butty, Francis, Clerkenwell-close, 13 July 1757.

Hyatt, Jno., and Semore, Chas., St. Martin's-le-Grand, 24 Sept. 1757.

Heriot, Jos., Gt. St. Andrew's-st., Seven Dials, 30 June 1750.

I. J.

Jouet, Simon, "at ye White Hart" in Foster-lane, 18 June 1739.

Ditto, ditto, 29 Feb. 1747.

Jackson, Chas., "att ye Golden cup," Swithens-lane, 18 June 1739.

Jacobs, Jno., Hemming's-row, 20 June 1739.

Ditto, ditto, ditto.

Jackson, Thos., Paternoster-row, 26 June 1739.

Jones, Geo., Greenhill, Foster-lane, 27 June 1739.

Justus, Wm., Staynin-lane, 28 June 1739.

Innes, Robt., May's-buildings, 17 Jan 1742.

Johnson, Chas., Gunpowder-alley, 4 Aug. 1743.

Johnston, Alexander, Panton-st., 22 Jan. 1747.

Jackson, Eliz., Paternoster-row, 4 Aug. 1748, afterwards

Oldfield, Eliz., ditto.

Jeanes, Thos., Lombard-st., 14 Apr. 1750.

Johnson, Lawrence, Strand, 3 Apr. 1751.

Ibbott, Geo., Plough-court, 6 Aug. 1753.

Jones, Jas., Noble-st., 27 May 1755.

Jay, Edwd., Strand, 15 Apr. 1757.

Jackson, Thos., Mutton-lane, Clerkenwell, 30 Sept. 1769.

K.

Kidney, Wm., Foster-lane, 15 June 1739.

King, Jeremiah, Foster-lane, 18 June 1739.

Ditto, ditto, 26 Jan. 1742.

Kindler, Fredk., Harman-street, 25 June 1739.

Ditto, ditto, ditto.

Kneard, Jno., Orange-st., 17 Oct. 1743.

Kersill, Richd., Foster-lane, 20 Apr. 1744.

Key, Sam., Gutter-lane, 15 Oct. 1745.

Kersill, Ann, Foster-lane, 16 June 1747.

Kersill, Wm., Gutter-lane, 21 Aug. 1749.

Killick, Andw., Lillypot-lane, 7 Sept. 1749.

Knopfell, Fredk., Windmill-street, 11 April 1752.

Kentenber, Jno., and Groves, Thos., Red Lion-street, Clerkenwell, 14 June 1757.

L.

Lucas, Robt., Bow-lane, 25 June 1739.

Luff, Jno., Pemberton-street, Gough-square, 25 June 1739.

Le Sage, Jno. H., Great Suffolk-street, 25 June 1739.

Lee, Jere, Watling-street, 26 June 1739.

Lamerie, Paul De, Garard-street 27 June 1739.

Laroche, Louis, Lumber-ct., 31 July 1739

Lamb, Ed., Castle-street, 31 July 1740.

Laughton, Chas., Bedfordbury, 6 Aug. 1741.

Lawrence, Thos., Golden-lane, 24 Jan. 1742.

Le Francis, Abrm., West-street, Seven Dials, 22 Oct. 1743.

Lampfert, Jno., Windmill-street, 12 Nov. 1748.

Ditto, ditto, ditto.

Lavis, Jno., Bride-lane, 19 May 1749.

Le Sage, Simon, Great Suffolk-street, 5 Apr. 1754.

Ditto, ditto, ditto.

Laithwait, Jno., Liverpool, 23 May 1755.

M.

Manners, Jas., "of ye Rose, in ye Strand," 25 June 1739.

Mackfarlen, J., "at ye Golden Ball and Canister," New-street, Cloth Fair, 25 June 1739.

Morris, Heny., Smithfeld, 3 July 1739.

Morris, Heny., Fleet-street, 3 July 1739.

Mason, Thos., Fish-street-Hill, 6 July 1739.

Mann, Thos., Albemarle-street, Clerkenwell, 13 July 1739.

McFarlane, Jessie, Cloth Fair, 31 Oct. 1739.

Morison, Jas., Bartholomew Close, 14 May 1740.

Mercer, Thos., West-street, Soho, 5 Dec. 1740.

Martin, Cha., Husband abroad, 20 Feb. 1740.

Montgomery, Jno., "The Angel," Silver-street, 1 Sept. 1742.

Malluson, Ed., Shoe-lane, 13 June 1743.

Methuen, Geo., Hemmings-row, 3 Aug. 1743.

Marshe, Jacob, Swithings-lane, 24 Apr. 1744.

Morison, Jas., Safron Hill, 28 Nov. 1744. Manners, Jas., Junr., Villars-street 26 Sept., 1745.

Manners, Jas., Jun., Villars-street, 26 Sept. 1745.

Mills, Hugh, Safron Hill, 14 Feb. 1745.

Meriton, Sam., "at ye Anchor," in Huggin-alley, Wood-st., 7 July 1746.

Mackenzie, Wm., Windmill-street, 29 Feb. 1748.

Medlycott, Edmd., Foster-lane, 30 June 1748.

Morris, Geo., Well-Close-square, 18 May 1750.

Montgomery, A., Cambridge-street, 27 June 1750.

Moore, Thos., London Wall, 21 Aug. 1750.

Morris, Geo., Foster-lane, 12 July 1751.

Mills, Dorothy, Safron Hill, 6 Apr. 1752.

Munns, Jno., Gutter-lane, 27 Mar. 1753.

Mills, Richd., White-Horse-alley, 14 July 1755.

Moody, Willm., Berwick-street, 27 Aug. 1756

Moore, Jno., Fleet-street, 24 Jan. 1758.

N.

Nelme, Fras., Ave Mary-lane, 19 June 1739.

Newton, Jno., Maiden-lane, 21 June 1739.

Nash, Gawen, Carey-lane, 27 June 1739.

Craig, Ann, and Neville, Jno., Norris-st., St. James's, 15 Oct. 1740.

Ditto, ditto, ditto.

Neville, Jno., Norris-st., 10 Apr. 1745.

Ouvry, Lewis, New-street, Covent Garden, 21 Aug. 1740.

De Oliveyra, Abm. Lopes, Houndsditch, 3 July 1739.

P.

Pyc, Thos., Carey-lane, 14 June 1739.

Payne, Humpy., Cheapside, 14 June 1739.

Pages, Fras., Orange-st., 18 Jan. 1739.

Parr, Thos., Cheapside, 29 June 1739.

Pilkington, Robt., Savoy, 20 June 1739.

Pero, Jno., Orange-street, 22 June 1739.

Pargeter, Richd., New-st., Shoe-lane, 22 June 1739.

Pollock, Jno., Long Acker, 26 June 1739.

Pilleau, Pere, Chandois-st., 29 June 1739.

Paltro, Jas., "at ye Golden Head," n.d., 1739.

Pantin, Lewis, Leicester Fields, 29 June 1739.

Pero, Isabel, Orange-ct., 11 May 1741.

Peaston, Wm., St. Martin's-le-Grand, 8 Jan. 1746.

Piers, Danl., Spur-street, 3 Nov. 1746.

Preist, Jno., Salisbury-court, 24 June 1748.

Portal, Abm., Rose-street, Soho, 26 Oct. 1749.

Payne, Jno., Cheapside, 13 Apr. 1751.

Pinard, Paul, Hog-lane, 12 Oct. 1751.

Plummer, Wm., Foster-lane, 8 Apr. 1755.

Powell, Thos., St. Martin's-le-Grand, 7 May 1756.

Peaston, W. and R., ditto, 12 July 1756.

Powell, Thos., Bolt-court, 10 Feb. 1758.

Perry, Jno., Paul's-court, 23 Mar. 1757.

Piers, My., Lester Fields, 11 June, 1758.

Q.

Quantock, Jno., Huggin-alley, 30 May 1734.

Ditto, ditto, 30 May 1754.

R.

Rush, Thos., Aldersgate-street, 18 June 1739.

Ditto, ditto, ditto.

Roker, Phil., King-street, Westminster 20 June 1739.

Robinson, Jno., Lester Fields, 3 July 1739.

Roby, Sam., Bell-court, Foster-lane, 18 Feb. 1740.

Roker, Jno., Bishopsgate-street, 13 Sept. 1743.

Ridout, Geo., Lombard-st., 17 Oct. 1743.

Rowe, Jno., Gutter-lane, 3 June 1749.

Richardson, Jno., Smithfield, 13 Aug. 1752

Robertson, Wm., Porter-st., 3 Oct. 1753.

Rowe, Thos., Cannon-st., 29 Dec. 1753.

Rugg, Richd., Saffron Hill, 30 May 1754.

Rew, Robt., Greenhills Rents, 10 Aug. 1754.

Roker, Matw., Greenwich, 29 Apr. 1755.

Reynoldson, Wm., St. James' Market, 12 Oct. 1757.

S.

Spilsbury, Fras., Foster-lane, N.S., 12 Dec. 1739.

Ditto, ditto, 15 June 1739.

Sleath, Gab., Gutter-lane, 18 June 1739.

Soame, Wm., Cheapside, 20 June 1739.

Sanders, Jos., Maiden-lane, 22 June 1739.

Shruder, Jas., Greek-st., 25 June 1739.

Shaw, Wm., Gerard-street, 25 June 1739.

Ditto, ditto, ditto.

Sanders, Benj., Staining-lane, 28 June 1739.

Steward, Jos., Maiden-lane, 28 June 1739.

Swift, Jno., Noble-street, 29 June 1739.

Ditto, ditto, 18 July 1757.

Smith, Geo., Gutter-lane, 4 Sept. 1739.

Spackman, Jno., Foster-lane, 11 Sept. 1741.

Sprimont, Nichs., Compton-street, 25 Jan. 1742.

Swanson, Robt, Blackman-street, 18 Oct. 1743.

Smith, Jas., Monkwell-st., 14 Sept. 1744.

Sieber, Ernest, Crown-st., 2 June 1746.

Smith, Jas., Old Bailey, 25 Sept. 1746.

Solomon, Willm., Church-street, Soho, 19 Oct. 1747.

Shaw, Danl., Great Arthur-street, 7 Dec. 1748.

Shaw, Wm., Maiden-lane, 3 Jan. 1749.

Shaw, Willm., and Priest, Wm., Maiden-lane, 12 Oct. 1749.

Smith, Thos., Wood-street, 16 Oct. 1750.

Smith, G. and S., Foster-lane, 13 Dec. 1751.

Schuppe, Jno., Dean's-court, 28 June 1753.

Sleath, Gabl., and Crumpe, Fras., Gutter-lane, 22 Nov. 1753.

Sarbit, Dorothy, Saffron Hill, 13 Dec. 1753.

Smith, Saml., Foster-lane, 4 Feb. 1754.

Steward, Jno., Grub-st., 29 Jan. 1755.

Siervent, Saml., St. Martin's-lane, 20 June 1755.

Sanden, Wm., St. Martin's-le-Grand, 30 June 1755.

Sampel, Wm., Baldwin's-gdns., 29 Aug. 1755.

Sheen, Wm., Old Belton-street, 4 Dec. 1755.

Schurman, Albt., Holborn, 4 Mar. 1756.

Saunders, Alex., Noble-st., 3 Sept. 1757.

T.

Tearle, Thos., Russell-st., 22 June 1739.

Tuite, Jno., Litchfield-street, Soho, 27 June 1739.

Taylor, Peter, "Golden Cup," Strand, 16 Nov. 1740.

Tuite, Eliz., York-buildings, 7 Jan. 1741.

Tyrrill, Rt., Angel-court, Strand, 10 May 1742.

Timberlake, Jos., Castle-street, 19 Apr. 1743.

Turner and Williams, Staining-lane, 9 Aug. 1753.

Taylor, Saml., Maiden-lane, 3 May 1744.

Towman, Thos., Dolphin-court, 13 Nov. 1753.

Tookey, Jas., Noble-st., 11 May 1750.

Turner, Wm., Addle-st., 21 June 1754.

Trim, Job., St. Martin's-lane, 31 Dec. 1754.

Thomas, Rd., King's Arms-yard, 20 Mar. 1755.

Teulings, Constantine, Dean-street, 16 June 1755.

Townsend, Jno., Gray's-Inn-lane, 8 Dec. 1755.

Tuite, Wm., King-street, Golden-square, 1756.

V.

Vidcau, Ayme, Green-st., 18 June 1739

Vincent, Ed., Dean-street, Holborn, 25 June 1739.

Verlander, J., Artichoke-court, 9 Aug. 1739.

Vonham, Fred., George-st., 22 Dec. 1752.

Vincent, Phil. Earl-street, Seven Dials, 29 Nov. 1757.

W.

Wallis, Thos., Little Britain, 8 Mar. 1758.

Williams, Jas., Paternoster-row, 30 July 1755.

Willaume, David, no address, 19 June 1739.

Wood, Sam., Gutter-lane, 15 July 1739.

West, Benj., Foster-lane, 18 June 1739.

Whipham, Thos., Foster-lane, 18 June 1739.

Wilks, Jas., Fell-street, 20 June 1739.

White, Jno., Green-st., 26 June 1739

West, Jas., "Blackmoors Head," Foster-lane, 29 June 1739.

Wilks, Dennis, Old-street, 2 July 1739.

Wickes, Geo., Panton-st., 6 July 1739.

Whipham, T. and Williams, W., Foster-lane, 1 May 1740.

Wood, Ed., Carey-lane, 30 Sept. 1740.

Welles, Sam., Staining-lane, 2 Mar. 1740.

Woodward, Ch., Tooley-street, 10 Apr. 1741.

Willmot, Jas., "at ye Flying Horse," Strand, 3 Aug. 1741.

Williams, Wm., Foster-lane, 10 Sept. 1742.

Woodward, Wm., Fenchurch-street, 19 Oct. 1743.

White, Fuller, "at ye Golden Ball and Pearl," Noble-street, 31 Dec. 1744.

Ditto, ditto, ditto, 1753.

Wakelin, Ed., Panton-st., 17 Nov. 1747.

Wirgman, John, Strand, 13 May 1745.

Wilks, Dennis, Old-street, 30 Nov. 1747.

Wooller, Wm., Cloth Fair, 14 May 1750.

Werritzer, P., Salisbury-st., 23 July 1750.

Ward, Michl., Cloth Fair, July 1750.

Winkins, Nics., Red Lion-street, 21 Sept. 1751.

Wilks, Dennis, and Fray, Jno., Fore-street, 19 July 1753.

Wynne, Thos., Bath, 18 Oct. 1754.

Watkins, Wm., Paternoster, E., 9 Feb. 1756.

Watkins, W., and Devonshire, T., Paternoster-row, n.d., 1755.

Waysmith, Fras., King's-Arms-court, 20 Aug. 1757.

Whipham, T., and Wright, Chas., Ave Mary-lane, 24 Oct. 1757.

Wheat, Sam., Maiden-lane, 11 May 1756.

Ditto, ditto, ditto.

White, Fuller, and Fray, Jno., "Golden Ball and Pearl," Noble-st., Dec. 1750.

Y.

Young, Wm., St. Andrew's-street, 29 June 1739.

Young, Geo., Moorfields, 17 June 1746.

Ditto, ditto, ditto.

Z.

Zouch, Rd., Chequer-court, June 1739.

C. Vol. 3.—Small Workers, 1758–1773.
Books Nos. 1, 2, 3.—Large Workers, 1774–1805.

A.

Abdy, Stephn., and Jury, Willm., Lilly-pot-lane, 29 Oct. 1759.

Adams, Step., Lillypot-lane, 8 Oct. 1760.

Allen, Jno., Carthusian-st., 10 June 1761.

Abdy, Wm., Ote-lane, 26 Feb. 1765.

Ditto, ditto, 5 Oct. 1767.

Andrews, Geo., Red Lion-street, 13 Apr. 1763.

Aspinshaw, Jno., Whitechapel, 26 May 1763.

Calame, Anty., Exeter Change, 22 Feb. 1764.

Calame, J. A., Exeter Change, 15 May, 1764.

Allen, Jas., Chancery-lane, 15 Dec. 1766.

Arnold, Thos., London Wall, 19 May 1770.

Adams, Jos., Walsall, 25 Sept. 1772.

Aldridge, Chas., and Green, Heny., St. Martin's-le-Grand, 19 Aug. 1775.

Abdy, Will., Noble-street, 1 Sept. 1784.

Aldridge, Ch., Aldersgate-street, 20 Sept. 1786.

Abdy, Willm., Noble-street, 15 Sept. 1790.

B.

Bell, Wm., Monkwell-st., 10 Feb. 1759.

Bayley, Wm., Aldersgate, n.d.

Buckett, Jno., St. James'-street, n.d.

Baker, Jno., Old Bailey, 11 Apr. 1770.

Bromage, Wm., Drurelain, by the Nu-church, Strand, 24 Sept. 1770.

Barnet, Alex., Jn. Woopen, near Orma-ditch Briedch, 8 Aug. 1759.

Bassingwhite, J., Russell-street, 29 Nov. 1770.

Brind, Walter, Foster-lane, 26 Feb. 1781.

Boulton, T. P., and Humphreys, Arthur, Poultry, 7 July 1780.

Brown, Jno., Bartholomew Close, Feb. 1774.

Barrier, Abm., Rathbone-place, 11 Oct. 1775.

Broughton, J., Little Britain, 8 Jan. 1779.

Bateman, Hester, Bunhill-row, 17 June 1774.

Ditto, ditto, 5 June 1776.

Baskerville, G., and Morley, T., Albion Buildings, 6 May 1775.

Beldon, Jno., Paternoster-row, 13 Mar. 1784.

Basnett, Wm., Bath, 3 Sept. 1784.

Bland, Corns., Aldersgate-street, 25 Sept. 1788.

Bateman, Peter and Jonathan, Bunhill-row, 7 Dec. 1790.

Bateman, Peter and Anne, Bunhill-row, 2 May 1791.

Bland, Jas. and Elizabeth, Bunhill-row, 16 Sept. 1791.

Bennett, Wm., Aldersgate-street, 1 Jan. 1796.

Bateman, Peter, Anne, and Willm., Bunhill-row, Jan. 1880.

Burrows, Alice and George, Red Lion-street, Clerkenwell, 16 Aug. 1802.

Burwash, Wm., Red Lion-street, 16 Aug. 1802.

Bateman, Peter and William, Bunhill-row, 8 Nov. 1805.

C.

Calame, A., Exeter Change, Feb. 1764.

Calame, J. A., Exeter Change, May 1764.

Cowper, Hy., Whitehall, 8 Oct. 1782.

Chawner, Th., Paternoster-row, 15 Oct. 1773.

Cowles, Geo., Cornhill, 30 Oct. 1797.

Carter, Jno., Bartholomew Close, 21 Sept. 1776.

Carter, Rich., Smith, Danl., and Sharp, Rob., Westmoreland-buildings, 9 Dec. 1778.

Crossley, Richd., Foster-lane, 5 Apr. 1782.

Chawner, T., Ave Mary-lane, 31 May 1783.

Chawner, Hy., and Emes, John, Amen Corner, 27 Aug. 1796.

Cooke, Richd. Carey-street, 28 Jan. 1799.

Courtauld, Louisa and Saml., Cornhill, 16 Oct. 1777.

Chesterman, Chas., Fleet Market, 20 Nov. 1771.

D.

Day, Wm., Red Lion-court, Grub-street, 30 Oct. 1759.

Dellany, Sam., New-Street-square, 19 Mar. 1762.

Deane, W. and J., Ironmonger-road, 19 Oct. 1762.

Dorrell, W., Smithfield-bars, 3 Mar. 1763.

Dealtry, Th., Royal Exchange, 28 Oct. 1765.

Darwall, Jno., Red Lion-sq., 20 Oct. 1768.

May, Rd., and Dorrell, Jane, Quakers-Buildings, 3 May 1771.

De Lisle, Louis, Angel-ct., 27 July 1773.

Ducomieu, Louis, Rathbone-place, 12 Oct. 1775.

Dobson, Ed., Old-Street-square, 3 Dec. 1778.

Deacon, Jno., Greenhills Rents, 11 Sept. 1776.

Denzilow, J., Westmorland Buildings, 27 Oct. 1774.

Daniell, Th., Carey-lane, 16 Apr. 1774.

Daniell, Th., and Wall, John, Foster-lane, 13 June 1781.

Daniell, Th., Foster-lane, 8 Oct. 1782.

Davenport, Sam., Lime-street, 24 Mar. 1786.

Denney, Danl., St. Martin's-le-Grand, 24 July 1786.

Dexter, Thos. Paine, Blue Coat Buildings, Little Britain, 21 Aug. 1805, and Mile end, 1824.

Dumee, Nic., Clerkenwell.

E.

Eaton, Sam., Hoggon-court, 5 Feb. 1759.

Eaton, Jno., Gutter-lane, 15 July 1760.

Ellis, Thos., Cow Cross, 2 Apr. 1780.

Evans, Thos., Barbican, 1774 to 1782.

Eley, Wm., and Pierrepoint, Geo., Bartholomew, Close, 11 Nov. 1778.

Edward, Jno., Jewin-street, 24 Nov. 1788.

Emes, Jno., Amen Corner, 10 Jan. 1798.

Eley, Wm., and Fearn, Willm., Clerkenwell Green, 4 Jan. 1797.

F.

Ferris, Mat., Lillypot-lane, 21 Sept. 1759.

Freeman, Thos., and Marshall, J., Bartholomew Close, 13 Sept. 1764.

Favle, Geo., Wilderness-lane, 25 May 1767.

Ditto, J., ditto, 30 Apr. 1772.

Freeman, Ph., Whitechapel, 17 Aug. 1773.

Fearn, Wm., Wood-street, 13 May 1774.

Foster, Thos., Fetter-lane, 1 Dec. 1769.

Freeman, P., Bartholomew Close, Sept. 1774.

Foster, W. L., Blue Anchor-alley, 3 Jan. 1775.

Fennell, Wm., Foster-lane, 3 Jan. 1775.

Fennell, Ed., Foster-lane, Jan. 1780.

Fogelberg, And., and Gilbert, Stephen, Church-street, Soho, 17 July 1780.

Fountain, Wm., and Pontifex, Dan Hosier-lane, 2 July 1791.

Frisbee, Wm., Cock-lane, 14 Jan. 1792.

Fountain, Jno., Aldersgate-street., 1 May 1792.

Frisbee, Wm., and Storr, Paul, Cock-lane, Snow Hill, 2 May 1792.

Fountain, W., Red Lion-street, 1 Sept. 1794.

Ditto, ditto, ditto.

G.

Gimblett, Jno., and Vale, Willm., Birmingham, 24 Jan. 1770.

Greenway, Hy., Giltspur-street., 24 Nov. 1775.

Grundy, Wm., Fetter-lane, 20 Sept. 1777.

Grundy, Wm., and Fernell, Ed., Fetter-lane, 23 Feb. 1779.

Gillois, Peter, Queen-street, Seven Dials, 15 June 1782.

Godbehere, Sam., Cheapside, 13 Sept. 1784.

Godbehere, Sam., and Wigan, Ed., Cheapside, 13 Sept. 1786.

Graham, Thos., Bath, 14 May 1792.

Gaze, Robt., Shoe-lane, 5 Jan. 1795.

Godbehere, Wigan, and Bult, Cheapside, 15 Mar. 1800.

Garrard, Rob., Panton-st., 11 Aug. 1802.

Guest, Thos. and Josh., and Cradock, Josh., Red Lion-street, 15 Aug. 1806.

H.

Hague, Jno., Noble-street, 14 July 1758.

Hunt, Jas., King-street, Cheapside, 30 July 1760.

Howard, Wm., Clerkenwell, 19 Aug. 1760.

Howland, Sam., Long-lane, 13 Sept. 1760.

Hennell, Dav. and Robt., Foster-lane, 9 June 1763.

Hunter, Geo., Shoe-lane, 21 June 1765.

Holmes, Wm., and Dumee, Nichs., Clerkenwell Green, 8 Sept. 1773.

Hennell, Rob., Foster-lane, 9 Oct. 1773.

Holmes, Wm., Clerkenwell, 2 Jan. 1773.

Hutson, Jno., St. John-sq., 2 Jan. 1784.

Heming, Geo., and Chawner, Wm., Bond-street, 17 Nov. 1774.

How, Wm., and Clark, Will., Spittle-square, 12 Aug. 1777.

Hougham, Ch., Aldersgate-street, 24 Jan. 1785.

Heming, Geo., and Chawner, Wm., Bond-street, 15 Feb. 1781.

Harris, Jno., Monkwell-st., 2 Mar. 1786.

Hennell, Robt. and David, Foster-lane, 15 July 1795.

Hardy, Jos., and Lowndes, Thos., 26 May 1798.

Holland, Thos., Temple Bar, 7 Aug. 1798.

Hardy, Jos., Clements-lane, 27 Apr. 1799.

Hennell, R. and S., Foster-lane, 28 Oct. 1802.

Howell, Thos., Bath, 11 June 1791.

Hall, Wm., Finsbury-street, 27 Jan. 1795.

I.

Jackson, Orlando, Wild-st., Aug. 1759.

Jones, Rob., Bartholomew Close, 10 Feb. 1776.

Jones, Rob., and Scofield, Jno., Bartholomew Close, 10 Feb. 1776.

Jones, Rob., Bartholomew Close, 29 Jan. 1778 to 1796.

K.

King, Wm., Cross-street, Hatton Garden, 21 Oct. 1761.

Kendall, Luke, Wood-st., 18 June 1772.

Kandler, Chas., Jermyn-st., 12 Nov. 1778.

King, Jno., Fore-street, 11 Aug. 1785.

Kidder, Jno., Piccadilly, 16 Nov. 1780.

L.

Le Bas, Wm., Red Lion-st., 2 Nov. 1773.

Lowe, Ed., Mortlake, 15 Aug. 1777.

Laver, Ben, Bond-street, 8 Sept. 1781.

Lee, Jno., Bunhill-row, 2 Dec. 1782.

Lambe, Jno., Fetter-lane, 8 Feb. 1783.

Laver, Ben., Bruton-street, 1 July 1789.

Lambe, Jno., Fetter-lane, 17 Oct. 1791.

Langland, Jno., and Robertson, J., Newcastle, 3 Mar. 1780.

M.

Meg, Ch., Porter-street, 25 Feb. 1767.

Makemeid, My., Shoe-lane, 2 Oct. 1773.

Moore, Jno., Silver-st., 18 July 1778.

Makepeace, Rt., and Carter, Rd., Bartholomew Close, 20 Jan. 1777.

Makepeace, Rob. and Thos., Serle-street, 8 Jan. 1794.

Makepeace, Rt., Serle-st., 20 Jan. 1795.

Mince, Jas., and Hodgkins, Wm., Bell-sq., Foster-lane, 23 Nov. 1780.

N.

Natter, Geo., Fleet-street, 23 Oct. 1773.

Northcote, Thos., Shoemaker-row, 1776 to 1789.

Northcote, Thos., and Bourne, G., Berkeley-street, Clerkenwell, 5 June 1794.

Northcote, Th., ditto, 19 Nov. 1784.

Nutting, Hy., Noble-st., 9 Apr. 1796.

O.

Ollivant, Thos., Manchester, 12 May 1789.

Orme, Jos. B., Manchester, 14 Feb. 1793.

P.

Penstone, Wm., Noble-st., 17 Mar. 1774.

Piercy, Rob., Foster-lane, 21 July 1775.

Payne, Thos. and Richd., Cheapside, 30 Oct. 1777.

Potter, Wm., Wild-street, 26 Feb. 1777.

Preedy, Jos., Westmorland Buildings, 3 Feb. 1777.

Pratt, T. B., and Humphreys, Arthur Poultry, 7 July 1780.

Pitts, Wm., St. Martin's-street, 18 Dec. 1781.

Peterson, Abm., and Podie, Peter, Salisbury-court, 1 May 1783.

Pitts, Wm., Litchfield-st., 4 May 1786.

Plummer, Wm., Gutter-la., 7 May 1789.

Peterson, Abm., Salisbury-court, 5 Feb. 1790.

Pitts, Wm., and Preely, Jos., 11 Jan. 1791; Litchfield-st., and Newport-st., 1795.

Plummer, Mich., Gutter-lane, 5 Oct. 1791.

Pontifex, Danl., Hosier-lane, 10 Sept. 1794.

Perkins, J., Sen. and Jun., Hosier-lane, 5 Aug. 1795.

Preely, Jos., Gt. Newport-st., 20 Jan. 1800.

Pitts, Wm., Little Wild-st., 21 Dec. 1799.

Playfair, Wm., and Wilson, Wm., Portland-road, 16 May 1782.

R.

Roker, Phil., Bishopsgate-st., June 1776.

Roker, Eliz., ditto, Oct. 1776.

Renou, Thos., St. John-st., 11 Feb. 1792.

Rodenbostel, G., Piccadilly, 5 Dec. 1778.

Robins, Jno., St. John-st., 20 Oct. 1774.

Ross, Rob., New-st., Covent-garden, 13 Oct. 1774.

Rugg, Rich., St. John-sq., 18 Mar. 1775.

S.

Smith, Geo., Bartholomew-close, Feb. 1774, and Wood-st. to 1782.

Stamp, Jas., Cheapside, 1774 to 1779.

Ditto, ditto, ditto.

Stephenson, Ben., Ludgate-hill, 26 Jan. 1775.

Sumner, Wm., and Crossley, Rd., Clerkenwell, 1775, 1780.

Sheen, Wm., Cow-cross, 26 June 1775.

Simons, Wm., Lambeth, 18 Jan. 1776.

Smith, Dan., and Sharp, Rob., Westmorland-buildings, 7 Feb. 1780.

Stamp, Fras., 86 Cheapside, 12 May 1780.

Sutton, Jas., 86 Cheapside, 7 July 1780.

Sutton, Jas., and Bult, Jos., 86 Cheapside, 4 Oct. 1782.

Skeen, Wm., Well-st., Falcon-sq., 5 May 1783.

Sutton, Wm., 85 Cheapside, 27 Oct. 1784.

Shepherd, Thos., Aldersgate-st., Oct. 1785.

Stephenson, Wm., Lombard-st., 17 June 1786.

Sharp, Rt., Westmorland-Buildings, 7 Jan. 1789.

Streetin, Thos., Plough-court, 15 Aug. 1791.

Sumner, Wm., Clerkenwell, 6 Apr. 1782.

Storr, Paul, Church-st., Soho, 12 Jan. 1793.

Scofield, Jno., Bell-yard, 1778–1787.

T.

Tayleur, Jno., Newgate-st., 15 Apr. 1775.

Townsend, Jno., Bath, 10 Sept. 1783.

Tweedie, Walter, Holywell-st., 1775 and 1779.

Tweedie, Jno., ditto, 1 Dec. 1783.

Thompson, Jno., Sunderland, 12 May, 1785.

Tookey, Thos., Silver-st., 30 Oct. 1773.

W.

Woods, Chris., King-st., Soho, 12 June 1775.

Wright, Chas., Ave Maria-lane, 22 July 1775.

Wallis, Thos., Monkwell-st., 7 Nov. 1778.

Wren, Jno., Bishopsgate-st., 27 Feb. 1777.

Wakelin, Jno., and Taylor, Wm., Panton-st., 25 Sept. 1776.

Wallis, Thos., Monkwell-st., 7 Nov. 1778.

Wintle, Geo., Angel-st., 2 Jan. 1787.

Willmore, Thos., Birmingham, 23 Mar. 1790.

Wallis, Thos., Clerkenwell, 15 Sept. 1792.

Wakelin, Jno., and Garrard, Robt., Panton-st., 20 Oct., 1792.

Y.

Young, Jas., and Jackson, Orlando, Aldersgate-st., 17 Mar. 1774.

Young, Jas., ditto, 15 Apr. 1775.

PARLIAMENTARY RETURN, 1773.

An account of the names and places of abode of all the Goldsmiths, Silversmiths and Plate-workers now living, that have entered their marks in the Assay Office in Goldsmiths' Hall in the City of London, March 1773, but not the Watch-case makers, Buckle-makers, Button makers, or other small workers. (House of Commons Reports; General Collection, Vol. 32)

In the following list they are thus distinguished :—

P. Plate-workers.
G. Goldsmiths & Gold-workers.
SM. Spoon makers.
HM. Haft & hilt makers.
CM. Candle-stick makers.

The Goldsmiths' books (C. Vols. 1 and 2) from which the following names were taken by the Committee in 1773, containing also the punches of the makers, are unfortunately not to be found at the Hall, but, as a rule, the marks deposited during this period were of a simple character, being merely the initials of christian and surname in Roman Capitals, enclosed in squares or ovals to suit the letters; crowns, stars, fleurs-de-lis, or other signs, are seldom seen; hence reference to this list will give the names and addresses of many of the Plate-workers. They had doubtless registered their marks several years previously, but between 1758 and 1773, a period of fifteen years, we have no other specific record to guide us for large workers in plate; the names of those who died in the interim are not included, and, with the exception of some "small workers" (v. page 188), we have no means of ascertaining them.

1773.

A

WA Abdy, William, Oat-lane, Noble-street, *HM.*
IGA Alderhead, J. G. Bishopsgate-st., *G.*
H
C A Aldridge, Charles, & Green Henry,
G Aldersgate-street, *P.*
WA Aldridge, William, Red Lion-passage, Holborn, *HM.*
JA Alleine, Jonathan, Fenchurch-st., *P.*
RA Andrews, Richard, Leadenhall-street, *G.*
GA Andrews, George, Red Lion-street, Clerkenwell, *P.*

TA Augier, Thomas, Brownlow-st., *G.*
SA Ardesoif, Stephen, Fountain-court, Strand, *G.*
IA Arnell, Jno., Little Britain, *G.*
RA Ayscough, Ralph, Ludgate-st., *G.*

B.

IB Baker, Jno., New-court, Bunhill-row, *G.*
IB Barbe, Jno., West-st., Seven Dials, *P.*
TB Bamford, Thomas, St. Clements-lane, Strand, *P.*
IB Baker, James, New-court, Bunhill-row, *G.*
PB Baker, Pointer, Compton-st., Soho.
IB Barber, James, Bond-street.
IB Barrow, Jno, Tottenham-ct.-rd., *G.*
AB Barrier, Abraham & Ducommon
LD Lewis, Rathbone-place, *SM.*
IB Barry, Jno, Paternoster-row, *G.*
SB Bates, Samuel, Islington, *G.*
GB Baskerville, George, Albion-buildings, *G.*
HB Bateman, Hester, Bunhill-row, *G.*
ID Baxter, Jno., Banbury, *G.*
IB Bayley, Jno., Wood-street, *G.*
IB Beadle, Jno., Old Bailey, *SM.*
RB Beale, Richard, Henrietta-street, Covent-garden, *G.*
IB Beaty, James, Greek-st., Soho, *G.*
WB Bell, William, Rolls-buildings, *G.*
IB Bellis, James, Pall Mall, *G.*
EB Bennet, Edward, Lombard-st., *SM.*
EB Bennet, Edward, Junr., Tooley-street, *SM.*
IB Bennett, Jno., Threadneedle-st., *HM.*
LB Benoimont, Louis, Fenchurch-st., *G.*
CB Binger, Christopher, Windmill-st., Tottenham-court-road, *G.*
CB Biron, Christopher, Aldersgate-street, *P.*
IB Birkenhead, James, Gutter-lane, *G.*
IB Birt, James, Silver-street, Wood-street, *G.*
MB Bock, Mark, Shoe-lane, *HM.*
IB Bourne, Jno., New-street, Covent-garden, *G.*
AB Borchers, Albrecht, Spaw-fields, *G.*
SB Bradley, Samuel Worcester, *G.*
AB Bourne, Aaron, New-st., Covent-Garden, *G.*
IB Brockus, Jno., Shoe-lane, *HM.*
IB Broughton, Jno., St. John's-square, Clerkenwell, *G.*
WB Brown, William, Cheapside, *G.*
PB Bruguier, Philip, Bedford-street, Covent-garden, *P.*
TB Bumfriss Thomas, Little Trinity-lane, *P.*
FB Butty, Fras., & Dumee Nicholas,
ND Clerkenwell-close, *G.*

C.

IAC Calame, James Anthony, Exchange, *G.*
EC Capper, Edward, Round-court, St. Martins-le-Grand, *P.*
IC Carter, Jno., Bartholomew-close, *P.*
IC Chaldecott, Jno., Chichester, *G.*
GC Chalmers, George, Sidney's-alley, Leicester-fields, *G.*
BAC Chambrier, B. A., Church-street, Soho, *G.*
TC Chawner, Thomas, Paternoster-row, *G.*
WC Chawner, William, New Bond-st., *G.*
EC Coker, Ebenezer, Clerkenwell-close, *G.*
EC Cooke, Edward, Southwark, *G.*
LC Courtauld, Louisa, & Cowles, Geo.,
GC 21 Cornhill, *G.*
IC Cox, James, Shoe-lane, *G.*
RAC Cox, Robert Albin, Little Britain, *G.*
WC Cox, William, St. Paul's-church-yard, *G.*
GC Coyte, George, Catherine-street, Strand, *G.*
SIC Crespell, Septimus & James, Whitcomb-street, *P.*
IC Cresswell, Josh., Strand, *G.*
MC Cripps, Mark, Golden-ball James-street, *P.*
IC Crouch, Jno., & Hannam, Thomas,
TH 28 Giltspur-street, *P.*
RC Cronickshank, Robert, Old Jewry, *P.*
FC Crump, Fras., Gutter-lane, *P.*
IC Cunst, Jasper, Salisbury-court, *G.*

D.

MD Daintrey, Marmaduke, Hartley-row, Hants, *SM.*
ITD Daniel, Jabez & Thomas, Carey-lane, *G.*
JD Dare, Jno, 103 Minories, *G.*
ED Darvill, Edward, Watling-street, *P.*
BD Davenport, Burrage, Foster-lane, *P.*
ID Deacon, Jno., Love-lane, Wood-street, *P.*
TD Dealtry, Thomas, Sweeting's-alley, *HM.*
IDG De Gruchy, Jno., Oxford, *G.*
PD Desvignes, Peter, Belton-st., Long-Acre, *G.*
FD Deveer, Frederick, Angel-court, Throgmorton-street, *G.*
TD Devonshire, Thomas, Paternoster-row, *SM.*
ID Devonshire, Israel, Aldersgate-street, *SM.*
ED Dobson, Edward, Fleet-street, *SM.*
PD Devese, Peter, Queen-st., Golden-square, *G.*
RD Dovey, Richard, Craven-buildings, Drury-lane, *G.*
TD Doxsey, Thomas, Gt. St. Helens, *G.*
DD Drury Dru, Straud, *HM.*
ID Drysdale, Jno., Wood-street, *G.*
LD Dumont, Lewis, Seven-dials, *G.*
HD Dutton, Henry, Green-st., Leicester-fields, *P.*

E.

SE Eastrom, Stephen, Burleigh-st., *P.*
TE Ellis, Thomas, Cow-cross, *P.*
IE Evans, James Morley, Greek-street, Soho, *G.*
TE Evans, Thomas, Wood-street, *SM.*

F.

TF Fair, Thomas, Golden-lane, *HM.*
IF Farran, Jno, Upper Moorfields, *G.*
WF Fearn, William, 75 Wood-street, *SM.*
GF Fayle, George, Dogwell-ct., White Fryars, *HM.*
IF Fayle, Jno., Wilderness-lane, Salisbury-court, *HM.*
WF Fisher, Will, 73 Little Britain, *P.*
WF Flints, William, Dogwell-ct., White Fryars, *HM.*
AF Fogelberg, Andrew, Church-street, Soho, *P.*
TF Foster, Thomas, King's Head-court, Fetter-lane, *HM.*
WF Foster, William, Bishopsgate-without, *SM.*
TF Freeman, Thomas, Westmoreland-buildings, *P.*
IF French, Jno., Paul's-alley, Red-Cross-street, *P.*
IF Fry, Jno., Bulb & Mouth-street, *G.*
RF Fryar, Rob, Gutter-lane, *P.*

G.

WG Garrard, William, Noble-street, *HM.*
MG Gamon, Michl., Paul's-court, Hogan-lane, *G.*
PG Garden, Phillips, Marylebone, *G.*
BG Gignac, Benjamin, Deans-court, St. Martin's-le-Grand, *P.*
TG Gladwin, Thomas, Houndsditch, *P.*
TG Gilpin, Thomas, Serle-st., Lincoln's-Inn, *G.*
RG Gladwin, Rd., Oxford, *P.*
PG Gillois, Peter, Wardour-st., Soho, *P.*
IG Gould, James, Ave Maria-lane, *CM.*
RIG Gosling, Richard & Josh., Cornhill, *SM.*
RG Gardner, Richard, Archer-st., Haymarket, *P.*
RG Grignion, Reynolds, Queen-street, Seven-dials, *G.*
BG Gurden, Benjamin, Noble-street, *G.*
WG Grundy, William, Fetter-lane, *P.*

H.

TH Hall, Thomas, Denmark-street, Strand, *G.*
TH Hallows, Thomas, Southampton-st., Strand, *G.*
TH Harding, Thomas, Minories, *G.*
TH Harrache, Thomas, Pall Mall, *G.*

HH Hallsworth, Henry, Bull & Mouth-street, *P.*
HH Haynes, Henry, Little Windmill-street, *P.*
LH Haucher, L., Little Cranbourn-alley, *G.*
BH Hawkins, Benjamin, Frying-Pan-alley, Wood-street, *G.*
NH Hearnden, Nicholas, Pick-Axe-st., *SM.*
SH Hedges, Stephen, Salisbury-court, Fleet-street, *G.*
MH Heeser, Maurice, Red Lion-street., Clerkenwell, *G.*
GH Hemming, George, Piccadilly, *G.*
TH Hemming, Thomas, New Bond-street, *G.*
RH Hennell, Robert, Foster-lane, *P.*
SH Herbert, Samuel, Stratford-green, *P.*
IH Hoist, Jno., Sheffield, *HM.*
HH Hobdell, Henry, Silver-street, *G.*
AH Hogg, Andrew, Northumberland-court, Strand, *G.*
WH Holmes, William, Clerkenwell-green, *P.*
IH Holland, Jno., Bishopsgate-st., *G.*
EH Holmes, Edward, Foster-lane, *G.*
IH Horsley, Jno., Hoxton, *CM.*
NH Horwood, Nat, Dean-street, Soho, *P.*
TH Howell, Thomas, Bath, *P.*
GH Houston, George, Fleet-street, *G.*
WH Howse, William, Temple Bar, *G.*
IH Hughes, James, Ratcliffe-highway, *G.*
IH Huntley, Jno., near the Bank, *G.*
IH Hunt, James, King-street, Cheapside, *G.*
WH Hunter, William, Lombard-st., *G.*

I. J.

JJ Jackson, Jno., Little Britain, *SM.*
OJ Jackson, Orlando, Haymarket, *P.*
DJ Jacob, Dennis, Charing-cross, *G.*
IJ Jacobs, Jno., Spur-street, Leicester-fields, *P.*
SJ Jarman, Samuel, Great Newport-street, *SM.*
EJ Jay, Edward, Salisbury-court, *P.*
NJ Jefferys, Nathaniel, Strand, *G.*
II Innocent, Jno., Little Newport-street, *SM.*
TJ Jones, Thomas, Bells-buildings, Strand, *P.*
JJ Johnson, Jno., Maiden-lane, *G.*
JJ Johnston, James, Carey-lane, *G.*
SJ Joyce, Stephen, King-st., Soho, *G.*
II Irvine, Jno., Minories, *SM.*
AJ Johnston, Alexander, Old Jewry, *P.*

K.

FK Kandler, Frederick, Jermyn-st., *P.*
LK Kendall, Luke, 26 Wood-st., *G.*
WK Kendrick, William, Queen-street, Seven-dials, *G.*
JK Kensteber, Jno., & Groves, Thos.,
TG Red Lion-st., Clerkenwell, *P.*
IK Kentish, Jno., Cornhill, *G.*
IK Kidder, Jno., Heddon-street, *P.*
IK King, James, Kensington-grove, *G.*
IK King, Jno., 73 Little Britain, *P.*
IK Kingman, James, Leadenhall st., *G.*
WK Kinman, Will, East Harding-street, *HM.*

L.

IL Lamb, Jno., Fetter-lane, *SM.*
TL Langford, Thomas, Angel-street, St. Martin's-le-Grand, *P.*
IL Langford, Jno., & Sebille, Jno., St.
IS Martin's-le-Grand, *P.*
FL Lawley, Fras., Green Arbor-court, *HM.*
IL Lautier, Jno., 20 Fleet-street, *G.*
CL Leadbetter, Charles, Oat-lane, *G.*
IL Lejeune, Josh., Lichfield-street, *G.*
AL
or Lesage, Augs., Gt. Suffolk-st., *G.*
AS
TL Liddiard, Thos., St. Paul's-churchyard, *G.*
SL Littlewood, Samuel, 9 Lombard-street, *G.*

M.

LM McDuff, Lawrence, Old Bailey, *P.*
CM Makemeid, Christopher, Shoe-la., *P.*

TM Mallison, Thomas, Cornhill, *G.*
IM Malpas, Jos., Wood-street, *G.*
SM Massey, Samuel, 8 Foster-lane, *G.*
WM Mears, William, St. Martin's-le-Grand, *G.*
LM Merz, Lauret, Plow-court, Carey-street, *G.*
RM Metham, Robert, Butcher Hall-lane, *P.*
IM Moliere, Jno., & Jones, Dyall,
DI Clerkenwell-green, *P.*
EM Moore, Edward, Gracechurch-st., *G.*
IM Moore, Jno., Fleet-street, *P.*
IM Morisset, James, Denmark-street, Soho, *G.*
HM Morris, Henry, Fleet-street, *G.*
RM Morrison, Richard, Cheapside, *G.*
RM Morson, Richard, & Stephenson,
BS Benjamin, Ludgate-hill, *G.*
PM Muire, Peter, Coventry-street, *G.*

N.

IN Naylor, Jno., Bridgewater-sq., *SM.*
PN Norman, Philip, St. Martin's-la., *P.*

P.

LP Pantin, Lewis, 45 Fleet-street, *G.*
IP Parker, Jno., & Wakelin, Edward,
EW Panton-street, *G.*
TP Parr, Thomas, Whetstone, *G.*
IP Payne, Jno., Cheapside, *G.*
AP Pars, Albertus, Furnival's Inn-ct. *G.*
IP Peacock, James, 103 Minories, *G.*
WP Penstone, William, Noble-st., *SM.*
IP Perry, James, 131 Chancery-lane, *HM.*
IP Phillips, Jno., Cold Bath-square, *G.*
IP Phipps, James, Gutter-lane, *P.*
SP Picasse, Stephen, Denmark-st., *G.*
WP Pickett, William, Ludgate-hill, *G.*
RP Piercy, Robert, Foster-lane, *P.*
TP Pitts, Thomas, Air-st., St. James's, *P*
WP Plummer, William, Gutter-lane, *P.*
IP Pont, Jno., Maiden-lane, *HM.*
AP Portal, Abraham, Ludgate-hill, *G.*
WP Portal, William, Orange-street, *HM.*
TP Powell, Thomas, Craigs-ct., Charing cross, *P.*
EP Price, Edmd., Maiden-lane, Wood-street, *G.*
WP Priest, William & James, White-
IP cross-street, *P.*

Q.

IQ Quantock, Jno., Wood-street, *P.*

R.

IR Raeburn, Jno., New-street, Fetter-lane, *HM.*
IR Randles, Jno., Upper Moorfields, *G.*
WR Rawle, William, Castle-st., Strand, *HM.*
IR Reynolds, Jno., New-street, Fetter-lane, *HM.*
WR Reynolds, William, Swallow-st., *P.*
WR Robertson, William, Newport-st., *P.*
RR Rogers, Robert, Lombard-st., *G.*
PR Roker, Philip, Bishopsgate-st., *SM.*
IR Robinson, Jno., New Bond-street, *G.*
MR Roker, Mathew, Greenwich, *SM.*
ER Romer, Emick, 123 High Holborn, *P.*
IR Romer, Jno., Compton-st., Soho, *P.*
PR Romilly, Peter, King-st., Soho, *G.*
BR Rooksby, Benjamin, Basing-la., *G.*
RR Ross, Robert, Salisbury-court, *SM.*
IR Rowe, Jno., Gutter-lane, *P.*
FR Ruffin, Fras., Cripplegate, *G.*
RR Rugg, Richard, St. John's-square, Clerkenwell, *P.*
ER Russell, Elias, Suffolk-st., *G.*
IR Russell, Jno., Northumberland-street, *G.*
RR Rawlins, Richard, Grafton-st., Soho.
RR Rew, Robert, Greenhill's-rents.

S.

RS Sallam, Robert, Watling-street, *P.*
IS Saffory, Jno., Tokenhouse-yard, *G.*
RS Salmon, Robt., St. Martin's-church-yard, *SM.*
AS Saunders, Alexander, St. Martin's-churchyard, *P.*
HS Sardet, Henry, High Holborn, *G.*

IS Sarrey, Jno., Gutter-lane, *P.*
IS Schuppe, Jno., St. Martin's-le-Grand, *P.*
TS Satchwell, Thomas, Paternoster-row, *G.*
ES Scales, Edward, 33 Strand, *G.*
GS Seatoun, Geo., Gutter-lane, *G.*
WS Shaw, William, Bishopgate-st., *P.*
SS Shelley, Samuel, Bartholomew-close, *G.*
WS Sheen, William, St. Annes-lane, *P.*
RS Simkiss, Richard, Maiden-lane, Wood-street, *G.*
WS Simons, William, 6 Barbican, *SM.*
DS Smith, Daniel, and Sharp, Robert,
RS Aldermanbury, *P.*
IS Smith, James, Fleet-street, *G.*
GS Smith, George, 110 Wood-st., *SM.*
WS Smith, William, Cheapside, *G.*
FS Spilsbury, Fras., 24 Gutter-lane, *P.*
IS Stamp, James, Cheapside, *P.*
IS Stirling, Jno., Bartholomew-close, *G.*
CS Storey, Chas., Sidney's-alley, *G.*
IS Sutton, Josh., New-street, Covent-garden, *G.*
IS Swift, Jno., Noble-street, *P.*
TS Swift, Thomas, Old Bailey, *HM.*

T.

PT Tabois, Peter, Red Lion-street, *G.*
PT Taylor, Ptr., Golden Cup, Strand, *G.*
WT Tant, William, junior, Grub-st., *SM.*
ST Taylor, Samuel, Maiden-lane, *P.*
MT Thomegay, Mark, Moorfields, *G.*
CT Teulings, Constantine, Duke's-ct., *P.*
FT Thurkle, Fras., Fetter-lane, *HM.*
MT Tokett, Marmaduke, Wardour-st., *G.*
ET Tockey, Eliz., Silver-street, *SM.*
WT Townshend, William, Bath, *P.*
WT Tuite, William, Gt. Queen-street, Lincoln's Inn, *P.*
WT Tweedie, Walter, Hollywell-st., *SM.*

V.

IV Vere, Jno. Henry, 48 Lombard-street, *G.*
EV Vincent, Edmd., King's Arms-ct., *P.*
AV Videau, Aymé, Green st., Leicester-fields, *P.*
PV Verlander, Philip, Brick-lane, *P.*
WV Vincent, William, St. Anne's-lane, *P.*
IU Underwood, Jno., Noble-street, *G.*
FV Vonham, Frederick, York-bdgs. *P.*

W.

TW Wallis, Thomas, Monkwell-street, *P.*
HW Walter, Herman, Spaw-fields, *G.*
IW Weldring, Jno., St. Clement's, Strand, *P.*
TW Webb, Thomas, Chichester, *G.*
WW Weston, Will, Silver-street, *SM.*
SW Wheat, Samuel, Maiden-lane, *G.*
TW Whipham, Thomas, Fleet-street, *G.*
FW White, Fuller, Noble-street, *P.*
SW White, Samuel, Oat-lane, *P.*
DW Whyte, David, 19 Little Britain, *P.*
IW Wiburd, James, Tooley-street, *P.*
WW Winter, William, Bunhill-row, *G.*
GW Wirgman, Gabriel, Red Lion-street, Clerkenwell, *G.*
SW Wood, Samuel, Southgate, *P.*
CW Wood, Christopher, & Filkin, Thos.,
TF Battersea, *SM.*
AW Worboyes, Arthur, Wine-office-ct., *G.*
WW Worthington, William, 158 Fleet-street, *G.*
CW Wright, Charles, Ave Maria-la., *P.*
PW Wright, Paul, 12 Foster-lane, *G.*

Y.

Y Young, James, Aldersgate-street, *P.*

THE REGALIA.

The date of the following order for the first dispersion of the Crown Jewels was in the first year of the reign of King Charles I., 1625, when, influenced by his father's favourite, the Duke of Buckingham, he declared war against Spain, having previously obtained the alliance of Holland. This portion of the Regalia was pawned to Holland to pay the great expense of the fleet in manning ninety vessels and raising an army of ten thousand soldiers, when the Duke, as Lord High Admiral, started on his disastrous expedition to Cadiz. The Commons only voted a subsidy under great restriction for one year, which had usually been granted to a new sovereign for life, and this was the commencement of the dispute between the King and Parliament; an enormous debt had been incurred, and a new subsidy refused for continuing the war. The King's desire to be an absolute monarch with control of the army, and the refusal of supplies, were the main elements of the conflict which ended in the civil war.

The following sumptuous pieces of gold plate and jewels were formerly included in the Regalia, and are described at length in Rymer's "Fœdera," vol. xviii., pp. 236 *et sequitur*.

"A greate riche Jewell of goulde called the '*Mirrour of Greate Brittaine*'" (set with diamonds).

"A ffaire Jewell in fashion like a feather of goulde" (set with diamonds).

"A ffaire Fflower of goulde with three greate Balasses in the middest a great pointed dyamond and three greate pearles with a faire pearle pendant called '*The Brethren*.'

"A greate pointed Dyamond with the collett, taken from a coller of goulde wherein yet remains eight greate pearles set in twoes, and a long pearl pendant.

"A broken coller of goulde of thirty pieces, where of fifteene are roses and fifteene crowned cyphers of the late Kinge and Queens names,

wherein are now remaining eleaven poynted dyamonds and nine table dyamonds.

"A Jewell of goulde of the letter I (set with diamonds) and pearle pendant.

"The greate Collar of Ballast Rubies, &c.

"One greate Saphire cut in fossetts, &c., in a collett of goulde enamelled.

"A greate Amatist in a collett of goulde."

The list enumerates and describes separately the following splendid pieces of gold plate, mostly set with jewels:—

	Ozs.
16 gold cups, some with covers and set with precious stones, including those with the arms of Denmark and "Anna Regina." The Constable's cup. An agate cup, having a gold cover with "The morris dance." A cup called "The Dreame of Paris." Weighing	902
13 gold ewers, lavers, basons, porringers, some jewelled and some with the arms of Denmark . .	1,263
4 gold salts, one in form of a ship, another in form of a castle. "The morris dance," &c. . . .	667
29 gold dishes and trenchers, some with arms of Denmark	627
1 gridiron of gold	22
A looking-glass set in gold and garnished with precious stones. "The steele of aggott of twoe little boys, one holding a pearle, and five pearles hanginge; on the other parte of the body is a man on horseback, the body being a clocke within a crystall, garnyshed with fower dyamonds and fifty-five rubies, with fower antique boyes enamelled white; the base standing upon fower round crystalls, garnished with ten rubies, and fower naked women, of gould, standing at each corner, and a man at the toppe being naked"	97¾
A collar of gold with roses and knots . . .	30
Total . . .	3,609

"All which Jewells and Plate have been received by the Duke of Buckingham, our High Admiral, and the Earl of Holland as our Ambassadors Extraordinary to the States of the United Provinces, to

be disposed of by them for our especiall service according as we have given unto them private directions.

"Nowe, forasmuch as the saide Jewells and Plate are of greate value, and many of them have longe contynued, as it were, in a continuall discent for many years together with the Crowne of England, &c. . . . . .

"Knowe all men that Wee, for many weighty and important reasons and causes, much concerning us, our honour and State, have authorised their delivery, &c. . . . . To dispose of the said Jewells and Plate for our owne ymmediate service, &c.

"In witness whereof, &c., Ourself att Hampton Courte, the seventh day of December (Anno I., Car. I., A.D. 1625)."

"The Mirror of Great Britain," the magnificent gold cup with the "Dream of Paris," weighing 120 ozs., the Gold Salt with "The Morris Dance," weighing 147 ozs., "The Constable's Cup," and many others here briefly alluded to—mostly set with precious stones—will be found minutely described in the Kalendars of the Exchequer of the reigns of our early kings of England from Edward II. to Henry VIII.

In 1644 the Commons House of Parliament ordered all the King's plate in the Tower to be melted down and coined, notwithstanding a remonstrance from the Lords alleging that the curious workmanship of the ancient plate was worth much more than the metal; but it had no effect, and beautiful historic works of art were ruthlessly destroyed, and went pell mell to the crucible. It is recorded, also, that in 1643 the crown and sceptre, lodged with the rest of the Regalia in the Treasury in Westminster Abbey, were turned into money. On October 9th, 1644, two of the members were ordered by the House of Commons to inform the House "what superstitious plate was in the place where the Regalia were kept in the Abbey, that it might be melted and sold and the produce employed *to buy horses*." The college plate was also ordered to be melted.

One of the payments during the Protectorate made to Alderman Backwell, Goldsmith and Banker, is thus recorded in his books:—"February 1659. Received of the Committee of Parliament by Old Plate, £1,529 2s. 3d." (F. G. Hilton-Price, "Transactions of the Lond. and Middx. Archæol.", vol. vi. p. 197). The ordinary price of silver in Cromwell's time was about 5s. 6d. per oz. This item will account for the destruction of more than five thousand ounces of old plate, probably portions of the Royal Services.

About forty years since, Mr. Robert Cole, F.S.A., purchased as waste paper, at so much per cwt., a large quantity of old Exchequer Records which were condemned to be sold by some Government officials as worthless; many of these were of the greatest historical importance, and for several years he laboured hard in classifying them, occasionally reading papers on the various subjects, and exhibiting the records at the Society of Antiquaries and elsewhere. We had frequent opportunities of seeing them at his office in Token-house Yard, and the sight of piles upon piles of these records will never be erased from our memory. Among these documents of truly national importance were some relating to the Regalia, made for the coronation of Charles II. One was an order dated 20th June 1662 for the payment from the Royal Treasury to Sir Robt. Vyner, His Majesty's goldsmith, of the sums of £21,978 9s. 11d. and £10,000. But as the curious particulars will interest many of our readers, especially as it is not generally known that all the articles comprising the Regalia were made new for the coronation of Charles II., and as the "Archæologia" is seldom referred to, and the ordinary proceedings of the Society of Antiquaries still less read by the general public, we may be permitted to reprint Mr. R. Cole's communication relating to his discovery, in a letter read before the Society, addressed to the Secretary, on the 9th December 1841 ("Archæologia," vol. xxix.):—

"It will be in the recollection of the Society of Antiquaries, that some two or three years ago the then Lords of the Treasury directed the selection and mutilation of many tons weight of Exchequer Records (as they were not improperly called), and which, after being mutilated, were sold as waste paper. It is not necessary for me to make any observations on the propriety or impropriety of this order for the destruction of original documents, nor on the manner in which that order was executed. The report of the Committee appointed by the House of Lords to enquire into the subject is before the public, and to that and the evidence taken upon that occasion, I would refer the Society. The contractor with the Government for the purchase of the mutilated records, resold the mass in various parcels, and a portion, weighing about two tons, came into my hands, from which I selected many very curious and interesting documents, one of them being the subject of my present communication.

"The coronation of Charles II. was appointed to be solemnized on the 7th February 1660–1, but 'for many weighty reasons' it was deferred to the 23rd April following. One of the 'weighty reasons'

may have been the want of regalia for the occasion, for we learn from a MS. intituled 'The Preparations for His Majesty's Coronation, collected by Sir Edward Walker, Knight-Garter, Principal King-at-Arms,' first published in 1820, 'that because through the rapine of the then late unhappy times all the royal ornaments and regalia, theretofore preserved from age to age in the Treasury of the Church of Westminster, had been taken away, sold, and destroyed, the Committee (appointed to order the ceremony) met divers times, not only to direct the remaking such royal ornaments and regalia, but even to settle the form and fashion, although they had been newly made and prepared by the orders given to the Earl of Sandwich, Master of the Great Wardrobe, and Sir Gilbert Talbot, Knight, Master of the Jewel House. Whereupon the Master of the Jewel House had to provide two Imperial crowns, set with precious stones, the one to be called St. Edward's Crown, wherewith the King was to be crowned, and the other to be put on after his coronation, before His Majesty's return to Westminster Hall. Also an orb of gold, with a cross set with precious stones, called St. Edward's; a sceptre with a dove, set with precious stones; a long sceptre or staff of gold with a cross upon the top, and a pike at the foot of steel, called St. Edward's Staff; a ring with a ruby; a pair of gold spurs; a chalice and a paten of gold; an ampull for the oil, and a spoon; and two ingots of gold, the one a pound, the other a mark, for the King's two offerings.' And the Master of the Great Wardrobe had orders 'to provide the ornaments, to be called St. Edward's, wherein the King was to be crowned, and, among other things, the armilla, of the fashion of a stole, made of the cloth of gold, to be put about the neck and fastened above and beneath the elbows with silk ribbands.'"

In the foregoing account no mention is made of the name of the goldsmith employed to make the regalia, nor the price paid for it, but Mr. Cole discovered among the mutilated records a receipt of Sir Robert Vyner, dated 20th June 1662, for "payment from the Royal Treasury of £21,978 9s. 11d., due and payable for two crowns, two sceptres, and a globe of gold, sett with diamonds, rubies, sapphires, emeralds and pearls, St. Edward's Staff, the Armilla, Ampull, and other the Regalia, all of gold, provided by him for His Majesty's Coronation; And for a crown, mace, chain and badge for Garter King at Armes, 17 Collars, 17 Georges, and 5 garters of the order of St. George, and 75 badges of the Order of the Bath, all of gold, diverse parcels of guilt plate, given to the peeres and others for new yeares

gifts and at christenings, 18 large maces, and diverse other parcells of guilt and white plate; All which, together with some necessaries for the Jewell House, amounting to the sum of £31,978 9s. 11d., are acknowledged under the hand of Sir Gilbert Talbot, Master of His Majesty's Jewell House, to have been delivered in by the said Robert Vyner, and accordingly received for His Majesty's service."

On March 18th, 1852, an account appears in the "Proceedings of the Society of Antiquaries" of a communication from Mr. Robert Cole respecting a further discovery of an interesting document from the same mutilated Exchequer Records. Those he exhibited previously furnished only a list of the articles which comprised the Regalia, without the weights or prices, but that subsequently produced was dated 23rd February 1685, and the object of its preparation appears to have been that of an estimate of the expense of putting some objects in a fitting state for use on the coronation of James II. and his Queen, which took place in the April following, and the providing of articles such as on the former occasion were delivered to the officers of state for fees, and therefore to be then made new for similar delivery.

A List of the Regalias provided for His late Majesty's Coronation (Charles II.), and are now in ye custody of Sr. Gilbert Talbot, Knt. Master and Treasr. of his Matys. Jewells and plate, viz:—

	oz. dwt. gr.	li.	s.	d.
Imprim. St. Edward's Crowne . poiz.	82 05 16			
For ye addition of gold and Workemanship		350	00	00
For ye Loane of ye Jewells returned .		500	00	00
Itm. One Crowne of State . . poiz.	72 01 00			
For ye gold, Jewells, and Workemanship		7,870	00	00
Itm. One Scepter with a Dove . poiz.	34 03 20			
For ye gold, Jewells, and Workemanship		440	00	00
Itm. One other Scepter with a Cross poiz.	32 11 10			
For ye gold, Jewells, and Workemanship		1,025	00	00
Itm. One St. Edward's Staffe . poiz.	45 08 08			
For ye gold and Workemanship .		225	06	02
Carried forward .		10,410	06	02

	oz. dwt. gr.	li. s. d.
Brought forward . .		10,410 06 02
Itm. One Gloobe with a Crosse . poiz.	49 07 12	
For gold, Jewells, and Workemanship		1,150 00 00
Itm. One pair of Spurrs . . poiz.	12 18 00	
For gold and Workemanship . .		63 07 06
Itm. Two Armillas . . . poiz.	6 12 22	
For gold and Workemanship . .		44 18 06
Itm. One Ampulla or Eglet . . poiz.	21 08 00	
For gold and Workemanship . .		102 05 00
Itm. The Anointing Spoon . . poiz.	3 05 00	
For silver and Workemanship . .		2 00 00
Item. One Chalice and Paten . poiz.	61 12 12	
For gold and Workemanship . .		277 06 03
		£12,050 03 05

Dated 23 Feby. $168\frac{4}{5}$

G. Talbot.

A List of ye Regalias provided for his late Maties. Coronation, which were delivered for Fees, &c., by order, and are out of the Custody of Sir Gilbert Talbot, Knt., Master and Treasr. of his Majs. Jewells and Plate, and are now to be provided, &c.

February 23rd $168\frac{4}{5}$

	oz. dwt. gr.	li. s. d.
Imprims. One Ld. High Constable's Staffe . . . . poiz.	15 00 00	
For Silver and Workemanship . .		08 15 00
Itm. One Earle Marshall's Staffe . poiz.	9 00 00	
For Silver, Gilding and Workemanship		07 15 00
Itm. Six Canopy Staves . . poiz.	180 02 12	
For Silver and Workemanship . .		76 11 01
Itm. One Crowne for Garter King-at-Arms . . . . poiz.	24 10 00	
For Gold and Workemanship . .		116 17 06
Itm. One Chaine and Jewell . . poiz.	5 13 03	
For gold and Workemanship . .		43 06 07
Carried forward .		253 05 02

		oz. dwt. gr.	li. s. d.
Brought forward . .			253 05 02
Itm. One Banner and Rod . .	poiz.	3 13 03	
For Gold and Workemanship . .			37 14 03
Itm. One Collar of SS . . .	poiz.	19 10 00	
For Silver, Guilding, and Workemanship			24 18 09
Itm. Two Coronets . . .	poiz.	30 12 12	
For Silver, Gilding, and Workemanship			22 19 04
Itm. Two Collars of SS . .	poiz.	31 07 12	
For Silver and Workemanship . .			33 11 10
Itm. Six Collars of SS . . .	poiz.	89 15 00	
For Silver and Workemanship . .			82 08 09
Itm. Two Ingots	poiz.	19 00 00	
For Gold and Workemanship . .			75 05 00
Itm. One Cup	poiz.	19 07 00	
For Gold and Workemanship . .			80 05 03
Itm. Coronation Medals—12 .	poiz.	3 10 16	
For Gold and Workemanship . .			25 06 08
Itm. Jewells, 75 for Knts. of the Bath, of which 7 are in custody .	poiz.	35 10 12	
For Gold and Workemanship . .			433 04 4
			£1,067 19 4

G. Talbot.

We annex these documents to show that all the ancient "Regalias" which had been ruthlessly destroyed in the civil wars, by King or Parliament, were remade for the Coronation of Charles II. They are of gold with the exception of the silver-gilt spoon which weighed only 3 ounces 5 dwt., the cost, with the fashion, being £2. Hence it is evident that the coronation spoon, as well as the other pieces, were actually made at this time, the shape being retained, as nearly as could be remembered, of the ancient one. This spoon is described by H. Shaw ("Dresses and Decorations of the Middle Ages") as being of gold, and he has given a drawing of it, with the enamel restored, in all its presumed pristine brilliancy, attributing it to the 12th century. On close inspection of the drawing itself, we are of opinion that he was mistaken, and that it is not really more

ancient than the latter part of the 17th century, the ornamentation being clearly of the time of Charles II. In fact, the interlaced C's of that King will be easily recognised, the oval bowl also indicating the form of the rat-tail spoons of that period. The ancient Ampulla used at the Coronation of English sovereigns was, according to Mezeray, of lapis-lazuli, with a golden eagle on the top, enriched with pearls and diamonds, the tradition being that it was miraculously presented by the Virgin Mary to St. Thomas of Canterbury (Becket) when he was in France. We may add that the old crown of State mentioned in the Goldsmiths' bill, weighing 72 ounces, was broken up at the Coronation of her present Majesty Queen Victoria in 1838, and a new crown more suitable for a lady's brow substituted, its gross weight being only 37 ounces, made by Rundell and Bridge, who took the framework of the previous crown in part payment.

The prices set against some of the Regalia in the bill did not include the total cost, for we have shown that £32,000 was paid by the Treasury to Sir Robert Vyner on the 20th June 1662. The total cost of St. Edward's crown is not here stated, but only the addition made to it for the coronation, for gold and workmanship £350 and the loan of the jewels £500, making £850.

In the list of Fees provided for the coronation of Charles II. will be found "two ingots of gold." One of them was for the first oblation at the high altar, of a troy pound (12 ounces) of gold. The other, for the second oblation, of a mark (8 ounces) of gold.

This custom was very ancient, and mention is made in old chronicles of these offerings by sovereigns at the high altar on their coronation. Edward I. at the first oblation offered a pound of gold (12 ounces troy), in the likeness of a king holding a ring in his hand; the second was a mark of gold (8 ounces of avoirdupois) in form of a pilgrim putting forth his hand to take the ring, which represented the legend of St. Edward receiving a sapphire ring from the hand of St John the Baptist in Waltham forest (still worn at coronations and actually used by Her present Majesty). Henry III. also offered a pall (pallium) or mantle of cloth of gold, and a plate of gold. The custom has been continued to the present day. George III. at his coronation, for the first oblation, laid upon the altar a pall of cloth of gold, and an ingot of gold of a troy pound (12 ounces). After the ceremonies of anointing and crowning, &c., the King made a second oblation of a mark of gold (8 ounces.) At the coronation of Her present Majesty, her oblation was a pall of cloth of gold, and an ingot or wedge of gold of

a troy pound weight. The pieces of gold were probably fees for the officials; the fee of the præcentor or leader of the choir was of old a mark of gold (8 ounces). The pound of gold was for a more exalted personage.

A curious incident in the coronation of George III. may be mentioned. After the investiture the King's sword was ungirt and offered by the King upon the altar, but it was immediately redeemed by the King's appointment for a hundred shillings; the nobleman so redeeming it drew it out of the scabbard and bore it naked before the King during the rest of the ceremony.

There was formerly a prohibition against any person's entering a sacred edifice with arms or warlike accoutrements; if they attempted to do so the weapons were removed by an attendant, and deemed forfeited, only to be redeemed by the payment of a fee, probably according to a scale of charges. They were usually deposited in the porch while the owner remained inside, the fee being claimed before they were returned. Even spurs were not allowed, and "spur money" was always levied upon the wearers. Thus we meet with the following items:—

1530.—In the Privy Purse Expenses of King Henry VIII. "Item to the Coristars of Wyndesore in reward for the Kyng's spurres, vj$^{s.}$ viij$^{d.}$"

The same custom prevailed abroad. The Duke of Burgundy had to redeem his spurs on leaving the church:—

1427.—"Aux petits enfans de Cuer de la dicte église de St. Jehan que M. D. S. (Le Duc de Burgogne) leur donna pour ses esperons qu'il avoit apporté en icelle église, xiiij sols."

The description of the Imperial crown made for the coronation of Queen Victoria has been given us by the late Professor Tennant, mineralogist to Her Majesty.

"The Imperial state Crown of Queen Victoria is adorned with jewels from other crowns. It had a crimson velvet cap with ermine border, lined with white silk; the band above the ermine border has a row of 112 large pearls at top and 129 at bottom, between which, in front of the crown, is a large sapphire purchased for the crown by George IV. At the back is a smaller sapphire and six others round, between which are 8 emeralds. Above and below the 7 sapphires are 14 diamonds, and around the 8 emeralds 128 diamonds; between the emeralds and sapphires are 16 trefoil ornaments containing 100 diamonds. Above the band are 8 sapphires surrounded by 8 diamonds, between which are 8 festoons of 148 diamonds. In the front of the crown and in the centre of a diamond Maltese Cross is the famous

ruby said to have been given to Edward the Black Prince by Don Pedro, King of Castile, in 1367. This ruby was worn in the helmet of Henry V. at the battle of Agincourt, A.D. 1415. Around this ruby, forming the cross, are 75 brilliant diamonds. Three other Maltese crosses forming the sides and back of the crown have emerald centres, each containing 130 brilliants. Between the 4 Maltese crosses are 4 *fleurs de lis* with centre rubies, each surrounded by 86 rose diamonds. From the Maltese crosses issue four imperial arches composed of oak leaves and acorns, the leaves containing 728 rose, table, and brilliant diamonds, 32 pearls from the acorns set in cups of rose diamonds. The total number of diamonds in the arches and acorns is 108 brilliants, 116 table, and 559 roses. From the upper part of the arches are suspended four large pear-shaped pearls with rose-diamond caps. Above the arch stands the mound containing 548 brilliants. The cross on the summit has a rose-cut sapphire in the centre surrounded by four large brilliants and 108 smaller brilliants. Summary of jewels comprised in the crown: one large ruby, one large broad-spread sapphire, 16 sapphires, 11 emeralds, 4 rubies, 1,363 brilliants, 1,273 roses, 147 table-diamonds, 4 large pearls and 273 other pearls."

We learn incidentally from Mr. Raikes' journal that "the coronation of William IV and Queen Adelaide cost only £37,000. The Queen was so anxious that no expense should be incurred on her account, that she would not permit either the purchase or the hire of a crown from Rundell's for herself, but ordered that it should be composed of her own jewels and made up at her own expense."

At the previous coronation of George IV. the crown was not bought but borrowed for the occasion. Rundell and Bridges' price for it was £70,000, and Lord Liverpool told the King he could not sanction such an expenditure. Rundell's charge for the loan was £7,000, but, as some time elapsed before the return or the purchase was decided upon, £4,000 or £5,000 more was charged for interest.

Attempt to Steal the Regalia.

Thomas Blood was a native of Ireland, born about 1628. He served as Lieutenant of the Parliamentary forces, for which he received a grant of land instead of pay. On the Restoration, the Act of Settlement in Ireland, which affected Blood's fortune, made him discontented and desperate. His first exploit was leading an insurrection

to surprise Dublin Castle and seize the Lord-Lieutenant (the Duke of Ormond) about 1660 or 1661; but it was discovered on the eve of execution, and Blood escaped the fate of his followers, who were hung, by concealing himself, and ultimately escaped to Holland. He was next engaged with the Covenanters in the Scotch rebellion of 1666, and then saved his life by flight. He seems to have had a personal dislike to the Duke of Ormond, whom, out of revenge for hanging his former associates, he actually seized on the night of the 6th December 1670, and tied him to one of his associates on horseback, and but for the timely assistance of the Duke's servants he would doubtless have been hanged at Tyburn. Colonel Blood, however, the leader, was unsuspected, although a reward of £1,000 was offered for discovery of the assassins. Blood's next scheme was to steal the Regalia from the Tower of London. Having disguised himself as a parson, he, with a woman whom he called his wife, went to inspect the jewels. The latter professing to be taken seriously ill, was invited by the keeper's wife into her private apartments; hence an intimacy was formed, and on a subsequent occasion a match was arranged between a nephew of his and the keeper's daughter, and the day fixed for the young couple to meet. The pretended parson, with his pretended nephew and two friends, came armed to the Tower in May 1671, and, having gagged the keeper, Talbot Edwards, they proceeded to the jewel-house; Blood slipped the crown under his cloak, another secreted the orb, whilst the third took the sceptre. By the opportune arrival of the keeper's son, who alarmed the guard, the robbers, who in their flight had passed several sentinels, were stopped at St. Catherine's gate, where their horses were waiting for them, and all taken prisoners with the booty in their possession. The most extraordinary termination of this bold but unsuccessful attempt was the subsequent treatment of Colonel Blood, who, instead of being sent to the gallows, was taken into especial favour by the King; he was not only pardoned, but a pension of £500 was settled upon him in the following year. Blood died in 1680. Rochester, in his "History of Insipids," alludes to this daring attempt:—

"Blood, that wears treason in his face,
Villain complete in Parson's gown,
How much he is at Court in grace
For stealing Ormond and the crown!
Since loyalty does no man good,
Let's steal the King and out-do Blood."

There is a portrait of Thomas Blood, whose villainous exploits are here recorded, in the National Portrait Gallery! painted by Gerard Soest. To place the counterfeit presentment of a malefactor among such distinguished company is hardly justifiable; his portrait would be more appropriately placed in a chamber of horrors, or to grace the walls of Madame Tussauds' motley establishment of worthy and unworthy celebrities.

SEIZURE OF THE MERCHANTS' CASH DEPOSITED AT THE MINT BY CHARLES I., in 1640.

It was formerly the custom for merchants to place their superfluous cash in the Mint of the Tower of London for safe-keeping, until Charles I., in the year 1640, laid his hands upon the money (about £120,000), and destroyed the credit of the Mint. This circumstance drove the merchants and traders to goldsmiths as a more secure method of deposit; and about 1645 the goldsmiths of Lombard Street, who were on their own account compelled to prepare strong fire-proof chests for the preservation of their own valuable wares, received also from their customers their spare cash, which was redelivered to them in smaller amounts as required by signing cheques as receipts. These goldsmiths kept what was called "running cashes," and their system was the origin of banking in England, allowing on deposits 5 per cent., which they lent out at exorbitant interest to their more needy customers, and became, in fact, pawnbrokers, advancing money on valuable property. They also issued receipts for cash payable on demand, which passed from hand to hand and were called *goldsmiths' notes*, the predecessors of Bank of England notes on the establishment of the Bank of England in 1694.

CLOSING THE EXCHEQUER, JANUARY 1672, BY CHARLES II.

In King Charles II.'s time goldsmith's were in the habit of lending their money to the Exchequer, for which they received at the rate of 5 or 6 per cent. This King being always in want of money, and not wishing to go before the House of Commons, took counsel of his ministers as to the best way of obtaining money without the aid of Parliament. The King promised a reward of the Lord Treasurer's post to whoever would suggest the means. The idea of

closing the Exchequer occurred to Lord Ashley, who unguardedly communicated it to Sir Thomas Clifford, and he immediately unfolded the plan before the King, who was charmed at the idea of such perfidy, and exclaimed: "Odds fish! I will be as good as my word if you can find me the money." Accordingly the Exchequer was closed on the 2nd January 1672, and all payments to the goldsmith-bankers suspended; this not only brought ruin to them, but to many thousands of their customers. Sir Thomas Clifford was made Lord High Treasurer and a peer. The exact amount seized was £1,328,526. The king intended it should be closed for one year only, but year after year passed away and neither principal nor interest was returned. About five years afterwards (April 1677) the King caused letters patent to be granted to each of the goldsmiths who had entrusted their money to the Exchequer, covenanting to pay 6 per cent. per annum out of the excise. This obligation was observed up to Lady Day 1683, when it altogether ceased, and none was paid at all by James II. Mr. F. G. Hilton Price has published a copy of one of these bonds in favour of Alderman Backwell in his memoir of "ye Marygold." Backwell had as much as £295,994 16s. 6d. in the Exchequer at the time.

PLATE BELONGING TO THE GOLDSMITHS' COMPANY.

Drinking Cup, bequeathed by Sir Martin Bowes, 1566. (v. p. 45.)

Ewer and Salver, ornamented with shells, scrolls, &c., made by Paul de Lamerie in 1741.

Standing Cup, embossed with masks and wreaths, made by Paul de Lamerie in 1739.

Square Salt, in form of a Temple, the gift of Simon Gibbon, 1632.

Circular Salt, the gift of Richard Rogers, 1632. Hall Mark, 1601.

Salt, with crystal centre, the gift of Thomas Seymour in 1693.

Two Standing Cups and covers, given by John Saunders. Hall Marks 1672 and 1674.

A pair of Vases with handles of terminal figures of Pan and Syrinx. Hall Marks 1740.

Two Standing Cups and covers of Augsburg work. 16th century.

A large and massive Centre-Piece made by Rundell & Bridge.

Three Flagons. Hall Marks of 1779.

And several others of less importance.

GOLDSMITHS' & PLATEWORKERS' HOUSE-SIGNS.

A

Date of Example.	Sign.	Residence.	Name of Silversmith.
1660	Golden Anchor	Strand	Snow & Walton, afterwards Strahan, Paul & Bates
1677	Golden Anchor	Lumbard-street	T. Pardoe
1714	Acorn	Foster-lane	Darkeratt
1720	Angel	Strand	Dicken
1677	Angel	Lombard-street	Major J. Wallis
1722	Acorn	Drury-lane	Cornasseau
1723	Golden Angel	Fleet-street	Squire
1742	Angel	Silver-street	Montgomery
1742	Anchor & Key	Wood-street	Alexander
1746	Acorn	Huggin-lane	Meriton
1677	Blew Anchor	Lombard-street	T. White
1732	Acorn	near the Monument	Baker
1717	Anchor	St. Paul's Chyd.	Ward
1697	Golden Angel	Cranbourn-alley	Gamble
1730	Acorn	in the Strand	Gilpin
1677	Angel & Crown	Lumbard-street	Ewing & Norrington
1724	Acorn	Fetter-lane	Rush

B

1677	Black Boy	Lumbard-street	Percefull & Evans
1677	Golden Bottle	Cheapside and Fleet-street	Hoares
1677	Black Moor's Head	Lumbard-street	J. Sweetaple
1690	Three Golden Balls	Fenchurch-street	Hankeys

Date of Example.	Sign.	Residence.	Name of Silversmith.
1677	Golden Ball	Lumbard-street	Thursby
1677	Naked Boy	Fleet-street	J. Heriot
1697	Golden Ball	St. Swithin's-la.	Denny
1697	Golden Ball	St. Anne's-lane	Readshaw
1712	Golden Ball	Windmill-street	Paul de Lamerie
1724	Golden Ball	Norton Folgate	Drake
1726	Blue Ball	Tower-st. 7-Dials	Aveline
1727	Golden Ball	St. Martin's-lane	Hatfield
1729	Black Boy and Crown	Grape-street	Ashby
1730	Blackmoor's Head	Gutter-lane	Gorham
1736	Golden Ball	Earl-st 7-Dials	Hilland
1737	Blackmoor's Head	Strand (corner of York buildings)	P. Platel
1737	Golden Ball	Oxford Chapel	Bradshaw
1738	6 Bells	Long Acre	Compiegne
1739	Blackmoor's Head	Foster-lane	West
1739	Golden Ball	Compton-st, Soho	Crespin
1739	Golden Ball and Canister	New-st, Cloth-fair	McFarlen
1677	Bolt & Tun	Lumbard-street	Job Bolton
1741	Golden Bottle	Ave Maria-lane	Gould
1742	Golden Ball & Pearl	Noble-street	White
1767	Golden Ball	St. James-street	Cripps
1733	Bishop's Head	Little Old Bailey	Achurch
1733	Bell & Magpie	Bishopsgate wtht.	Albert
1726	Blackemoor's Head	Broad street, St. Giles	Barbot
1735	Bell	Grub-street	Dorrell
1738	Blackmoor's Head	Gt.St.Andrew's-st., 7-Dials	F. Harache
		C	
1677	Three Cocks	in Cheapside	J. Lapley
1677	Crown	Lombard-street	T. Williams, aftrwds Willis, Percival, & Co.

Date of Example.	Sign.	Residence.	Name of Silversmith
1690	Three Crowns	Martins-lane, City	Middleton, afterwards Coutts & Co.
1697	Golden Cup	Swithin's-lane	Ruslen
1720	Golden Cup	Green-street	Archambo
1721	Golden Cup	Foster-lane	T. & R. Gurney
1722	Crown & Dolphin	Moor-street	Dell
1723	Golden Crown	Orange-st, Lester-fields	Robinson
1724	Crown	Noble-street	Hutton
1725	Golden Cup	Fish-street Hill	Atkinson
1728	Golden Cup	Shoreditch	Frith
1729	Three Candle-sticks	Foster-lane	Alchorne
1731	Golden Cup	St. Anne's, Soho	Rongent
1734	Candle-stick	Foster-lane	W. Gould
1734	Three Crowns	Lester-fields	Hebert
1735	Golden Cup	Carey-lane	Ellis
1735	Crown & Tobacco Reole	Holborn	Fulford
1738	Crown & Seal	Noble-street	Mowden
1739	Crown	Tottenham-court-road	Callard
1739	Golden Cup	Coventry-street	Archambo
1739	Crown & Pearl	Bartholomew-close	Cartwright
1739	Golden Cup	Swithin's-lane	Jackson
1739	Crown	Old-street	Daintrey
1740	Golden Cup	Strand	Taylor
1743	Crown & Golden Ball	Compton-st, Soho	W. Cripps
1726	Golden Cup	Chandois-street	Boursin
1743	Crown & Golden Ball	Compton-st., Soho	Hilland
1752	Crown	Noble-street	Campar
1773	Curtain	Holywell-mount	Cooper & Giles
1732	Crown & Pearl	Little Old Bailey	Burdett
1731	Cannon	St. John-street	Drake
1730	Carpenter's Arms	Clerkenwell	Griffin
1701	Golden Cup	Gutter-lane	Payne

D

Date of Example.	Sign.	Residence.	Name of Silversmith.
1663	Golden Dragon	Inner-Temple Gate	Pinkney
1718	Spotted Dog	Lombard-street	Morse
1719	Spotted Dog	Lombard-street	Gladwin

E

1740	Golden Ewer	York-buildings	Tuite
1742	Spread Eagle	Foster-lane	Williams
1728	Black Spread Eagle	Lombard-street	Freame, afterwards Barclay, Bevan & Co.

F

1672	Fox	Lombard-street	J. Snell
1672	Fleece	Lombard-street	Turner
1716	Two White Friars	Fleet-street	Burkitt
1720	Fox & Crown	Aldersgate-street	Fowler
1732	Fox & Crown	Philip-lane, Addle-street	Gosling
1733	Golden Fan	Andrew's-street, St. Giles's	Ferron
1677	Flower de Luce	Lumbard-street	B. Hinton
1677	Three Flower de Luces	in Cheapside	J. Johnson

G

1550	The Grasshopper	Lombard-street	Sir Thomas Gresham, now Messrs. Martin's
1560	The George	in Lombard-street	Wark
1672	The George	Lombard-street	Rowe & Green
1677	Grasshopper	Lombard-street	Duncombe & Kent
1728	Grasshopper	Suffolk-street	Maitland
1677	Grffin	in Exchange-alley	Thomas Cook and Nicholas Carey
1677	Grapes	in Lumbard-street	H. Lamb
1677	The Goat	in Lumbard-street	T. Price
1680	Bunch of Grapes	in the Strand	Mr. Fell
1390	Griffin on the Hope (Hoop)	Friday-street	

H

Date of Example.	Sign.	Residence	Name of Silversmith
1660	Black Horse	Lombard-street	Stokes, aftrwds. Barnett, Hoare & Co.
1668	Golden Hind	Fleet-street	J. Mawson & Co.
1747	The Golden Hart	Dean-street	Hebert
1724	Hand & Seal	Gutter-lane	Fossey
1732	3 Horse-Shoes	Cow-cross	Cartwright
1735	Hand & Spur	Wood-street	Ecles
1736	Hand & Buckle	St. Martin's-court	Bille
1738	Hand & Spur	Clerkenwell-close	Hare
1739	White Hart	Foster-lane	Jouet
1741	Flying Horse	Strand	Wilmot
1758	Hand-pen	King-st., 7-Dials	Davys
1773	Golden Head	Tottenham-ct.-rd.	Barrow
1732	Hand-ring and Crown	Haymarket	Godfrey
1734	The Jack	Wood-street	Buscomb
1677	Black Horse	in the Strand	Mr. Ketch
1734	Hat & Feather	Goswell-street	Hutton

K

1677	King's Head	Strand	Jno. Coggs
1756	King's Arms & Snuffers	Strand	Cartwright
1668	King's Arms	Fleet-street	Kenton
1727	Cross Keys	Threadneedle-st	Laundry
1677	King's Head	Lumbard-street	Kilborne & Capill

L

1677	The Golden Lion	in Lumbard-street	Jno. Bolitho & Mr. Wilson
1677	Black Lion	Fleet-street	T. Fowles
1703	Black Lion	Strand	Gillingham
1722	Three Golden Lions	Gutter-lane	Gould
1731	Lamb & Woolpack	Cow Cross	Cole
1677	Golden Lion	Fleet-street	Schrimpton

M

Date of Example.	Sign.	Residence.	Name of Silversmith.
1677	The Meermaid	Lombard-street	Peter Wade
1570	The Marygold	Fleet-street	Wheeler
1680	Marygold	Temple Bar	Childs
1717	Mitre	Strand	Guerrie
1726	Maidenhead	Maiden-lane	Flavil
1726	Half-moon & Star	Foster-lane	Garbett & Pell
1753	Man in the Moon	Kings-rd, Chelsea	Fueter
1721	Half Moon	Gutter-lane	Benton
1731	Half Moon	Porter-st., Soho	Allix
1740	Morocco Ambassador's Head	Lumbard-street	Barker
1697	Mitre	Foster-lane	Bodington

O

1720	Oxford City	Gutter-lane	Welder

P

1551	The Purse	in Chepe	
1701	Peacock	St. Martin's-lane	Simon Pantin
1708	Plough	Cheapside	Dalby
1720	Parrot	Strand	Boothby
1726	Pearl & Crown	Southwark	Foster
1730	Pearl	Heming's Row	Leger
1677	Plough	Lombard-street	White & Churchill

Q

1560	The Queen's Arms	Cheapside	Derrick
1739	Queen's Head	Gutter-lane	Harvey

R

1560	The Ryng with the Rubye	Lumbard-street	Muschamp
1720	Rose & Crown	St. Bride's-lane	Hopkins
1721	Ring	Vine Office Court	Ellis
1724	Rose	St. Martin's-lane, Strand	W. Darkeratt
1677	Ram	Lumbard-street	Ward & Townley
1728	Gold Ring	Charing Cross	Berthet
1729	Rose & Crown	Field-lane	Martin

Date of Example.	Sign.	Residence.	Name of Silversmith.
1733	Rose & Crown	St. Martin's-le-Grand	Jones
1734	Rose	Strand	Manners
1677	Rose	in Lumbard-street	H. Nelthorpe
1677	Ram	in Lombard-street	Ward & Townley
		S	
1677	The Sun	in Lombard-street	Jno. Addis & Co.
1650	The 3 Squirrels	Fleet-street	Pinkney, afterwards Goslings
1670	Star	Lombard-street	Hornby
1720	Golden Snail	Fleet-street	Watts
1734	Golden Snail	Fleet-street	Brooker
1739	Sun	Swithin's-lane	Allen & Fox
1739	Star	Bedford-street, Covent-garden	Brugueir
1720	Sun	Holborn-bridge	Besley
1736	Swan	Foster-lane	King
		T U	
1660	Unicorn	Lombard-street	Backwell
1677	Three Tuns	Lombard-street	Temple & Searle
1726	Golden Unicorn	King-street, Westminster	Williams
1731	Unicorn	Henrietta-street	Beale
1677	Unicorn	Lumbard-street	Jno. Ballard
		W	
1732	Wheatsheaf	Gutter-lane	W. Gould
1736	Wheatsheaf	Tavistock-street	Boucher

Many of the objects which accompany the letters in the following list of Makers' Marks bear allusion to the shop-signs of the Goldsmiths; *e.g.* The Parrot of Boothby, The Peacock of Pantin, The Mitre of Bodington, The Ewer of Tuite, The Two-handled Cup of Archambo and of Atkinson, The Acorn of Darkeratt, The Spotted Dog of Gladwin and of Morse, The Grasshopper of Maitland, The Anchor of Ward, &c. Others are punning rebuses of names, Bell, Bird, Roe, Lamb, Lock, Hart, &c.

MAKERS' MARKS.

NOTE.—Before 1675 no record was kept; but between that date and 1697 the punches are to be found *on the copper plate.* They are arranged according to dates in the *Chronological Table of Plate* previous to 1697. The marks from 1697 and subsequently, are in the *Goldsmiths' Books*; from 1697 to 1720 the two first letters of the surname only, and after 1720 the initials of Christian and surname, for the Old Standard; for the New Standard, the two first letters of the surname as before.

A.

1517 Small animal.
1579 I G Animal's head and neck.
1602 Anchor.
1660 I H Anchor between.
1697 WA Anchor between.
1705 Anchor between R O.
1700 Anchor between G O.
1713 Arrow above B O.
1718 Acorn above D A and W D.
1709 Anchor between W E.

B.

1597 T H Bear passant.
1569 Bull's head.
1579 A bird.
1604 I H Bear passant.
1694 M G Bird above.
1688 Three birds on a shield.
1613 I T A bow between.
1668 F L Bird below.
1655 I W Leather bottle.
1682 A bird
1680 T B Large ball below.
1609 I M Barrel or wool-pack below.
1703 WA Bird above.
1731 G B Bird above.
1716 B E Bell below.
1712 T B Bird above.
1697 Bird Below B I.
1702 Bird below B L.
1707 Two birds above C H.
1716 Britannia above C V and D C.
1727 Bird above T G.
1720 Bird above Fe.
1697 Bird above S Y.
1735 Bird and olive branch above L H.
1738 Bird flying above L H.
1701 Bird above Pa.
1717 Bird below P E.
1709 Bird above P R.
1741 Bird above C H.
1720 Bird flying above H O.
1710 Bird above P E.
1714 Bird below S P.

C.

1573 A Crab.
1646 I R Crown and leopard's head.
1684 W C Cherub's head above.
1622 Crozier.
1622 G O Crozier between.
1720 F S Cup below.
1712 Pa Covered cup above.
1755 S L Cup above.
1726 WA Large cup, with 2 handles, above.
1727 J T Helmet cup between.

1728 I L Cross flory above.
1609 A castle.
1725 Covered cup A R above.
1725 Covered cup W A above.
1737 Covered cup above T G.
1755 Two-handled cup above M R.
1754 Cup above *S L.*
1757 Two-handled cup above *J F.*
1698 Cup on which is P E.
1732 Two-handled cup above G C.
1735 Three crowns above H H.
1741 Helmet cup between I T and E T

D.

1571 A Dove.
1689 T C Dolphin above.
1690 H L Dog below.
1677 T C Dolphin above.
1685 I Y Deer between.
1631 G O Dolphin.
1735 I D Deer couchant below.
1680 Dagger between I D.
1726 Deer's head above I F.
1719 Dog above G L.
1728 Deer above I W.
1725 Dog below L L.
1715 Dog above Kil.
1721 Deer above G R.
1720 Dog seated above M O and T M.
1715 Dog above L A.
1739 Dog above *T J.*
1709 Deer above R O.
1726 Dog seated above G N.
1697 Dog above R O.
1710 Deer's head R O.

E.

1578 Spread eagle.
1602 Spread eagle, two necks.
1572 Eagle displayed.

F.

1507 A fish.
1511 A triple flower.
1562 Fleur de lis.
1583 Flag-staff bendy.
1567 A falcon.
1588 A flower.
1717 Flower above B E.

G.

1621 B Y Three-barred gate.
1569 Bunch of grapes.
1519 Bunch of grapes.
1728 Grasshopper above I M.
1739 Grapes above *T G.*
1700 Greyhound's head above M A.

H.

1445 A heart.
1608 A Helmet.
1532 An open hand.
1574 C P Halberd between.
1579 H C Hammer and vice.
1515 A heart.
1741 Flying horse over I W.
1717 Helmet above G U.

K.

1528 A key.
1714 and 1704 L O Key above.
1697 Key above Co.
1698 Key above L O.

L.

1616 Trefoil leaf.
1581 Trefoil.
1522 A leaflet.
1585 Three trefoil leaves.
1579 Three trefoil leaves.
1715 S A Half lion rampant above.
1712 I I Lion rampant between.
1562 Three leaves on stalk.
1732 E P Lion rampant above.
1738 Lamb and flag I L G.
1714 Demi lion above B E.
1719 Lamb and flag above I L and L A.
1713 Lamb above L A.

M.

1545 Crowned maiden's head.
1596 A mule.
1679 C K Mitre above.
1701 Ti Mitre above.
1718 B E Mitre above.
1680 W N Mallet between.
1726 Mitre above W I and R W.
1697 Mitre above B O.
1727 Mitre above W S.
1727 Mitre above K A.
1739 Mitre above *W S*.
1700 Mitre above Sm.
1726 Mitre above I G.
1740 Mitre above C B.
1706 Mitre above F O.

N.

1600 N R Negro's head below.

O.

1529 I O Orb and cross between.
1584 Orb and cross.
1697 Owl above M A.
1697 Owl above D I.

P.

1680 S Between palm branches.
1701 Peacock above P A and S.
1747 Plume above E W.
1720 Parrot above B O and G B.

R.

1560 A Rose.
1724 I E Rose above.
1588 Tudor rose.
1716 P A A full-blown rose.
1561 A rosette.
1733 R C Rose above.
1709 R O A Roe above.

S.

1574 Shell.
1562 Stag's head.
1582 A shell.
1585 Star of six points.
1569 Stag's head.
1523 Pair of shears.
1551 Stag's head.
1599 Squirrel.
1689 I G Spoon between.
1690 I B Stag above.
1699 C O Spoon above.
1706 M A Stag's head above.
1701 W A Stag's head above.
1752 S C Sun above.
1708 Swan below D A.
1708 Swan above C L.
1720 Shell above P C.
1721 Swan below I E.
1707 Swan below M A.
1716 Swan above M O.
1751 Swan above G M.
1698 Stag's head above B W.
1726 Stag's head above H P.
1713 Sun above T A.

T.

1583 A tree.
1719 D A Thistle above.
1723 Pa Tree between.

V.

1675 R A With a figure of Victory.

W.

1535 A wheatsheaf.
1715 M E Sheaf and two sickles above.
1720 St Wheel above.
1732 W D Wheel above.

AMERICA.—NEW YORK.

The early settlers of Massachusetts, New York, Maryland, Virginia, and the Carolinas, being to a large extent of good families, brought with them their plate, all of the best English period, and this incited a taste for silversmith's work, which was early developed.

The silversmiths were always a superior class of citizens of good repute, and made good honest work in their early English styles; but the workshops were small, and all the work was done by hand up to 1836. Then commenced a financial depression which affected the whole country, until in 1843 the protective tariff became a law, with a duty of 35 per cent. on all silver of foreign manufacture.

This, with the increase of population and wealth, gave a new impetus to the silversmiths, and here the line may be drawn between the new and the old styles. From this time commenced original designs, a greater variety of articles, the introduction of steam power and labour-saving appliances. To-day, 1883, the art has reached great proportions; the designs, all original and no longer servile copies of the past, have, in fact, quite a style and flavour of the country; and the workshops have developed into great factories with steam power and hundreds of workmen.

The silver works of Tiffany & Co., in New York, date from 1832, and are now the largest devoted solely to the manufacture of silver ware, in America, and probably in the world. The premises are built expressly for this special work, they are heated and ventilated by steam, with steam elevators and an immense amount of machinery of special design and purpose, driven by 150 horse-power engine, and at present employing about 400 work-people. Every part appertaining to the finished product, including the preparation of stock, with ponderous rollers, the tools and machines and the refining of waste and dirt, is done on the premises. A building of five stories in height, of which the top floor is used as a designing room, with a large library and a vast number of models; and the designers now employed have all been educated in the house. In 1852 Tiffany & Co. who, with other silver-

smiths, had made their wares of the coin standard of the country, 900–1,000 fine, began, and have since continued, to make their entire silver product of the English sterling silver standard, 925–1,000 fine; and since then, by their example, it has become the habit of the trade. Tiffany & Co. stamp the quality of each article, thereby guaranteeing it of that quality, and are so particular in this regard that every melting is separately assayed.

The stock is made from United States Mint bars, fine and alloyed specially with refined Lake Superior copper, and as a matter of fact the standard is nearer 930 than 925.

During the whole of this thirty years, Tiffany & Co. have never had an article returned to them as being of less quality than the stamp specified.

Messrs. Tiffany & Co. exhibited at "The World's Fair" in New York, and obtained a gold medal; at the Paris Exposition in 1867, a silver medal; at the Philadelphia Exhibition, 1876, a gold medal; and at the Paris Exposition of 1878, the *Grand Prix* and one gold, one silver, and four bronze medals for co-labourers. Messrs. Tiffany & Co. are of opinion that this great growth and development could not have been accomplished with a fixed Government standard with the necessity of stamping an office mark as in England.

THE MINT.

The Mint in the Tower dates from the erection of that fortress, and it has been worked in almost every reign from the Conquest to the commencement of the present century. It occupied but a very small space within the walls, and the mechanical appliances were of a very rude character, and totally inadequate for the purposes of coinage.

The old Royal Mint was disused after 1810, in which year the new Mint was established adjacent to the Tower. It covers an area as large as that covered with the entire Tower of London itself; it was designed by Sir Robert Smirke, architect, and completed in 1811, at a cost of a quarter of a million of money. This sum included Boulton's expensive machinery, which, by successive improvements, has been brought to a surprising degree of perfection to meet the present requirements.

The principal officers of the Mint were the Master, the Warden, the Comptroller, and the King's Assayer. The annual salaries varied frequently, according to the value of money at the time, but to give an idea of the amounts we select three periods :—

	1584.			1689.			1797.		
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
The Warden or Master	100	0	0	400	0	0	500	0	0*
Comptroller . . .	66	13	4	300	0	0	300	0	0
King's Assayer . .	66	13	4	200	0	0	300	0	0

In 1797 the *Master's* emoluments, including his fees arising from a proportion of the Seignorage and other sources, amounted to £4,318 13s. By an Act which was passed on the 12th July 1799, the Master's salary was fixed at £3,000 per annum, in lieu of all fees he was accustomed to receive, which amounted to a large sum upon every considerable coinage. The Master was also Treasurer, he superintended all the officers, and his duty was to prevent ill practices of the

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* Exclusive of Fees.

moneyers in the adulteration of money, for which he was made answerable. The selection of Master had been usually from Goldsmiths, Sir Thomas Viner being the last who was chosen. In the 11th of William and Mary, Sir Isaac Newton was appointed, and again in the 4th of George I., and he held the office until his death, 20th March 1727. In George III.'s reign the Masters were apparently of high rank—Earls, Lords, and Honourables.

The *Comptroller* was first appointed 26 Henry II. (1179). His duty was distinct from the Master and Warden, and they acted as a sort of check upon each other, and no fraud could be practised without the concurrence of all three. "The Comptroller shall annually make a roll of gold and silver, molten and coined, and deliver it on oath before one of the Barons of the Exchequer" previous to the trial of the Pix. Goldsmiths were generally appointed to this important office. But before the Reformation most unfit persons were appointed, and Ecclesiastics were sometimes made Comptrollers. Latimer, in one of his sermons in 1548, asks these questions: "Should we have Ministers of the Church to be Comptrollers of the Mint? . . I would fain know who comptrolleth the devil at home at his parish, while he comptrolleth the Mint?"

The *King's Assayer's* duty, as his name implies, is to assay all bullion brought into the Mint, and take an account of it as well as of the pot assay and all ingots, and to try the value of disputed gold and silver, and the Master is bound to stand by his report, and to superintend all assays, &c.

Peter Blondeau, of Paris, was invited over to this country to improve the coinage by his new process, and was appointed Provost of the moneyers and engineers to carry out his improvements, which office he held from the 14th Charles II. (1661) until the 28th of the same king, when his patent of fourteen years expired. An agreement was entered into with him "to furnish all the mills, rollers, presses, and other instruments; to cut, flatten, make round, and size the pieces; the engine to mark the edges of the money with letters and grainings; the great presses and all other tools and engines for the new way of coining."

Engravers to the Mint.

The office of Cuneator is of high antiquity, and was held by the family of Otto or Otho for three centuries. It seems to have been hereditary—the only one in the Mint that was so. They

do not always appear to have been engravers themselves, but had the appointment of them, and they were under the Cuneator's immediate cognizance. In the 27th Henry III. William Fitz Otho presented Richard Abel, goldsmith, to the Barons of the Exchequer as "maker and cutter of the dies;" and in the 52nd year of the same king, Ralph le Blund was presented by him as "cutter of the king's dies." This privilege remained in the Otto family until the 12th of Richard II. (1388), when the engraver of the dies was appointed by the king.

Ruding states that the high rank of some of the persons who held this office almost forbids the supposition that they were the mere engravers and formers of the dies, although stated to be so, as early as the reign of Henry I. 1100–1135, and as late as 27th Edward III. 1352. They are therefore inserted in the list of engravers until something more decisive can be obtained concerning them.

Up to about A.D. 1620, Engravers to the Mint had been selected from goldsmiths, and the debased state of the coinage as regards artistic merit must have become apparent, especially as the medallic art was at that period much cultivated in Italy, Germany, Holland, and France, and some splendid medals had been produced. The Renaissance had begun to supersede the Gothic, and the stiff, unmeaning designs hitherto graved upon the coins rendered it imperative to employ artists who had made this branch their particular study. It was not until towards the end of Henry VII.'s reign that any real expression was attempted to be given to the human countenance on the coinage of England, so that in the commencement of the sixteenth century skilled medallists began to be appointed, and Engravers to the Mint were no longer chosen from among the goldsmiths. The names of the engravers, Demaire, Vincentius, Menestrelle, Briot, the Roettiers, Blondeau, and Dassier, prove that England was largely indebted to the foreign element for the subsequent improvement of the coinage.

There were many other officers of less importance, as Weigher and Teller, Surveyor of the Meltings, Clerk of the Irons, Clerks, &c.

APPENDIX.

THE MINT (*continued*).

WARDENS.

Anno. RICHARD I.

4–5 Henry de Cornhill.
8 Odo Parvus and others.

JOHN.

3 Hugh Oisel.
4 Wido de Vou.
5 Hugh Oisel.
9 Nigel Rufus and Odo Parvus.

HENRY III.

1 Hubert de Burg.
6 Ilger the Goldsmith and others
8 Alexander de Dorsete, Henry de St. Albans
13 Richard Reinger (London and Canterbury).
27 Otto FitzWilliam.
29 William Hardell, and 32 (London and Canterbury).
31 Walter de Flemeng.
32 Walter de More.
35 I. Silvestre.
36 I. de Somercote.
42 William, the King's Goldsmith (London and Canterbury).
50–54 B. de Castello and R. de Geoffrey (London and Canterbury).
54–56 Ditto.

MASTERS OF THE MINTS.

EDWARD I.

3–10 Gregory de Rokesley.
8–13 William de Turnemire (Gascony).
Richard de Lothebury (St. Edmunds).
9–28 Alexander Norman de Luic (Dublin).
14–15 John de Catureo (London and Canterbury).
25–28 John Porcher.
25 to 12 Ed. II. Roger de Rede (St. Edmunds).

EDWARD II.

2–6 John de Pontoyse.
8 Lapine Roger (London and Canterbury).
10–12 Giles de Hertesburg (London and Canterbury).
12 Allan de Cove (St. Edmunds).
12 to 17 Lapine Roger (London and Canterbury).
13 Hugh de Houton (St. Edmunds).

EDWARD III.

1 Roger Rykeman (London and Canterbury).
17 George Kirkyn.
17–24 Henry Brisele, and 28 (London and Canterbury).
Hugh Martyn (Bordeaux).
18–19–28 Percival de Porche.
18–22 Luke Nicholyn and George Clerkyn.
Walter de Dunflower.
34 G. de Barde, 40 to 43–44–50.
36–37 Robert de Porche.
40 John Chichester.
45 to 48 Bardet de Malepilys.

RICHARD II.

1 to 14 G. de Bardes (Calais).
18 Nicholas Malakine.
John Wildeman.
19 to 21 Geoffrey Mullekyn.

HENRY IV.

3–4 Walter Merwe.

Anno.
14 Richard Garner.
Lodowic John.

HENRY V.

1–2–5–7 Lodowic or Lowys John (London and Calais).
5 Conrad Melwer (Normandy).
9 Bartholomew Goldbeter.
4 Robert Manfeld.

HENRY VI.

1–11 Bartholomew Goldbeter.
10–11 William Russe.
13–14 John Paddesley.
24–38 Robert Manfeld.
37–49 Sir Richard Tonstall, knt.
39 Germayne Lynch (Ireland).
Robert Bishop of Ross.

EDWARD IV.

1–16 William Lord Hastings (London and Calais).
1–13 Germayne Lynch (Ireland).
19 Hugh Brice.
22 Bartholomew Reed.

RICHARD III.

1 Robert Brackenbury.

HENRY VII.

1–5 Lord Dawbeney and Bw. Reed.
1 Robert Bowley (Dublin and Waterford).
8 John Shaa and Bw. Reed.
9 Robert Fenrother and Bw. Reed.
10–13 John Shaa and Bw. Reed.

HENRY VIII.

1–10 W. Blount, Lord Mountjoy, and 22.
15 William Wright.
18 Ralph Rowlet and Martin Bowes.
25 William Tillesworth (Canterbury).
34 Sir Martin Bowes and Ralph Rowlett.
35–36 Sir Martin Bowes.

EDWARD VI.

1–2 John York and others.
1–2 William Tilsworth.
1–2 Sir Martin Bowes.
2 George Gale and John York.
3–5 Sir Edmund Peckham.
Sir William Sharrington.

Anno.
4–6 Martin Pirri (Dublin).
5 York and Throgmorton.
6 George Gale, John Winde, Richard Lee (York).

PHILIP AND MARY.

1 Thomas Egerton.

ELIZABETH.

2 Sir Thomas Stanley and others.
14–19 John Lonison.
15 Thomas Stanley.
23–25 Sir Richard Martin and
26–43 Richard Martin, his son.

JAMES I.

1–3 Sir Richard Martin and his son Richard.
13 Lord Knevet and E. Doubleday.
17–21 Randall Cranfield.
21–23 Sir Edward Villiers.

CHARLES I.

1–11 Sir Robert Harley, and 18.
11–16 Sir Ralph Freeman.
13 Thomas Bushell (Aberistwith).
22 Henry Slingsby.
John Faulkner (Edinburgh).

COMMONWEALTH.

1–3 Dr. Aaron Guerdain.

CHARLES II.

12 Sir William Parkhurst.
12–14 Sir Ralph Freeman.
Sir Thomas Vyner, Robert Vyner, Daniel Bellingham } Dublin.
22–30 Henry Slingsby.
30 Thomas Neale.

JAMES II.

1 Thomas Neale.
4 John Trinder, Thomas Goddard, William Talbot, William Brumfield, Francis Rice, Edward Fox } (Dublin).
Walter Plunket (Limerick).

WILLIAM AND MARY.

1–10 Thomas Neale.
11 Sir Isaac Newton.
Major Wyvil (York).

Anno. GEORGE I.
4–12 Sir Isaac Newton.

GEORGE II.
12 John Conduit.
11–13 Honble. Richard Arundell.
18 The same.
18–30 William Chetwind.

GEORGE III.
All Noblemen.

COMPTROLLERS OF THE MINT.

EDWARD II.
5–15 Roger Frowicke (Canterbury).

EDWARD III.
3–4 John Ponteyse.
23 and 28 Richard de Grymmesby (London and Canterbury).
28–34 Henry de Brusle (York).
36–37 Gauter de Bard 44.
37–43 Eustas de Glaston.

RICHARD II.
2–5–14 William Fitzhugh Goldsmith.
13 Thomas Drayton.

HENRY V.
5–7 William Fitzhugh.

HENRY VI.
1–8 John Derlyngton.
1 Thomas Rotherham (York).
8 John Tyse.
9–10 John Hexham.
13–19 Henry Ragley.
16 and 23 Giles Seyntlowe (Calais).
23–28 Thomas Thorpe.
22 William Weever (Calais).
29 Richard Joynour.
30–38 Humphrey Hayford, Goldsmith

EDWARD IV.
1 Thomas St. Legier.

HENRY VII.
1–3 Nicholas Flynte.

HENRY VIII.
3–10 Henry Wyott.
33 Peter Meawtas.
34–36 Hugh Egglionbie.
36 Robert Brookes.

EDWARD VI.
3 Sir John Godsalve.
Robert Recorde (Bristol).
4 Thomas Fleetwood.
Oliver Dawbeney (Dublin).

ELIZABETH.
1 Thomas Stanley.
37 Andrew Palmer.

JAMES I.
2–15 Richard Rogers.

CHARLES I.
1 Richard Rogers and William Wood.
15 Henry Cogan and William Wheeler.

COMMONWEALTH.
1 Henry Cogan.
3 Barnardiston.

CHARLES II.
13 James Hoare.

JAMES II.
4 Holland, Morgan, Osborn, and Dempsey (Dublin).

WILLIAM AND MARY.
James Hoare.

ANNE.
2 John Ellis.
10 Edward Phelips.
13 Martin Bladen.

GEORGE I.
1 Martin Bladen.

GEORGE II.
2–29 Lord Aylmer.
28 John Buller.

GEORGE III.
26 John Buller.
38 John Carthew.

King's Assay Masters.

Anno. **Henry III.**

6 Robertus de Grettone.
Galfridus de Frowic.
32 Richard Bonaventure.
Galfridus Rikeward (Canterbury).
33 Peter Delveday (Winchester).
34 Bartholomew de Castello.

Edward I.

1 and 2 Bartholomew de Brauncestre.
3 Gregory Rokesley.
5 Richard de Bentley (St. Edmunds).
8 John de Rede (St. Edmunds).
— Fache.
10 John Guyot.
25 Hugh Howton (St. Edmunds).
28 John de Sandale.

Edward II.

12 Lapine Roger (Canterbury).
14 John de Redgrave (St. Edmunds).

Edward III.

1 John de Pontoise (London and Canterbury).
6 Arnold Delescapoins.
11–19 Geoffrey de Thoresby (Canterbury).
William de Salop (Calais).
25 and 30 and 35 Hugh de Wychyngham.
26–28 Richard de Grymesbi (London and Canterbury).
32 Peter de la Grote.
35 Clare de Court.
41 Eustace de Glaston.
49–50 John de Leycestre.
49 John de Maunsfeld (Calais).

Richard II.

1–11–14 John Leycestre.
17 John Wildeman.
17–18 Richard Clytherowe (Calais).
20–21 Walte Merwe.
20 John Feld (Calais).

Henry IV.

1–14 William Fitzhugh, Goldsmith.
13 Thomas Drayton.

Anno. **Henry V.**

5-7 William Fitzhugh.
9 John Derlyngton.
Jacob Shaft (Calais).

Henry VI.

1–8 John Derlyngton.
1 Thomas Rotherham (York).
1 Jacob Shaft (Calais).
8 John Tyse.
9–10 John Hexham.
13 Henry Hagley.
16 Giles Seyntlowe (Calais).
18 { Henry Hagley. / Thomas Thorpe.
23–28 Thomas Thorpe.
29 Richard Joynour.
30–38 Humphrey Hayford.

Edward IV.

1 Thomas St. Legier.

Henry VII.

1–3 Nicholas Flynte.

Henry VIII.

1–4 Henry Wyott.
35–36 Hugh Eglonby.
36 { John York. / William Billingsley. / William Knight. / Thomas Stanley.
36 Laurence Warren, Goldsmith.

Edward VI.

3 William Billingsley.
Thomas Stanley.
4 William Knight.
4–6 William Williams (Ireland).

Elizabeth.

1–3 William Humphreys.
1 John Bull.
18 { William Humfrie. / William Williams.
25–32 William and Walter Williams.

James I.

8–15 Walter Williams and Andrew Palmer.
8 John Reynold.

Anno. CHARLES I.

1 Andrew Palmer and G. Turner.
3 Andrew Palmer.
12 George Turner and others.

COMMONWEALTH.

1 Andrew Palmer and Thomas Woodward.

CHARLES II.

23 Sir John Brattle.

WILLIAM AND MARY.

3 Sir John Brattle.
Daniel Brattle.
Charles Brattle.

Anno. GEORGE I.

3 Charles Brattle.
9–12 Hopton Haynes.

GEORGE II.

2 Hopton Haynes.
7 Joshua White.
— Whitaker.
19–24 Joseph Harris.
24 Joseph Lucas.

GEORGE III.

4 Joseph Harris.
4 Joseph Lucas.
29 Stanesby Alchorne.
38 Robert Bingley.

A LIST OF ENGRAVERS TO THE MINT.

WILLIAM I. OR II.

Otto the Elder.

HENRY I.

Otto the Younger.
William Fitz Otto.

JOHN.

6 William Fitz Otho.

HENRY III.

6 Mich de St. Elene.
27 William Fitz Otho.
Richard Abel.
49 Thomas Fitz Otho.
52 Ralph le Blund.

EDWARD I.

8 Hugh Fitz Otho.
18 Thomas Fitz Otho.
22 Otho Fitz William.
30 John Lord Boutetort.

EDWARD III.

3 William Lord Latimer.
27–47 Ditto.

RICHARD II.

12 John Edmund, Goldsmith, appointed by the King.

HENRY V.

9 Gilbert Van Brandeburgh.

HENRY VI.

1–9 Gilbert Brandeburgh.
10–19 John Orewell.
32 William Wodeward.
39 German Lynch (Ireland).

EDWARD IV.

2 Edmund Shaa (London and Calais).

RICHARD III.

1 John Shaa.

HENRY VII.

2 Nicholas Flynte.

HENRY VIII.

1–4 John Sharpe.
—— Demaire.

EDWARD VI.

6 Deric Anthonie.

PHILIP AND MARY.

Vincentius.

ELIZABETH.

2–18 Derrick Anthony.
Menestrelle.

JAMES I.

8 Charles Anthony.
John Dicker.

CHARLES I.

3–8 Nicholas Briot.
5 Edward Greene.
21 Thomas Simon.
23 Thomas Rawlins.

Anno COMMONWEALTH.
1 Thomas Simon.

CROMWELL.
2 Thomas Simon.

CHARLES II.
12 Thomas Simon.
John Roettier.
James Roetier.
Norbert Roetier.
Philip Roetier.
Joseph Roetier.
14 Thomas Simon and John Roetier.
32 Henry Harris.

WILLIAM AND MARY.
1 Three Roetiers.

ANNE.
4 John Croker.
Samuel Bull.
Gabriel Clerk.

GEORGE I.
12 Samuel Bull.
John Croker.

Anno. GEORGE II.
John Croker.
1 John Rolles.
— Beresford.
2-13 J. Sigismund Tanner.
14 James Anthony Dassier.
Richard Yeo.
J. Ralph Ocks, Jun.
15 J. Sigismund Tanner, J. R. Ocks, and John Tanner.
22 J. Sigismund Tanner, J. R. Ocks, and J. A. Dassier.
23 Tanner, Dassier, and Yeoman.
24 Tanner, Dassier, Yeoman, and R. Yeo.
25 Tanner & Yeo.
28 Tanner, Yeo, and Dassier.
31 Tanner, Yeo, and Ocks.

GEORGE III.
4 Lawrence Natter.
11 Thomas Pingo.
19 Lewis Pingo.
27 John Pingo.
37 Nathaniel Marchant.

CELEBRATED GOLDSMITHS.

(Compiled from Lacroix, Du Sommerard, and various other sources.)

Italy.

IX. cent. (835) Wolvinus. The Paliotto of St. Ambrose, Milan. He also made the celebrated Golden Altar of Milan. In one of the medallions the artist signed his name, dated 835, Wolvinus Magister Phaber.

1138 Leo of Molino. Venetian Goldsmith.

1286 John of Pisa. Goldsmith at Florence.

1300c Cione, his Pupil, Goldsmith. Gothic Bas-relief, the Altar in the Church of St. John the Baptist at Florence, 10 feet wide by $3\frac{1}{4}$ feet deep, 4 feet 3 inches high.

1300 Bertucci of Venice.

1334 Mondino of Cremona.

1338 Ugolino of Siena. The Reliquary of Orvieto.

1371 Leonardo di Fer Giovanni. Goldsmith of Florence. The Gothic Silver Altar of Pistoia, weighing 447 ounces.

1382 Giacomo di Marco Benato of Venice.

1398 Andrea Arditi of Florence.

Born 1400, died 1481 Lucca Della Robbia. Commenced his career as a Goldsmith at Florence, afterwards a Sculptor.

1415 Bartolucci Ghiberti, Shrine of St. Zanobi.

,, Nicolo Bonaventura and Enrico his Nephew.

1446 Thomasso Ghiberti. Chandeliers of the Baptistery, Florence.

1450 Lorenzo Ghiberti. The Bronze Gates of the Baptistery, Florence.

1498 Antonio del Pollaiuolo. Pupil of Bartolomeo Ghiberti.

,, Giovanni Turini of Siena. Pupil of Pollaiuolo.

,, Bartolomeo Cenni.

1477 Andrea del Verocchio. Baptistery of Florence.

,, Antonio Salvi.

1483 Giacomo di Filippo of Padua.

1484 Antonello di Pietro. Venice.

,, Alessandro Leopardi. Venice.

1452 Maso Finiguerra. Worker in Niello, &c.

1487 Francesco Raibolini; called Francia 1450–1517.

1495 Tomasso Corradi del Ghirlandajo. Florence.

,, Alberto di Pietro. Venice.

1500 Ambrogio Foppa; called Caradosso of Milan.
,, Paolo Rizzo. Damascener, Venice. Surnamed "Azzinnino."
,, Michelagnolo di Giuliano. Florence. Master of Cellini
1470 Sandro Botticelli 1446–1510 (Alessandro Filipepi).
1520 Andrea del Sarto (son of Agnolo, a tailor), Florence.
XVI. cent. Antelletto Bracciaforte of Piacenza.
,, Maggiano of Piacenza.
,, Antonio di Sandro. Master of Cellini.
,, Giovanni da Firenzuola.
,, Carlo Sovico. Milan. Damascener on Gold.
,, Girolamo dal Prato. Son-in-law of Caradosso.
,, Luca Agnolo. Workman of Cellini.
1540 Benvenuto Cellini. Born 1500, apprenticed at thirteen to Michael Angelo di Giuliano the Goldsmith, travelled to Pisa, Bologna, Rome, &c., thence to Florence and Paris; died 1570.
XVI. cent. Valerio Vincentino.
,, Pilote.
,, Piero, Giovanni and Romolo del Tovalloccio.
,, Piero di Mino.
,, Lautizio of Perugia.
,, Vincenzo Dati.
,, Giovanni Pietro Figino. Damascener of Milan.
,, Bartolomeo Piatto. ,, ,,
,, Francesco Pellizzone. ,, ,,
,, Martino Ghinello. ,, ,,

Spain.

Quoted by M. Riaño from a book of specimens presented for admission into the Corporation of Silversmiths of Catalonia, by artists who worked in gold and enamel, with dates and subjects of their designs.

1534 Juan Masanell. Jeweller. Jewels and pendants.
1537 Rafael Ximenes. A dagger.
,, Antonio de Valder. A dagger.
1545 Benedict Sabat. An enamelled jug.
1545 Gabriel Comes. A hand-screen with delicate handle.
1551 Pero Juan Poch. Goldsmith to Empress Isabella. A vase.
1553 Antonio Conill. A dagger.
1559 Francisco Perez. A necklace.
1561 Juan Ximenez. Pendant jewel.
,, Francisco Vida. Figure of Phaeton.
1567–97 Felipe Ros. Enamelled medallion and vase.
1572 Juan Font. A vase.
1575 Narciso Valla. Pendant jewel.
1586 Juan Pau. Medal of Santiago.

1513 Enrique d'Arfe. Goldsmith from Germany. Custodias made for the Cathedrals of Cordova and Toledo, where they remain.

XVI. cent. Becerril, Carrion, and Merino are mentioned as makers of Ecclesiastical ornaments and utensils.

France.

474 Mabuinus, a Gallic goldsmith, is noted in the will of Perpétuus, Bishop of Tours, who died in 474:—"A toi frère et évèque, tres cher Eufronius, je donne et lègue mon reliquaire d'argent, J'entends celui que j'avais coutume de porter sur moi; car le reliquaire d'or qui est dans mon trésor, les deux calices d'or, et la croix d'or fabriquée par Mabuinus, je les donne et lègue à mon église."

588 Abbo, of Limoges, was goldsmith and Mint-master to Clothaire II.

XI. cent. Odoram, a monk of Dreux, in Normandy, made many chasses, crucifixes, and Church ornaments.

1242 Bonnard of Paris, goldsmith was the maker of the Chasse of St. Geneviève, in which he employed 193 marcs of silver and $7\frac{1}{2}$ marcs of gold. It is in form of a Gothic Church, adorned with statuettes.

Alcuin, 735–804, was the friend and adviser of Charlemagne, who was possessor of the greatest wealth of any monarch of the west in his age, and especially encouraged the Goldsmiths' Art. Alcuin was the founder of many monasteries, which were nurseries of art as much as seats of learning: and Ecclesiastical utensils, reliquaries, &c., were made, to embellish the Churches under his supervision.

1292 Gilbert (Englishman). Goldsmith at Paris.
„ John of London. „ „
„ Robert of England. „ „
„ Richard. Enameller, of London. Goldsmith at Paris.
„ Sendrin. „ „ „ „
1322 Nicolas di Nigella. Goldsmith. Paris.
1352 Jehan Le Brailler. Goldsmith to John II. (The Good).
1354 Jehan de Lille.
1364 Jean de Mautreux. Goldsmith to Roi Jean.
1370 Jean de Maucroix of Paris.
1382 Jean de Premierfait of Troyes.
1389 Perrin Bonhomme.
1407 Jean Fauconnier of Tours.
1394 Pierre Blondel.
1396 Hans Croist. Goldsmith to the Duke of Orleans.
1400 Nicolas Giffart of Paris. Goldsmith to the Duke of Orleans.

1400 Jean Delut of Paris. Goldsmith to the Duchess of Orleans.
„ Jean de Bry.
„ Ghiselin Charpentier, of Tournay.
„ Hannequin. Goldsmith to Charles V.
„ Henry. Goldsmith to Duke D'Anjou.
„ Jean de Piguigny. Goldsmith to Duke of Normandy.
1405 Jean Mainfroy. Goldsmith to Duke of Burgundy.
1417 Michel Blondel of Paris.
1425 Jean Martin of Boulogne.
1428 Jean Desprez of Lille.
1432 Huart Duvivier. Jeweller.
1433 Pierre de la Haye.
1435 Pierre le Charron. Goldsmiths' enameller.
1453 Jean Gilbert of Tours.
1440 Jacques Coeur of Bourges. Goldsmith and Councillor of Charles VII.
1455 Gilbert Lorin. Goldsmith to Charles VII.
1495 Jean Gallant. Goldsmith to Charles VIII.
1498 Charles Faulcon. Goldsmith to Louis XII.
1499 Arnould de Viviers. Goldsmith to Anne of Brittany.
1514 Louis Deuzan. Goldsmith to Louis XII. and Francis I.
„ Pierre Mangot. „ „ „
1538 Benedict Pamel. „ „ „
1529 Jean Cousin of Paris.
1535 Robert Rouvet of Paris. Goldsmith to Francis I.
1538 Pyramus Triboullet. Mounter of vases.
1540 Benvenuto Cellini. Worked in France for five years—1540–45.
1541 Jean Cousin the Elder.
„ Jean L'enfant.
„ Matthieu Marcel.
„ Mathurin Lussault.
1544 Richard Toutin.
1550 Claude Marcel (born 1520) of Paris. Goldsmith to Henri III.
1555 Gilles Suramond. Goldsmith to Henry II.
1556 Jean Doublet. „ „
„ Pierre Woeriot of Lorraine.
1560 Francois Briot. A goldsmith, whose models in pewter are preserved.
1570 François Desjardins. Goldsmith to Charles IX.
„ Claude de la Haye. „ „
1573 Francois Guyard. Goldsmith to Henry III.
„ Etienne Delaulne of Strasbourg (called Stephanus).
1584 Guillaume Arondelle. Goldsmith to Catherine de Medicis.
„ Jean de la Haye (son of Claude). Goldsmith to Henri IV. and Gabrielle d'Estrees.
1608 Pierre Courtois. Goldsmith to Henri IV.

1608 Nicolas Roussel.
1618 Jean Toutin. Enameller.
1621 Gedéon Lesgaré of Chaumont.
1623 Laurent Lesgaré.
„ René de la Haye. Goldsmith to Cardinal Mazarin.
1624 Vincent Petit.
1631 Raymond Lescot.
1635 François Lefebvre.
1638 Jacques de Launay.
1642 Jacques Roussel. Goldsmith to Louis XIII.
„ Roberdet. „ Mazarin.
1645 Claude Ballin. „ Louis XIV.
1647 Nicolas Delaunay. „ „
„ Thomas Merlin. „ „
1663 Gilles Legaré. „ „
1665 Claude de Villars. „ „
1667 Pierre Germain. „ „
1677 Pierre Bain. „ „
1698 Pierre de Montarsy. „ „
1681 Claude Ballin (nephew).
1689 Jean Baptiste Loir.
„ Les Courtois.
1703 Pierre Bourdon.
1704 Thomas Germain (son of Pierre) was a celebrated Goldsmith in Paris. He was buried in the Chapel of St. Thomas de Cantorbery in Paris.
1714 Philippe Caffieri.
1723 Just Aurèle Meissonnier. Designer.
„ Claude de Villers at the Gobelins.
1745 Jacques Roettiers. Goldsmith to the King, and Graver of Puncheons.
„ Charles Roettiers. Goldsmith to Louis XV.
1748 Antoine Bailly.
1752 François Thomas Germain.
1761 Robert Joseph Auguste. The Crown of Louis XVI.
1766 Gouthiere. Mounter of Vases, &c.
„ Claude Nicolas Delanoy.
1770 Jacques Nicolas Roettiers (the son).
1774 Jean Claude Odiot. Enameller.

Germany.

X. cent. St. Bernward, Bishop of Hildesheim, born about 960, consecrated 992, died 1022. Among the treasures of the Cathedral are preserved several of Bernward's artistic works, executed in the precious metals, notably,—the brass door of the Cathedral, sculptured with various subjects;

the Bernward Altar Candle-sticks, made for the Church of St. Mary Magdalen at Hildesheim; and the Gold Cross, set with precious stones, inscribed with his name and date MXV. A Silver Crook, or Episcopal Staff, is also preserved in the Cathedral. A Golden Chalice and Paten, weighing 20 pounds, Censers, and other costly works, are spoken of by his historian, Thangmar, which were melted down in times of distress.

XI. cent. Theophilus, a monk, but of what country is unknown—whether of Italy, Germany, or France—wrote an essay, entitled "Diversarum Artium Schedula," in the middle of the XI. century, on Goldsmiths' work, enamels, painting on glass, &c., minutely describing the various processes, and especially treating of Ecclesiastical vessels. His treatise was evidently intended to instruct the monks of other convents how to fabricate and adorn Goldsmiths' work generally, niello and engraving on metal plaques. He was, without doubt, a Goldsmith himself, as well as a worker in glass and painter upon it.

1181 Nicolas of Verdun. The Antependium of Kloster Neuberg.

„ Conrad of Husse. The Grand Chalice of Weingartein in Suabia, executed and signed by him.

1472 Hans Grieff. Enamelled statuette and reliquary.

1482 Heinrich Hofnagel of Augsburg.

1528 Albert Durer. Apprentice of his father, Goldsmith, Nuremberg.

„ Wenzel Jamnitzer of Nuremberg, 1508–1585.

1548 Theodore de Bry. Frankfort.

1583 Christopher Jamnitzer of Nuremberg.

XVI. cent. Kellerthaler of Nuremberg.

„ Anton and Franz Schweinberger of Augsburg.

1589 Jonas Silber of Nuremberg.

1595 Daniel Mignot of Augsburg.

„ Hans Pegolt of Augsburg.

XVII. cent. Mathæus Walbaum of Augsburg. Made the famous Silver Images of the Chest of the Dukes of Pomerania, now in the Kunstkammer of Berlin.

1685 Johan Melchior Dinglinger. *Ob.* 1731. *Born* 1665. Goldsmith of Augustus. He studied at Augsburg, and settled in Dresden in 1702. Many of his works are preserved there in the Green Vaults.

1734 Johann Andreas Thelot of Augsburg.

XVII. cent. Marc Krundler.

„ Hans Schroder.

„ Jean A. Sande.

„ Jean Helleck.

„ Adam Krafft of Nuremberg.

1520 Hans Krug or Kruger of Nuremberg.
1440–88 Martin Schongauer (Martin Schöen). Apprenticed to his father, Goldsmith.
XVI. cent. Peter Vischer of Nuremberg.
1564 Jacob Hofmann „
1570 Hans Maslizer „
„ Johann Kornemann of Augsburg.
„ George Prunl of Augsburg.
„ Meutings of Nuremberg.
„ Lucas Kilian.

Holland.

XVII. cent. Laurent Jans Micker of Amsterdam.
„ Adrien Muntinck.
„ Adam Van Vianen.
„ Abraham Heckius.
„ Heinrich Janssen.
„ Michael Le Blond of Amsterdam.
1656 Jean Lutma. Goldsmith of Amsterdam, whose portrait, etched in 1656 by Rembrandt, is well known.

Belgium.

Principally of the XV. century. Goldsmiths to Dukes of Burgundy.
1449 Simon Lachengon of Ghent.
1466 Baldwin the Priest „
1405 Jean Mainfroy ("Orfevre de Monseigneur"). Duke of Burgundy.
1420 Louis Leblasere of Bruges.
1450 Gerard Loyet.
1431 Jean Pentin of Bruges.
1393 Josse Cunin of Bruges.
1432 Collart Lefevre of Bruges.
„ Jehan Van Berghen of Brussels.
1486 Corneille de Bonte of Ghent. Established in 1472 (A Gothic Silver "Boite aux huiles Saintes," is in the possession of a collector at Ghent), with his punch and date 1486.
XV. cent. Van Houten of Ghent.
„ Van Ravenscoot of Ghent.
„ Jean Van Acken.
1424 Michelet Ravary of Bruges.
„ Jean de Cologne. Goldsmith and Architect.
XV. cent. Jean de Bry of Tournay.
„ Gilles Steclin of Valenciennes.
„ Robert Lenoble of Burgundy.
„ Jacques Alart of Douai.
„ Jean Domenique of Bruges.

XV. cent. Jean Van der Kelde.
„ Clasquin.
„ Victor Mas of St. Omer.
„ Jean Godele of Liege.
„ Jean Collaert of Antwerp.
„ Regnault de Barbier of Arras.
„ Jean de Miron.

INVOICES OF MESSRS. CHILD AND ROGERS 1685–1687.

The following extract from an account of the Earl of Devonshire with Messrs. Child and Rogers, Goldsmiths, Temple Bar, in 1687, may interest some of our readers:—

	£	s.	d.
ffor a greate silver cisterne, weight 3,496 oz., at 7s. per oz.	1223	12	0
ffor a case	6	10	0
ffor a suger-box, weighing 32 oz., at 7s. per oz.	11	3	3
ffor graveing a bason and ewre	1	15	0
ffor boyleing the plate, which I sauld at 5s. 8d. per oz.	1	0	0
ffor a greate jarr, 2 flower potts, 4 little jarrs, a bottle, with a spoon, weight 255½ oz., at 6s. per oz.	76	13	0
ffor a pair of andirons, 143 oz. 12 dwt., at 7s. 2d. per oz.	51	9	0
ffor the iron worke	0	12	0
ffor 2 ffigures on pedestalls, 164 oz. 10 dwt., at 6s. 8d. per oz.	49	7	0
ffor 2 branch candlesticks, 172 oz. 14 dwt., at 6s. per oz.	51	16	0
ffor 1 dozen and ½ of silver guilt plates, 475 oz., at 8s. 6d. per oz., is	201	17	6

The Honble. Charles Bertie, in account with Messrs. Child and Rogers, 1685.

For a punch bowle and cover, guilt all over, weight 223½ oz., at 10s. per oz., is	111	15	0
For graveing it	2	0	0
For a case and a box	1	13	0

In one of Alderman Edward Backwell's ledgers (now at Messrs. Childs'), under date 29th April 1670, is a charge for plate supplied to Prince Rupert:—

To 12 dishes, 4 plates, 3 pairs of candlesticks, 1 pair of candlesticks guilt, 5 dozen plates, 1 sweetmeat stand, 2 cannes, 6 sconces, 24 forks, 24 spoons, 2 sugar casters, 12 salts, 1 pepper box, 1 mustard pot, 2 cruetts, 2 snuffer pans, 2 pairs of snuffers, wey. 272 ozs. 3 dwts. 9 grs., with fashion and engraving	£960	3	9

INVOICES OF PAUL DE LAMERIE 1721–1725.

I AM indebted to the kindness of Lieut.-General P. W. Phillipps Treby, R.A., for permission to publish an interesting document which has been preserved in his family. It is an invoice of plate supplied by Paul de Lamerie to the Honble. George Treby, Privy Counsellor and Secretary at War in the time of Queen Anne, and M.P. for Plympton, South Devon, who was son of Sir George Treby, Chief Justice of Common Pleas in 1692, died A.D. 1700. The plate therein described, weighing 4,500 ounces, was charged upwards of £2,000, and delivered in the years 1721 to 1725. A few of these pieces still remain in the family, and will be found noticed in the subjoined list. According to the practice of Goldsmiths at that time, the bill first states the mint price of silver of the new standard, with the duty of 6d. added, amounting to 6s. 1d. Then the fashion per ounce, ranging from 8d. to as high as 6s. per oz., according to the labour bestowed upon the piece. The engraving is also charged separately; thus, for engraving the coat of arms on a salver, the charge was £8 8s. Two double salts, weighing only 27 ozs. 10 dwts., amount to £8 14s.; the fashion being £8 8s. Gilding was an expensive operation, and cost 2s. 6d. per oz. This will account for the superiority perceptible in old gilding as compared with that of the present day, which from its beauty and durability may be called plating with gold, rather than washing or that process now so economically accomplished called electro gilding, just as the contrast is noticed between the fine old Sheffield silver plating and the modern Birmingham system of gilding and silvering by the electro deposit.

A certain amount of confusion has arisen in attributing to Paul de Lamerie the marks of some other silversmiths. One of these, Pierre Platel, used the same initials, and nearly the same accessories of a crown and star above with a fleur de lis below, between the years 1697 and 1720.

By comparing the two marks of Paul de Lamerie and Pierre Platel, the variations are clearly perceptible. The shapes of the escutcheons are different. That of de Lamerie has a semi-circular top and straight sides. That of Platel has a straight wedge-shaped top with concave sides. The letters P.L of de Lamerie have a dot between. The PL of Platel have no dot between.

Independent of this, de Lamerie used, according to the Act of Parliament, from 1712 to 1732, on Britannia silver the letters LA.

During the same period, Platel used the letters PL, commencing in June 1699, before de Lamerie's time. Platel appears, from the word "dead" being placed against his name in the Goldsmiths' book, to have died about 1720. A Philip Platel, perhaps his son, entered his

name in November 1737, but without the crown, rose, or fleur de lis—PP within a double scroll.

Paul de Lamerie, in June 1739 adopted script letters, *PL.*

Another manufacturer, who appears to have been a spoon maker adopted, by equal right, the letters *LA* in script under a coronet, not a regal crown, but previous to de Lamerie's time—a certain John Ladyman, who entered his name in 1697, of which specimens are quoted in our list of 1698–1703 and 1704.

1721–1725.

	£	*s.*	*d*
Delivred 6 dozens of plates and 18 dishes, weighing together 2,355 oz. 11 dwt., att 6s. 2d. per oz.	726	5	10
Fashion 8d. per oz.	78	10	6
Engraving of all att 5s. each	22	10	0
Delivred a fyne polished surtout cruette frame, casters, branches and saucers, weighing together 505 oz. 10 dwt., att 6s. 4d. per oz.	161	1	6
Fashion 3s. 6d. per oz.	88	9	0
Engraving of all	5	10	0
For 8 square cristall botles	4	0	0
For ye tronk for it all	3	10	0
Delivred a lardge silver cupp and cover, weighing 176 oz. 14 dwt., att 6s. 4d. per oz.	55	19	2
Fashion 18d. per oz.	13	15	0
Engraving	1	0	0
Delivred a terrinne, weighing 138 oz. 15 dwt.	43	18	9
Fashion 18d. per oz.	10	8	0
Engraving	0	12	0
12 knifs, 12 spoons, 12 forks for desert, weighing 47 oz. 12 dwt.	15	1	5
Fashion of ye knifs, att 5s. each	3	0	0
Fashion of ye spoons and forks, att 3s. each	3	12	0
Engraving of all	1	10	0
Gilding of them all	6	6	0
Blades	1	4	0
Case for them all	1	10	0
Delivred 6 litle salvers, weighing 78 oz. 5 dwt.	24	15	7
Fashion 18d. each	5	17	0
Engraving	1	10	0
4 ladles or ragoos spoons, weigh 27 oz. 10 dwt.	8	14	0
Fashion 2s. per oz.	2	14	0
Engraving	0	6	0
	£1,292	9	9

	£	s.	d.
Delivred 4 sauce boats, weighing 90 oz. 15 dwt. . .	26	14	0
Fashion 4s. per oz.	18	0	0
Engraving	1	12	0
6 salts, weighing 27 oz. 2 dwt.	8	11	8
Fashion 12s. a piece	3	12	0
Engraving	0	6	0
2 doble salts for ye surtout, 27 oz. 10 dt. . . .	8	14	0
Fashion of ye two	8	8	0
Engraving	0	12	0
For ye 3 tronks	8	0	0
	£84	09	8

	£	s.	d.
	1,292	9	9
	84	9	8
Totall. .	£1,376	19	5

	£	s.	d.
Delivred 2 lardge salvers, weighing 103 oz. 15 dwt., att 6s. 4d. per oz.	32	17	2
Fashion, 18d. per oz.	7	16	0
Engraving of ye two	1	10	0
A ring, weighing 41 oz. 8 dwt.	13	2	2
Fashion 2s.	4	2	0
Engraving	0	4	0
	£59	11	4

We have selected the following from a number of other receipts bearing his signature :—

April ye 25th, 1721.

Receed now & formerly ye summe of one thounsand (sic) *pounds in part of my bill by me.*

£1,000.

	£	s.	d.
Delivred a lardge fyne rought dishe, cupp and cover, weighing 266 oz. 10 dwt., att 6s. 1d. per oz.	81	1	2
Fashion 3s. per oz.	39	19	6
Chasing ye coat of arms one ye dishe	8	8	0
Engraving ye cupp and cover	0	7	6
Gilding of ye cupp and cover, att 2s. 6d. per oz.	10	16	0
Cases for them both	1	10	0
Delivred 6 forks, att 13 shillings a piece	3	18	0
Engraving 9d. each	0	4	0
Case for them all	1	1	0
For making a new spout to ye coffee pot, weighing more than ye cock, 3 oz. 10 dwt.	1	1	0
For altering, boyling and burnishing	0	15	0
For boyling and burnishing of a lardge tea pot	0	5	0
For planishing and burnishing a little bason	0	5	0
For burnishing and boyling a dishe	0	5	0
For burnishing and boyling 4 jars and 1 covers	0	16	0
6 salvers ditto	0	15	0
Tea ketle and lampe with a chafing dish, boyling and burnishing and furnishing two chains	1	5	0
4 scances ditto	0	16	0
6 salts and a ladle	0	6	6
	£153	15	0

	£	s.	d.
Delivred a chamber pot, weighing 35 oz. 14 dwt., att 6s. 2d. per oz.	11	0	2
Fashion 2s. per oz.	3	11	0
Engraving	0	6	0
For altering ye two dishes	2	10	0
Delivred 6 candlesticks, weighing 85 oz., att 6s. 2d. per oz.	26	4	2
Fashion 2s. 0d.	8	10	0
Engraving att 2s. piece	0	12	0
For altering ye 4 handles to ye cruetts and making of them longer, silver and making	2	10	0
A waxe candlestick, weighing 5 oz. 1 dwt.	1	11	1
Fashion	0	10	0
Delivred a fyne sett of dresing plate, fynely carved all over and chased, weighing together 637 oz. 18 dwt., at 6s. 2d. per oz.	196	13	10
Fashion 5s. per oz.	159	10	0
Engraving of all ye armes, &c.	6	6	0
For ye glase and wooden frame	5	5	0

	£	s.	d.
For ye 2 glasses for whater	0	16	0
For lyning of ye two comme (comb) boxes, ye 2 draughts, and that of ye juelle tronk . .	2	2	0
For ye lock to ye juelle tronk	1	1	0
For ye tronk for all ye dresing plate . . .	5	5	0
For 4 brushes to clean ye cloth and commese (combs) .	0	15	0
	434	18	4
Received of ye old dishes 11 oz. 15 dwt. make	3	1	6
Remains due .	£431	16	10

In the "Biographical Notices of W. Hogarth," by J. Nicholls (3rd edit., p. 416), we find the following allusion to a plateau, which shows that Hogarth engraved plate made by Paul de Lamerie, and that the latter used the prefix *de*, by which he was generally spoken of:—"Impression from a coat of arms engraved on a silver dish made by Delemery, purchased by Sir Gregory Page, Bart., who erased the original arms and had his own put in; The dish was afterwards sold at Christie's, and when 25 impressions had been taken it was destroyed by P. Morrison, in 1781." He adds: "I wish some of these discoveries of Hogarth's engravings had been made by people who had no immediate view to their own profit and the sale of their acquisitions. Too many of our collectors are become dealers."

Examples.

First Entry.—"Paul de Lamerie, Windmill Street, near the Haymarket," on the *5th February* 1712, stamped his mark in the book at Goldsmiths' Hall, which according to the Act of 1697, regulating the New Standard, was the two first letters of his surname. (The stamp is blotted in the Goldsmiths' Book.)

LA 1717–8 Two-handled cup and cover. Duke of Devonshire. (This cup has two Britannia stamps close together.)

1717–8 Gold; two-handled cup and cover. Berkeley Castle. (Per W. Cripps, Esq.)

1720–1 Large two-handled cup and cover chased. Lord Hotham. (Per W. Cripps, Esq.)

,, Small salver. General Phillipps Treby, R.A.

,, Large rat-tail spoon. Ditto.

1723–4 Gilt cup and cover. Ditto.

,, Large chased salver. Admiral Parker.

1724–5 Portions of a toilet set. Ditto.

1726–7 Large salver on feet. Messrs. Hunt and Roskell.

,, Circular salver, engraved with scrolls and masks. Rev. Charles Evans, Solihull.

1727–8 Piece of plate. Messrs. Hancock.

1729–0 Four square waiters. W. A. T. Amherst, Esq. (Per W. Cripps, Esq.)

1730–1 Chocolate pot. W. A. T. Amherst, Esq. (Per W. Cripps, Esq.)
„ Branches of candelabra. Duke of Westminster.
1731–2 Four salt-cellars with masks and wreaths. Lord Hotham. (Per W. Cripps, Esq.)
„ Cake basket (wicker pattern). J. C. Dent, Esq. (Per W. Cripps, Esq.)

Paul de Lamerie continued working New Standard silver twelve years after the alteration in the Act of 1720.

His Second Entry in the Goldsmiths' books was *17th March* 1732, when he adopted the Old Standard, and stamped his mark of the initials of Christian and surname: "Paul de Lamerie, att the Golden Ball, Windmill Street, St. James's."

PL 1732–3 Pair of large tankards, 101 oz. each. Earl of Stamford and Warrington.
1733–4 Bread-basket. J. Dunn Gardner, Esq.
„ Table spoon. Dasent Collection.
„ Tea-kettle and stand. Brett Collection.
„ Two-handled cup and cover with chased strap-work ornaments. W. A. T. Amherst, Esq. (Per W. Cripps, Esq.)
1737–8 Dinner service (dishes and plates.) Mansion House. (Per W. Cripps, Esq.)
„ A piece of plate. Messrs. Hancock.

His Third Entry is thus recorded: "Paul de Lamerie, Garard Street, *27th June* 1739."

The Act of 1739 required an alteration of all the Goldsmiths' stamps used previously, and he adopted *initials* in script letters.

PL 1739–0 Two-handled cup and cover, chased. Lord Tredegar. (Per W. Cripps, Esq.)
„ Two-handled cup and cover, ditto. Goldsmiths' Company.
1740–1 Two-handled cup and cover. Clothworkers' Company.
„ A piece of plate. Messrs. Hancock.
1741–2 Very fine ewer (classical subjects). Goldsmiths' Company.
„ The salver to match. Ditto.
„ Saucepan (plain). Messrs. Lambert.
„ Large oval dish (gadroon edge). Trinity College, Cambridge.
1742–3 Milk-jug. Dr. J. B. Ashford.
„ Cup and cover (figures and flowers). Messrs. Hunt and Roskell.

1744–5 Mug plain, with handle. W. A. T. Amherst, Esq. (Per W. Cripps, Esq.)
„ Tea-caddies (Chinese subjects). Quentin Hogg, Esq. (Per W. Cripps, Esq.)
„ Coffee-pot (fluted). Messrs. Hancock.
1746–7 A set of three mugs (plain). Mrs. Mitford. (Per W Cripps, Esq.)
„ Mug. W. A. T. Amherst, Esq. (Per W. Cripps, Esq.)
1747–8 Pair of tea-caddies. J. Dunn Gardner, Esq.
1749–0 Round salver. W. A. T. Amherst, Esq. (Per W. Cripps, Esq.)
1750–1 Cruet-stand. J. Dunn Gardner, Esq.
„ Small square waiter. W. Boore, Esq.
„ A piece of plate. Messrs. Hancock.

Paul de Lamerie died in the summer of 1751.

PIERRE HARACHE (Senior and Junior).

Suffolk Street, Charing Cross.

Examples.

Mark: *The letters under a crown and two ermine spots.*

P H 1691–2 Peter Harache, Sen. A two-handled cup. Old Standard. R. Temple Frere, Esq.

H A 1697 Peter Harache, Sen. Helmet-shaped ewer and female figure and scroll handle, applique leaves at the base, gadroon borders, weight 69 oz. 2 dwt. New Standard. Engraved with the Royal Arms of William III. Presented by the King to the Duke of Devonshire.

Mark: *The letters under a crown and two ermine spots; between them a fleur de lis, and below a crescent; all on the New Standard plate.*

H A 1700–1 Peter Harache, Jun. Wine fountain, weight 348 oz. (Marlbro' plate). Earl Spencer.

H A 1700–1 Peter Harache, Jun. Deep cistern to correspond, weight 372 oz. (Marlbro' plate). Earl Spencer.

H A 1701–2 Peter Harache, Jun. Large ice-cistern, weight 1,920 oz. (Marlbro' plate). Earl Spencer.

H A 1701–2 Peter Harache, Jun. Pair ewers and salvers, weight 500 oz. (Marlbro' plate). Earl Spencer.

H A 1700–1 Peter Harache, Jun. Helmet-shaped ewer, Arms of William III. Lord Willoughby de Eresby (Hereditary Great Chamberlain of England).

H A 1700–1 Peter Harache, Jun. Large salver. Earl Bathurst.

H A 1705–6 Peter Harache, Jun. Helmet-shaped ewer. Vintners Company.

H A 1705–6 Peter Harache, Jun. Large two-handled cup and cover. Berkeley Castle.

H A 1705–6 Peter Harache, Jun. Large and finely chased waiter, attributed to Hogarth, 196 oz. Hancocks.

To one of the entries this signature is attached—

THOMAS HARRACHE. (Pall Mall.)

MARK: *The letters T.H crowned.*

(Crown above.)

T H 1758–9 Thomas Harrache. A noble gilt ewer, repoussé leaves and flowers, snake handle. O. E. Coope, Esq.

T H 1759–0 Thomas Harrache. Pair elegant sauce-boats, covers and stands. Reginald Cholmondeley, Esq.

T H 1761–2 Thomas Harrache. Bread-basket, pierced and chased, with Arms of George III. Her Majesty the Queen.

T H 1761–2 Thomas Harrache. A gilt ewer and a pair large gilt Coronation salvers, with Royal Arms of George III. Lord Willoughby de Eresby (Hereditary Great Chamberlain of England).

T H 1763–4 Thomas Harrache. Christening basin and spoons, part of a service for Prince of Wales. Her Majesty the Queen.

T H 1771–2 Thomas Harrache. Pair elegant figure candle-sticks. Duke of Westminster.

T H 1771–2 Thomas Harrache. Large and elegant ewer and salver, with the initials C.R crowned, made for Queen Charlotte. Duke of Westminster.

T H 1771–2 Pair of caskets, finely chased. Duke of Westminster.

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